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DUANNAIRE

DOIBÍO UÍ BRUADAIR

THE POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

PART III

CONTAINING POEMS FROM THE YEAR 1682 TILL THE
POET'S DEATH IN 1698

EDITED

With Introduction, Translation, and Notes

ALSO

WITH GLOSSARY AND AN INDEX OF PROPER NAMES TO
THE THREE PARTS

BY

REV. JOHN C. MAC ERLEAN, S.J.

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PREFACE

THIS volume brings the poems of David Ó Bruadair to an end. The poems contained in it are important on account of the light they throw upon the difference of opinion which existed amongst our countrymen about the advisability of accepting or rejecting the Articles or Treaty of Limerick. In the preceding volumes an Introduction has been devoted to a discussion of the principal theme of the poems in the volume. I had prepared, and intended to publish in this volume, a similar discussion of the views prevalent among the different Irish parties during the war between James II and William of Orange. The Ulster (to us the 1641-52 phraseology) or the native Irish party is represented by Colonel O'Kelly in his *Macariæ Excidium*. The English and Protestant side is represented by Story and innumerable subsequent historians. The purely Royal and non-national party, which was one of the most important factors on the Irish side at that time, is not much represented in historical literature beyond a few personal memoirs and some documents which England has allowed to be published. David Ó Bruadair in that crisis sided with the Royal or Normano-Irish faction, more, it would seem, from personal loyalty than from national conviction. His views, therefore, representing, as they do, the views of many of his

countrymen, are well worth study. But if his views were to be discussed satisfactorily, they would demand more space than could be afforded at the present time. The Glossary and Indexes would have to be abbreviated, and after full deliberation I have come to the conclusion that rather than omit them it would be better, in the interest of students, to forego a detailed discussion of David Ó Bruadair's political opinions.

Hence there remains nothing more for me now to do but to return thanks to those who have in any way helped me to complete this edition of David Ó Bruadair's poems. Some are mentioned here and there in the different volumes, but many of them are deserving of particular thanks. Of those to whom I feel specially obliged I should like to mention the librarians of Maynooth College, the Royal Irish Academy, Trinity College, Dublin, and the British Museum, who afforded me every facility for consulting their valuable manuscripts; Mr. T. F. O'Rahilly, who sent me many scholarly corrections of the published text of Part II of these poems; Mr. Pádraig O'Cadhlaigh, of Ring, who gave me the English equivalents of several technical terms in Poem xxxii of Part II (pp. 222-237); Rev. Canon John Begley and Rev Thomas Wall, who identified for me many place-names in the county of Limerick; my own brother, Andrew, who assisted and encouraged me during the many years that have elapsed since the beginning of this publication, and who drew up for me the Index of Proper Names to the three volumes; Tadhg Ó Donnchadha and Risteard Ó Foghludha, who read the proof-sheets of Part III of these poems, and to whose unrivalled knowledge of Irish and acquaintance with the religious, political, and literary history of the Munster of David Ó Bruadair is due the

comparative fewness of errors in this last volume of that poet's poems; Mr. J. T. Gibbs, of the University Press, Dublin, to whose unremitting attention and care is due the correction of many an error which had otherwise escaped detection; and, finally, the Council of the Irish Texts Society, for their long-suffering patience with me during the many years that have elapsed since the inception of this work.

JOHN MACERLEAN, S.J.

Galway, 20th November, 1916.

DUANNAIRE DÁIBÍD UÍ BRUADAIR
POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

DUANAIKE DÁIBÍD UÍ BRUADAIR

I.—A SCAPAIKE D'AOIB ĞCEARBUILL

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy Mss. x, p. 277 (m); xciv, p. 173; xcv, p. 51; xcvi, p. 409. R.I.A. 23 G 20 (G); 23 O 39 (O).]

Titles:—Dáibíd ua bpuadair ect. (G, O, m), 1682 (O).

In this poem David Ó Bruadair warns a soldier named Ó Cearbhuill against the moral dangers of a soldier's life, drunkenness and dissipation, and advises him never to forsake the Mass or give up the practice of his religion. The piece is dated 1682 in O, a late Ms. It may, however, be somewhat later. Certainly in 1682 the practice of the Catholic religion in the army was quite impossible in consequence of several proclamations issued during the agitation of the Oates Plot. There is nothing in the poem to enable us to identify the O'Carroll to

I

A scapairce d'aoib ĞCearbuill a dúite Éile
ór ceapuiġte ġac̃ maġaḁ le r̃uuir céille
mo éaġarc̃ duit ap eaġla na cúlr̃t̃éille
ġan cailleanuun an aip̃rinn ap érp̃rípeaḁt.

II

Maḃḁtar an cairmeap̃taḁ le r̃úlr̃méide
ir baġap̃tar fear maġairne pe op̃nñccéipeaḁt
taḁtaḁtar ap leabaib̃ ar̃t̃iġ ġan r̃ún eléiuġ
fear aip̃ġib̃ naḁ talcairce duit Tonn Téide.

III

Tiġ pailip̃tir ġo haḁc̃umair i lonñt̃p̃éaḁaḁ
le a ġcpapaḁtar a labap̃ta pa lúit̃ġéaġa
b̃fo aicme aco dá n-eaḁraiḁ pul ḁt̃úlr̃pl̃éim̃ib̃
t̃p̃earc̃ap̃ta ġan aite ne ġan úlr̃bíéir̃pe.

i, l. 3 cúlr̃t̃éille, m.
m. 1. 4 talcairce, G.
l. 2 ccpapaḁtar, m.

ii, l. 1 cairmeap̃taḁ, G, O, m. 1. 2 pabairne,
iii, l. 1 haḁc̃umair a lonñt̃p̃éaḁaḁ, G, m, O.

POEMS OF DAVID Ó BRUADAIR

I.—GALLANT SCION OF THE RACE OF CEARBHALL

1682

whom it is addressed. Many of that name figured in the Jacobite Army during the campaign of 1689–1691: for instance, James Carroll of Ely, a captain in Lord Dongan's Regiment of Dragoons (D'Alton, *Irish Army List*, 1, 312–319); Long Antony Carroll, Governor of Nenagh, Colonel Francis Carroll (D'Alton, 1, 432–434), of Carroll's (formerly Trant's, formerly Sir James Cotter's) Dragoons.

Metre.—Ghápán: (v) a u u u a u u u ú é u.]

I

Gallant scion of the race of Cearbhall,¹ prince of Éile's² land,
Since the striking of a bargain should be always steered by sense,
That thou mayst not get a back-cut, my advice to thee is this:
Never to miss hearing Mass for the sake of troopery.³

II

The contentious man is murdered in the winking of an eye,
And the reveller is often menaced by intemperance;
The man of money, not less ruthless than Tonn Téide,⁴ as he lies
On his bed, is killed by choking, unattended by a priest.

III

Palsy suddenly attacks the leader of a warlike band,
And cripples both his power of speech and the movement of his limbs
From their horses others of them fall before they can dismount,
Stricken down to earth unconscious, ne'er to speak another word.

¹ Cf. Part 1, p. 193, note¹⁰.

² Cf. Part 1, p. 59, note¹⁰.

³ i.e., dissipation.

⁴ Cf. Part 1, p. 65, note⁸, and Part 11, p. 245, note⁹.

II.—D'Aíle na bPileadó

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 15 (E); 23 G 20, p. 231 (G); 23 M 31, p. 11 *olim* p. 503, a Ms. written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh before 1704 (M); 23 N 12, p. 207 (N); 23 O 25, p. 105 (O). Mss. in private hands; Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P), copied from M in 1814; Standish II. O'Grady in Preface to *Silva Gadēlica* (S).]

Titles: An fear céadna eect. do clann Conchonnaect hÍ Dála (M, P) [i.e. *Idem cecinit* for the children of Cúchonnacht Ó Dalaigh]. In N there is no title. In O and G the three stanzas occur as the concluding stanzas of a poem entitled Cpior ceangail na gcomhrimhe le Conchubhar ó Dála [i.e. Combining Cineture of the Consonants by Conchubhar Ó Dálaigh].

The difference between the two sets of Mss. might seem to make the authorship doubtful, but without reason, I believe. In M and P this poem follows a poem of David Ó Bruadair's. In M the preceding poem is *Iomhaíocht ar cup na cluana* (vide supra, vol. I, p. 88) and in P the preceding poem is *Siobhannail le daomh*, to be published *infra* in this volume, both of which poems are by David Ó Bruadair. The title of the poem to which these verses are attached in G and O would seem at first sight to ascribe the authorship of them to Cúchonnacht Ó Dála, but a closer study shows that there is no foundation for such a suggestion. The poem to which they appear in G and O as the three concluding ranns consists of twelve stanzas, beginning *A fíor tógraíocht beilb an dáin*. Of these twelve stanzas, the first seven belong evidently to the original poem on the metrical value of consonants; the next two stanzas, viz., the eighth and the ninth, are totally unconnected with such a technical subject, as are also the three last

I

D'aíle na bPileadó n-uapal
 tpuagáran tuiheal an tpuogáil
 clann na n-ollamh go n-eagha
 folamh gan fpeagha faobair.

II

Tpuag a leabair ag haeta
 taeta naé tpeabair baioipe
 ar ceal níor éóir a bpoiléar
 toiréar bpear n-óil na gaoipe.

III

D'aíle na bPileadó dár ionnmhur éigirí ir iul
 ir maipg do éonnapce an éinneaimam d'éiripg dúinn
 a leabair ag tuuim i leimhe 'r i léite i gcuil
 rag macaib na bpoimge gan puolla dá réadaib pún.²

1, l. 3 eagham, Mss. II, l. 1 a haeta, G, O. 1. 2 tpuagta gan, G, O;
 baioipe, M. 1. 4 neol, O; neoil, G. III, l. 1 lep éionnmhur, G, O; iul, G,
 O. 1. 2 ir m. do éiríbe, G, O. 1. 3 ar ecúil, G, O. 1. 4 puolla, M.

II.—GONE ARE ALL THE NOBLE POETS

stanzas, of which there is question here. Evidently what happened was this:—the scribe O'Longain, without any note of separation, added to the poem on the consonants some other stanzas, written by a previous scribe after the end of that poem in the part of the page that remained blank. Such mistakes are not infrequent in modern Mss., and have to be taken into account.

Furthermore, G and O ascribe these verses to Conchubhar Ó Dálaigh, but such an ascription is untenable. There were, indeed, two poets of this name, one who wrote a poem beginning *buan an pac ro ap níg cluana Muirir mac Dáibíó ríno ġearraile*, and a second who wrote a poem on Séamur (beag) mac Coirir on the 3rd of February, 1762. The latter poet is too late to be the author of this poem, which occurs in a Ms. written before the year 1704; and the former poet seems to have belonged to an earlier generation than the author of these verses. Until further evidence be produced, I shall continue to credit David Ó Bruadair with the authorship of these verses, especially as we know that he moved in the same circle as Cúchonnacht Ó Dálaigh, and was thus naturally acquainted with his children (cf. *supra*, Part I, p. 184).

Cúchonnacht Ó Dálaigh, to whose children this poem is addressed, died in 1642; but there is no indication of date in the poem itself. On the whole, these children would seem to have been adult at the time the poem was written.

Metre.—(1) Rr. 1-11; Rannaġeac̃t beag̃, the scheme of which is $\{7^2 + 7^2\}^{2+4}$.

(2) R. III; *Am̃p̃án*: (v) a u u i u u i u u é u ú.]

I

Gone are all the noble poets,
Sad the darkness of the world;
The children of those learned ollamhs¹
Now are void of keen retorts.

II

Sad their books with gray dust covered,
Satchels ne'er in folly versed;
Mystic lore forgotten wrongly,
Born of wisdom-drinkers' minds.

III

After the death of the poets, whose riches were poems and wit;
Woe unto him who hath seen the fate that hath come upon us;
Their books, now unheeded in corners, lie mouldering, covered with dust,
While of their mystical treasures no whit is possessed by their sons.²

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 15, n. 2.

² This rann is quoted by Sean Ó Tuama, A.D. 1754, in his summons to the poets after the death of Seán Clárach.

III.—DO HAIRIḡEAD MO ÉART OÍÖE

[Ms. T.C.D. H. 5. 4 (*olim* H. 92), p. 145, a Ms. written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh. A.D. 1699, where it is entitled *Dáibíð hua bpuadair cct.* In this simple poem David Ó Bruadair expresses his gratitude to a certain Riocard (Richard) who had entertained him with generosity befitting the poet's learning and the patron's munificence. The poem is not dated in the only Ms. in which I have

I

Öo hairiḡead mo éart oíöe a Riocard ð éiḡ
 ar ḡlanþíon do éeannuiḡir i Luimneac Luip< c >
 dá mbpeaḡnuiḡead an fear éíor ar íbear don dḡ
 ar ealaðain do maíþíde ḡo míoðair mo éíon.

II

Dá n-aíḡnuiḡead ár n-aícfö ḡíöð ionḡantaé < rin >
 an plaéþíoiðe do éeannuiḡe naé cunnail uim < épuð >
 ní ḡlairþíol don ḡairḡíöðáé tuḡ tonna tap rpuíé
 rparíén beaḡ rpaéþaíðe i n-íomað mo reuit.

III

Admúiḡim ḡo m' aít linn a n-upaíð 'r anoir
 ḡealþíopa plaíḡín ír bíoppa ḡo bpuim
 teaéḡ ríor ar leaéþaíor le ḡlíöḡaípeaéḡ ḡloim
 ír neaíþuim a þpaénaíð ríor cpuimniḡéte cpuíð.

IV

Teapḡuiḡim na bealaíḡe ḡo minic dom éoir
 ír taéuiḡim beíé teape mí ḡan pinḡínn ím papp
 an macaíð naé maíípeaé míoḡal map rin
 ír ceapḡ ölíḡear a þapḡépaípeaé inneácup cuípp.

II, l. 1 and l. 2 ends of line worn away in the Ms. l. 4 lege i n-íomað mo reuit? III, l. 1 admúiḡim. IV, l. 3 na macaíð, Ms. l. 4 inne cup cuípp, Ms.

III.—MY THIRST ATTRACTED THE NOTICE

met it, neither is the family name of the generous patron given. Riocard was a usual name among the Bourkes, however.

Metre.—*Ámhrán* :

(ó) a f u a f u i u u i.]

I

My thirst attracted the notice one night that I was in thy house
Of the pure wine thou purchasedst, O Riocard, in Limerick, city of Lore;¹
If that man down there in the North observed all I drank of the drink,
My fault would be gently forgiven for the sake of my learned art.

II

If my weakness were ever perceived, though it might be a cause of
surprise,
By the generous heart of a merchant who is not reserved with his wealth,
To the stout-hearted man who brought tuns across seas no mean
payment would be
The small tax that would have to be levied on the greatness of this,
my account.

III

My delight, I confess, hath been always, both last year and this year,
to have
A pipe of fine wine and a flagon with liquor filled up to the brim,
To sit down in a state of half-folly and gaily to chatter away,
And heed not the sneers of the man who aims at increasing his herds.

IV

I frequently sample and test the roads and highways on foot,
Accustomed to being hard up, without pence in my purse for a month;
In the case of man whose mind is so unmalicious as that,
The keen shafts of his wit may with justice impletion of body demand.

¹ Ms. *luip* . . , qu. *luipc*. For Laoghairé Lore, see Keating, *History* vol. II, p. 160.

IV.—UAÐAR NÁ POIMP

1682

[A Ms. written by Seán Ó Dreada in the first half of the nineteenth century and now in the possession of Richard Foley, Dublin, contains two copies of this short poem. On p. 199 (A) it is headed *Dáibíð ó bpuaðair cct. 1652*, but on p. 266 (B) we have *Dáibíð ó bpuaðair cct. 1644*. These dates seem, however,

I

Uaðar ná poimp ná ðeineað ðuine ar a póp
 ír ðo ðuairc ná bíoð má bíonn ðan pinðinn na ðóib
 óá uairle pí ír a píoðæc ðlan tuillte aige ð'ór
 nað buaine bíor ná an pcaoinre ð'ibíor a lón.

II

Ír buaðearða bíð na ðaoine i nðeipir ðan éóir
 ran uaið ðo líoncar ðioð ðo minic ran ló
 ní luaithe innre an píoðal poirbðe ar ðtóir
 'ná an muarþear ðpoidé nó an naoiðeanán leinð bíð óið.

III

Ní þuapar píor ó ðpaoiðib ðlioca ar bíð pór
 ná tuarairc cpunn cia an tír 'na nðabaid na plóid
 puar bár ðað laoi ó aimpir ðeimre na pórb
 monuar, ðan maili æt rinn ðan pilleað na nðeoið.

I, l. 1 ðeineað here pronounced ðíneað. II, l. 2 uaim, B. l. 2 luata,
 A. l. 3 puiðcioll, A; píoðal, B. l. 4 naoiðeán, B. III, l. 2 tuairpirð,
 B: nðaba, B; nðabað, A. l. 4 pilað, B; pille, A.

IV.--LET NO MAN BE PUFFED UP WITH PRIDE

1682

to be mere guesses of the scribe. I am not quite sure that David Ó Bruadair was the author of this poem, neither is it certain that the piece is complete.

Metre: *Árpán*—

(u) ua u í u í u í u u 6.]

I

Let no man be puffed up with pride or with pomp on account of his
wealth,
Or be sad if he happen to be without e'en a penny in hand;
For the haughtiest king who rules over a kingdom all filled full of
gold
No longer doth live than the wastrel whose food consists solely of
drink.

II

Men are annoyed and get angry without any reasonable cause;
Therefore it is that the grave is so frequently filled every day,
The journey to which is no faster for the veriest wretch in the world
Than it is for the mightiest noble or the innocent young little babe.

III

I have never succeeded in getting from the cleverest druids on earth
A clear and authentic account of the land to which all the crowds tend
Who die every day without ceasing since the time when the first
sword was forged,
And left us, alas, here behind them, as yet unreturned to the earth.¹

¹ *Pilleaó* and *capaó* are frequently used in reference to the grave, cemetery, etc. Cf. *capann gac dúnne ap an peilg* (R. Foley).

V.—LE CLUAIN AR LASTUIRE

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy XII, p. 374 (m); R.I.A., Reeves, A, iv, 2, p. 113 (A).]

Titles:—Dáibhí ó Bruadair eect. (m); Cluain Dáibhí í Bruadair ar an bPíseadóir (A).

In this little poem, which is undated in the Mss., David Ó Bruadair addresses a weaver, the son of a former benefactor of his, and by means of judicious flattery secures the remission of a debt. He encourages him not to be disheartened by the importunity of a poor old poet, as it is the duty of the young to support the

I

Le cluain ar lastuire paṭa do cluain Órluic
do buailead d'earbuid ḡan aipḡiud linn dóran
i mbuaic a leabair dom peacaire pcpíbeoḡad
mar d'puairear m'anairṭ a ppeanḡaib an pḡseadóira.

II

Aḡ ro an cluain

Cluic an té do ḡeillead ní doḡra
tuḡ an péad ro adéar ḡo píṭeoilte
ḡup muiréar é mo béile ar aoir óiḡe
'r ḡan éup ḡo léip a ḡeille i míoḡócar.

III

Ór duine mé ḡan tréad ḡan buíbeḡóirad
'r ḡup mḡiḡ an méio oobéarad ní doḡra
ḡo bpille an tréad maḡ taob na cionḡiḡe
ní éuibrad péim a léine d'píḡseadóiréacṭ.

i, l. 1 lastuire, A; lastuire, m. l. 2 dóran, m; dóra, A. l. 3 a mbuaic, m; a mbuaic, A. l. 4 a, m; ar, A; rpeanḡaib, A, m. ii, l. 1 ḡeallad, m. l. 2 déar, m. iii, l. 1 buíbeḡóirad, m. l. 2 do bḡarḡad, A, m. l. 3 bpillid don tréad, A; bpillid an tréad, m. l. 4 ar léine, m.

V.—A SURLY PACKMAN OF CLANN ÓRLUITH

old. He reminds him that a poet is a weaver too, viz., a weaver of verse, and he promises to return his benefactor everything with interest if God spare his life.

Metre.—*Grípán* :

(1) R. 1: ∪ ua ∪ a ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ í ó ∪

(2) Rr. 11-7: (∪) í ∪ é ∪ é ∪ í ó ∪.]

I

A surly packman of Clann Órluith¹ got well beaten once by me,
When I had no money for him, with a piece of flattery ;
I shall write for my reciter on the margin of his book
How I managed to redeem my linen from the weaver's toils.

II

Here is the Flattery :

O son of the man who was wont to give alms to me,
Understand what I am going to say to thee civilly ;
Although for the young to support me be burthensome,
Let them not let their minds fall into despondency.

III

I'm a man who is destitute of flocks and of tawny herds,
Since gone are all those who to me would give anything ;
And until they return I myself shall most certainly
Not give half a farthing for the weaving of any shirt.

¹ The boors of Ireland. According to the *Pairlement Chloinne Tomás*, a satire on the boors of Ireland, these were all descended from the twenty-four sons of Tomás Mór and Órlaith, daughter of Bearnárd mac Brealláin. Tomás Mór, who flourished in the time of St. Patrick, is said to have been descended as follows : Tomás Mór son of Liobur Lobhtha, son of Lóbus Ladhrach, son of Drácapéist, son of Belsebub, a companion of Abiron and Satan. Vide *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, x, p. 541.

IV

Ír upar é dam cé beag aoinfeoirínn
ní fíul im ḡéig ná i nḡeibíonn faoi 'm cótra
do m'íbh b'péige an m'írlig m'íóóraiḡ
tuḡ ḡan é me ír péad ag m'ínlóbuir.

V

Mípe féim ír péad ḡup ríḡeadóir me
ḡé tuillim é ní péadam díol b'róige
dá d'íge r'péir im éiríbh pul n'íobḡḡar*
tuille lé aḡup t'éiríe t'íóólóipead.

* díóóad .i. báp (A).

VI.—SUM PURḡADÓRA ḂFEAR NÉIREANN

1641–1684 A.D.

[Mss. : R.I.A., 24 M 4, p. 104 (M 4); 23 M 31, p. 23, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 23 E 14, p. 75 (E¹; copied by John O'Daly from A, *infra*) and a second copy in the same Ms., p. 125 (E²; copied by same from M, *supra*); Ms. Brit. Mus., Add. 29614 (A, a Ms. by Seán na Ráithíneach); and in private hands, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P; copied from M, *supra*).

Titles: Dáibh ó b'ruadair cec. Sum purḡadóra Ḃfear n'Éireann ón mbliadain 1641 ḡup an mbliadain 1684 (A, E, M, P); sum purḡadóra Ḃfear n'Éireann le Dáibh ó b'ruadair (M 4); i.e. Summary of the Purgatory of the men of Ireland from the year 1641 till the year 1684.

In this poem David Ó Bruadair reviews the sufferings of Ireland during the previous forty-four years under the governments of Charles I, the Commonwealth, and Charles II. Numerous marginalia, mostly in English, summarize the

I

Do fearad a plaḡar t'pé peacad na p'ímpéinne
ó ar haíḡead a maípeann do maíne éiríe Éirí*
acpáinn a ḡcapcapḡa a ḡcepaḡta 'r a ḡceoiḡeḡáḡa
i nḡlacab na haíme leap peallad ar King Séarlup.^b

* The first year's depredation, slaughter, and Combustion.

^b Then the King is murdered.

iv, l. 2 na ḡeibíonn, m; na nḡeibíonn, A; cótra, A; cóḡpa, m.
l. 4 p'ínlóbuir, m; p'íonnlobuir. A. v, l. 3 dá t'íḡíbh, m; n'íobḡḡar,
A, m. l. 4 tuille, m.

i, l. 1 p'laíḡíor, A, E; E omits notes on this stanza.

IV

That is not hard for me, small though a farthing be;
 I have nothing in hand, nor in trunk under lock and key,
 Of the counterfeit wealth of that villain iniquitous,¹
 Who hath left me with nought, and stingy Lóbus² with
 everything.

V

As for myself, lo, I am a weaver too;
 I earn, yet I get not the price of a pair of shoes;
 Should my craft ere I die be ever esteemed again,
 I shall pay thee thy due and something along with it.

VI.—SUMMARY OF THE PURGATORY OF THE MEN OF IRELAND

1641–1684 A.D.

different events treated of in the poem, viz., the revolution of the Parliamentary Party, the murder of King Charles I; the devastations, proscriptions, confiscations, imprisonments and transplantations under Cromwell; the fidelity of thousands of Irish loyalists who accompanied King Charles II during his exile; their subsequent exclusion from the benefits of the Restoration; the persecution occasioned by the pretended Popish Plot; the execution of the Earl of Stafford and others, the King's most faithful adherents; and, finally, the attempt made by those who organized or favoured the false witnesses to prove their horror of the Plot and their friendliness to its victims after its failure.

Metre.—Gmápn:

- (1) Rr. I—XXVI: (∪) a ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ f é ∪
 (2) R. XXVII: (∪) i ó ∪ i ó ∪ ú ∪ é.]

I

Through the sin of the ancestors by whom were begotten
 All those who survive of the children of Éibhear's^a land,
 Power to kill, rob, and grieve them from heaven was showered down
 Into the hands of the gang who betrayed King Charles.^b

¹ The world, fortune.² Lóbus Ladrach was grandfather of Tomás Mór, ancestor of the boors of Ireland; cf. *supra*, p. 11, n.¹. The name is here used generically.³ Cf. Part I, p. 51, n.².

II

ḡabaid d'á aile ḡo calma círéipeaḡ
 ḡradam ip fairḡe na plaḡa ip a ríol tréiḡo^a
 airḡo cealla ḡan ḡaigil a bpríbléide^b
 ip deapbaid fearḡa ḡan fearaḡ fán ríḡr'éala.^c

III

Sealbaid aḡarḡa ip airpeaḡ ḡaḡ aoinéiḡne
 dob fearaḡ ḡan fáilleaḡ 'na ḡaraid don ḡraoib Réxa^d
 fearaid ap aḡtaib tar fairḡe a ḡoinnpréalina
 'r ḡaḡ airḡéaḡ aoinḡe 1 n-aḡarraḡ taob 1ḡim.^e

IV

Na ḡairib do ceapaḡ pe deapcaib ḡaḡ daoipréirḡe
 'r nár meapaḡ a ḡceannar ḡo ceannarpuic laoi an trléibe
 rpeaḡaid ḡo fearcaip 1 mbailtib na raoirḡléiḡe
 mar inacaid fear maire ḡo marcalaḡ mḡntr'éaḡaḡ.^f

V

ḡér fálaib ḡan lanna ḡan laḡtar ḡan línéaḡaḡ
 a nḡeaḡaid dár bpearaid ḡan aḡḡuma ap ḡaoi 1ḡim^g
 ip anabaid ap caiteaḡ do pratainḡ ḡaḡ prímhéille
 pe cpaipille a bpearran ḡo hairiḡ a nḡinpréiḡe.^h

VI

Iap n-airḡear a beaḡa do ḡaḡurpa an ḡraoiréirliḡⁱ
 do fearaḡ a ranna ḡo meapairḡe mḡḡléarta
 1 peaḡtaib ḡur ḡeaḡuiḡ an eaḡnaib príornaoimḡa
 reall a ḡairḡe o'ḡear anma an King éeaḡna.^j

^a They possess the power.

^b And destroy Churches.

^c They protest against Monarchy.

^d Estates of Royalists (loyal men, E) seized upon.

^e Some transported, others transplanted.

^f They seat themselves in their Mansions, Mechanics now Lords and Masters.

^g Poor Transplanted daily.

II

They afterwards seize, with daring contentiousness,
The rank and the realm of the Prince, and desert his seed;^a
They plunder the churches, and spare not their privilege,^b
And swear never again to bend the knee to the Royal Seal.^c

III

They take possession of the home and estate of each nobleman
Known without fail to be a friend of the Royal Branch;^d
They expel o'er the sea by law their stars of first magnitude,
And rob those they spare, and change them to somewhere else.^e

IV

Roughs formed from the dregs of each base trade, whose chieftaincy
No one expected to see before doomsday's strife,
Range themselves snugly in the steads of the noblest chiefs,
As proud and genteel as if sons of gentlemen.^f

V

Though stripped of their weapons, their cattle and linen robes
Were those of our nobles who somehow escaped unmaimed;^g
Every prudent chief's charter was wasted excessively
By their persons' being crippled till restored was their guarding shield.^h

VI

When the champion of murderlust finished his tour of life,ⁱ
In frantic disorder dispersed were his partisans,
And God in His wisdom permitted most holily
The namesake^j of that king to recover his chartered rights.

^a Committed upon new Suspicions till the king's Restauration.

ⁱ .1. Oliver Cromwell.

^j .1. An bapa Cormac. [Charles II.]

II, l. 2 an flača, M, P; an flača, E; na flača, A (O'Grady). III, l. 1
aomeiğne, E. IV, l. 1 do čearač, E. l. 2 cceannaip, Mss. V, l. 4 a
nōinnğeise, E. VI, l. 1 a beača, E. l. 3 pačtar, E.

VII

I dcamall a éaircil do leanadap dhíne é amuic
 ip d'fanadap parair do caiteomh a gcaointréimhe^a
 ap gcaradh do baile níl acu dá ndóiméaduib
 aét ahiar a bpeariann map mada an mull d'féacaim.^b

VIII

Gead tapcuirneac tpeallam ip cairce gac ríchéiréimigh
 gan airgid ppealta gan eallaic gan aoiúgréice
 ní raéair an ealta 'r a ppeada na rínéiréacé
 tré fáicir a peapam gan peapad i rnínéagadib.^c

IX

Do neapcuig an ainiur i gceannaib na toinnéada
 le haégoim i pealgad taptmara tíoréa éigim^d
 níor bpaéadap cairi do éaircead a n-íota éacéa
 gan amuirce ra aicéim nár blairead do bfríbéiréacé.^e

X

Map páirpunge bealaiú do maccuib na mínéinne
 naé gabann gan paémur gan mapb ár bfuigillféinne
 eagapéap leaptar an leannara i ndroing mériúig^f
 do éairg an maéaire d'féannaó le daoiréiréacé.

XI

Leagad a pparéa do ganzaideac gniúéiréig
 'r a n-aihuil i gcapuib naé pacadap ríréiré
 pe maiuib a éairad gér anabaid an gaoir bréiré
 gur atadap eagla ip peairg an ríchéiréilú.^g

^a Our Irish accompanied his Majesty into exile.

^b Yet are excluded from the benefit of his Grace.

^c The usurpers cannot enjoy themselves nor think them happy tho' they have all, while they see the Old Proprietors living.

^d They contrive a new engine to destroy.

^e .i. An plot. [Viz. of Oates.]

VII

While he wandered abroad great crowds of them followed him,
And remained with him loyally, completing their service-time; ^a
Yet when home they returned they got nought of their old demesnes,
But to gaze at their lands like a dog at a lump of beef. ^b

VIII

Though mean is the garb and the wealth of these faithful men,
Robbed of their money, their herds, and their jewelry,
Ill at ease is that crew, with their rivers of signatures,
At seeing them live, still unwithered by painful death. ^c

IX

Such a slur raised in minds the strong waves of jealousy
To vex certain districts again with new violence; ^d
No stream could they find that would quench their bloodthirstiness,
But the beer of a brew such as no man had tasted yet. ^e

X

To make way for malignants whom nothing would satisfy
But the wealth and the death of the chieftains still left to us;
A vessel of this ale was prepared by a bandit crew, ^f
Who offered with infamous falsehoods to flay the plain.

XI

They lay out their stories with odious deceptiveness,
Such as the learned have ne'er read in manuscript,
And against his best friends by their terrible sophistry
They excited the fear and the ire of the Royal Sage. ^g

^f .i. na pairnéiríce pallra. [The false witnesses.]

^g He becomes jealous of his best friends.

vii, l. 2 caṣam, E². l. 3 ndímeádaib Mss., *lege* ndímeánaib? l. 4 míll, E; méill, *celt.* Gloss in E reads: Our Irish accompanied him in exile, yet excluded from their lands by the loss of his cause. viii, l. 1 ríṣṣréimicc, E. l. 4 ṣeapam, E. ix, l. 2 haṣṣom, P; haṣṣom, E, E². x, l. 2 ṣaé paémur ṣán mapb-, E. l. 3 méipleaé, E. xi, l. 2 amuil, E², P; amuil, E. l. 3 ṣaor, E. l. 4 riṣṣeillib, E.

XII

Do cailleadh don reatain rin reata mar fínéidítear^a
 do b'fearra ná reatain i mairg na masoiúgréine
 'r do cnapadh i nglarais araile don doill éadha
 do éirífeadh dul reatadh mun gearradh an cimeara.

XIII

Nil peappa do tpeabaib na Sacpan i zepic p'eiðlim
 dar hadamað acaio do tapba an tpaop'eiðvil
 la peap'etana an eataa par zeallað ar zcao i n-aonpeact
 nar ðamain zað anmain againn map ðfol ðpéimpe.^b

XIV

[illegible]

XV

Iþ annicte an ealþa þairgðeac þíþþíþíþþeac
 nað amíþeac amur í n-anþað aoinþþíþe
 acþ gþacar þon máþe go haþlam í gþíþ þéaþar
 þþeagþa a n-aigeanþa í gþalm nó í gþaoiþþþíþþingþ.

XVI

Ór fearaí bhí beataí agus carúil dá gclaointréibí
 is gur mealláid a meangá le tairneamh an trísanta
 ní pleamúine an earcaim uimhleapairib a plimléine
 ina mearaib a mbeanna do éarraing ó mórghéibí—

XVII

Sa leaḡað le cleapaib ı ḡcapa na b̄fopaonað
 n̄ap̄ ̄aḡap̄ a ḡcealḡ n̄a a ̄ām̄uıl̄ ̄am̄ ̄f̄n̄eı̄p̄ı
 ı̄p̄ nað paçað ap̄ ̄eaçp̄aib an talı̄nan̄ t̄p̄um̄n̄ealaıḡ
 eap̄ma tap̄ t̄ap̄p̄ıḡ pe hap̄ḡam̄ aop̄ı aenneı̄ð.

^a Witness Stafford and Others.

^b We were all Condemned by our Neighbours but yesterday.

' Now their designs are blasted, they creep into our bosoms.

xii, l. 1 ὁ σαλλεῖς, E; πίνεσθαι, E. xiii, l. 1 παν ἐπεὶ ἔ., P.
l. 2 εἰσὶν, E. l. 4 ἀναμύν, E. xiv, l. 4 ἀνέ ἀνιῶ, Mss. xvi, l. 1 ὅς

xii

A flock of chiefs perished then, as witnesses testify,^a
Which was better than living in the gloom of the waning sun ;
While imprisoned in fetters were some of that noble band,
Who would surely have passed away had not the chimæra¹ changed.

xiii

There is not in Feidhlim's² land one person of Saxon race
To whom land had been promised in reward for that treason-rant
On the day of that rainpour our grief was subjected to,
But damned every soul of us as so many gallows-birds.^b

xiv

Yet they paint their deeds over with colours not beautiful,
When the power of the true Sun had scattered that cloud away ;
And to-day, when our chiefs may live fearless of deadly trance,
What friends are more intimate than our judges of yesterday ?^c

xv

Beware of that versatile, obsequious gang of men,
Who, whatever the weather be, ne'er make a foolish move ;
But take from the helm turned to any land possible
Their mind's answer promptly in calm or in thunderstorm.

xvi

Now that all the world knows the vile twists of their wicked minds,
And their wiles have been thwarted by the light of the Trinity,
No eel in its sleek-coated skin is more slippery
Than they when they draw in their horns from unpleasantness—

xvii

And lower them with guile 'gainst the legs of those faithful men,
Who ne'er whispered such treason as theirs, I can testify ;
Men who for the cattle and wealth of this cloud-wrapt world
Would ne'er cross a threshold to rob one of anything.

ccaoimpeíuib, E; dá ccaoiupeíuib, *cett.* 1. 4 a mífneicuib, E. xvii, l. 1
Sa (or da ?) omitted, E; ccappa, Mss. 1. 2 dom fínné ri, E. 1. 4 éinnic,
E.

¹ Chimæra: illusion.

² Cf. Part i, p. 201, n.³.

XVIII

Airte pe ḡepeanaib iar ppealað a ppinnréipeaḡ^a
 'r ḡo ndeaðaið an t-amuirce^b i mearcað 'r i maolḡéipe
 tabairt ár peaðac 'r a ḡcapað na loing léiḡḡe
 'r i leaba an þir ḡaða cup calapa an éaoiméilniḡ.^c

XIX

Már meata peap aéluit pe calḡ na caoinḡéipe
 ip már paiteað an leaib do lairceað pe caoirppré ap biḡ
 nað leamap dáir bplaḡaibne d'aire ḡaḡ d'ibféirḡe
 mun n-aicnið peap leapa tap beaðaið an bpiḡéapa.

XX

Aitcimpri an imeanna imaireaḡ ḡan miféaḡpaib
 do éaduig an pparpaim ip bacap a raoiléipeaḡt
 ḡo lapa ionár ḡepeataibne capḡain ip epí aonta
 ip deapca le bpaiceam an nḡealaiḡ peaḡ duibréite.

XXI

Map bappa ap ḡaḡ peannaib ḡaḡ papaipe pinḡḡéaḡaḡ
 do éairḡ le ḡairceað ḡo peapḡa pírpéata
 tappanḡ a mbeaḡa pá bpaḡaḡaib iméine
 do ḡairceað ip caḡaib tap leapiab don píḡḡméide.^d

XXII

Ip ainḡeap a malairt ní lamaið an nið céaḡna^e
 ip ní lamaið mað leaḡpcoilte paipe 'na d'íri péine
 ní lamaið an t-attoiḡ ba éabapḡaḡ cliféime
 aḡḡ ḡaḡaib ip cpaḡtar nó beaḡaib don d'iféaḡtain.^f

^a .i. na himpormerp .i. méirliḡ an þeill. [The informers, i.e. the treacherous scoundrels.]

^b .i. an plot. [The Plot.]

^c Ceannapraic do píolcupir na cáirib et cor an ionnpaic do cup i n-ionab coipe an méirliḡ bað mian leo annoip. [Their design now was to sow dissension among friends, and put the leg of the innocent man in the place of the rogue's leg.]

^d They are commanded from abroad—they obey—are all disbanded—not admitted back.

XVIII

The plan they contrived when their spencers were mown down,^a
 And the beer in confusion was fermenting insipidly,^b
 Was to put our hawks¹ and their friends in the ship they had left
 themselves,
 And the innocent debtor's leg in the stocks of the guilty thief.^c

XIX

If a rewounded soldier from keen spear-pricks shrinks timidly,
 And a child when once burnt is afraid of a spark of fire,
 Are our chieftains not fools if, after such brigandage,
 They cannot discern benefactors from brewers' bees?²

XX

I beg of the Mind³ that forgiveth unspitefully,
 Which permitted that trial and prevents its designed effect,
 In our breasts to enkindle heart-union and charity,
 And give us eyes to discern the full moon from the moonless night.

XXI

To cap every cruelty, those noble-limbed warriors,
 Who, like chivalrous men, had engaged by heroic deeds
 To eke out their lives under banners of foreign states,
 Were called home, and came at the king's beck across the seas.^d

XXII

Sad is their change: they daren't in their native land
 Attempt the same thing,^e nor wield e'en a watchman's staff;
 They dare not do anything helpful or spirited,
 But they steal and are hanged, or fall into infamy.^f

^a .i. beir i dtuarapcal amuir. [To be out on military service.]

^f Not as much as a Petty Constable's Staff at home, but Strip or Steal, and hang
 —a hard Censure.

xix, l. 3 dibéirne, E. xxi, l. 1 mór banna, E. xxii, l. 2 péinne,
 E.

¹ i.e. chieftains.

² The Cromwellians, see quotation from Thomas Cobbes, Part I, p. 37, n.¹.

³ God.

xxiii

I n-aiéḡiorra éairte rin aḡaib an p'píob déaḡnaé
do b'peaḡaib an peaḡta ro laipeam ip íb n'Éipeann
aḡur beaḡ fearb ón nḡairm do óruimléanuig
na ópeama rin dealb ḡan éapail ḡan éoimléimte.

xxiv

(I neanḡeion 'r a n-eapuib tuḡ aḡtuirpe aníor tréamam
ip fairpe an p'ip faille ḡaé taḡa ap a m'íḡeanaib
ní p'earaib ap bearaib cé fearra a ḡcup d'aoimḡeíḡpeaó
iná a nḡearpaó ma mballaib 'r a ḡcapba ap timnḡeanaib.^a

xxv

(I aḡair na b'plaḡar ó ap fearaó na p'paoiḡbéime
t'p'earḡain fearḡa cuip peaḡainn ap aoi t'éimḡie
ap éairib na ótreab ro tuḡ t'p'ala pe epíḡ Éibip
ná haḡair a ḡcapḡa náib peaḡaib a b'p'p'ím'p'ime.

xxvi

Már tearbaé nó tearcuib i laibib mo élipéiri
nam éalainn buip cleaḡtaó do éalpa mo píḡ déanḡar
ḡo nbeaḡam páó b'p'at'airi a m'apeaig an époinn éaoimna
d'airle ḡaé ceata ḡo plaḡar na p'íopaonta.^b

xxvii

An duilleoḡ ro ap p'upḡoib mo óuḡḡe p'ém
ip ḡuipḡ p'ceol ḡeaó ḡioppóḡ don éúntar lé
a épuíḡneoir ḡil p'up'p'óḡnar p'ún ḡaé éléib
cuip beo don uile óp'ó a cionnḡairiḡ p'él.^c

^a Ní fearpaḡap cé fearra a ḡcup ap buip nó ap ḡpíopaig ep doḡfó
dia rin. [They do not know whether it would be better to put them on a spit or
on blazing coals; and God sees all that.]

^b Per omnia secula seculorum.

^c ep do éuip. Piniḡ. [And He did quicken them.]

xxiii, l. 2 laipiom ap aoiḡ n'Éipeann, E. l. 3 an nḡairm, E. l. 4
éoimléimte, E. xxiv, l. 1 aḡairri, E. l. 2 ip omitted, E; a fairpe, E.

XXIII

That last stroke sufficiently sums up this document
On the present law's judgment of me and of Erin's clans :
A brief, bitter instance of that Act¹ that hath broken their backs,
And left them all cloakless and shirtless in poverty.

XXIV

To see them despised and distressed sends a pang through me,
For spies every moment are watching to ruin them ;
They do not know which to choose—to be put on a spit to stew,
Or to have their limbs hacked and be roasted on blazing hearths.^a

XXV

O Father of heaven, whence these fierce blows have been rained on us,
Let Thy wrath pass us by for the sake of Thine only Son ;
Against this remnant of tribes who incensed Thee with Éibhear's²
land,
Allege not their own crimes, nor the sins of their ancestors.

XXVI

Whether plenty or penury in my days of perversity
Be the lot of my body, may Thy will, O my King, be done,
Till secure 'neath Thy banner, O Knight³ of the saving tree,
I pass through the rain-clouds to the realm of true unity.^b

XXVII

This leaflet I have written on the purging of my native land
Tells a bitter tale, though but a fragment of the whole account ;
Bright Creator, who revealest secret thoughts of every heart,
Quicken every order of her guilty children into life.^c

xxv, l. 4 bpnínpéme, E; bpnínpéme, P.
mo élfí pe rí, E. l. 2 bo éapla a mó rí, E.
épuénór, E. l. 4 opb a ciontaice, E.

xxvi, l. 1 ceapcað, E;
xxvii, l. 3 épuénór, P;

¹ The Act of Settlement.

² Cf. Part I, p. 51, n.².

³ Christ.

VII.—A ŚÍLE AN TSEACA

【Mss.: R.I.A., 23 M 31, p. 21 by Eoghan O Caoimh (M); Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, fol. 69, by Edward O'Reilly (E); in private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, copied from M (P).】

Titles:—Dáibhí ó Bruadair cec. (E); Dáibhí ó Bruadair cec. do Śíle ní Chorbáin iap bpópað di ec do léig di beic dáilteac don éirí (M, P); i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* to Śíle ní Chorbáin (Sheela, or Julia Corbett) after she had married and had left off being bountiful to poets.

Mr. Standish H. O'Grady in his Catalogue of the Irish Mss. in the British Museum (p. 585) says this pretty piece 'is considered to be allegorical, Celia, wedded, standing for Ireland fallen away from the good old use and wont. The patronymic was chosen probably as being a derivative of *corb.*' While not denying the probability of this allegorical interpretation, I believe it is quite probable that David Ó Bruadair had a definite lady in view when he composed this poem. Conchubhair Ó Corbáin and Tadhg Ó Corbáin were two scribes and literary men in Cork at that time, and one of them is referred to by David under

I

A Śíle an tpeaca a ílat na geiað go ðrúét
'an taoid map eala tpeadap eliað na ðtonn
ap ríoghaib banna ón tan do tpiactað tú
ip ðíobuicé íaid go n-aiénim eia doéiu.

II

Ní pá deapa an íeapraicne íiaðnam ponh
ap lí do ðeape nárl éleaét beic íiaðac íiom
do bñíð gur aéruið t'íaicpín íial ðap íiom
ón geuimð ía bpeapainn tana tpiall do ðonn.

III

bíét go ðeagaio maipc a mbliaðna ip púint
caoirpe ip ealta ip ap ían íappaið ío óún
ígo mbíu luét ðaíu ían íaið ðoo íiap go humal
ðap íonn ðob íeapípa an ðean tu an bliaðain úð.

1, l. 3 banða, E; banna, P; banna, M. 1. 4 ðíobuicé, P, M; ðíobuicé, E; íað, E; íaid, M, P. 11, l. 4 ía ípeapainn, E; ía íaiénim, P, M;

VII.—O SÍLE, COLD AND STATELY

the designation of the 'Poet Corban' in the introductory note to his genealogy of Father Mac Cartain (*vide infra*, p. 30). When Mr. S. H. O'Grady, in support of the allegorical interpretation, says, that 'the patronymic [ní Chorbain] was chosen probably as being a derivative of *copb*,' it would seem that he must have had the German word *Korb*, rather than the Irish word *copb*, before his mind.

Síle ní Chorbáin, if a real person, may have been a relation, and probably the wife of the Fear-feasa [Ón Cainte?] mentioned in R. iv, l. 1 of the poem.

The date of the poem is not given in any of the Mss. Internal evidence proves that it was written some time after the Restoration of King Charles II, and probably as late as the eighties of the seventeenth century.

Metre.—*Ómádn* :

- (1) Rr. 1-IX : (v) í u á u á u íá u ú
 (2) R. x : u í u í u í u í uá u
 (3) R. xi : (v) í u u í u u o u á uá.]

I

O Síle, cold and stately, whose tresses sweep the dew,
 Whose side is like the swan's that ploughs the ocean's breast,
 Since o'er matron queens thou hast been enthroned,
 It takes an awful time to make out whom I see.

II

The reason, I confess, why I am led astray
 About the colour of thine eyes, not wont to frown on me,
 Is that thy aspect kind hath changed its style by which
 I used to recognize thy graceful treading feet.

III

Although unto thy home this year there come unsought
 Money, beeves, and sheep, and flocks, and harvest-crops:
 And though to serve thee humbly ox-owners don't disdain,
 Thou wast a better woman methinks in former years.

тана, E, M; тан-, P. III, l. 2 íappað, E; íappa, P, M. l. 3 pan maig
 do piap, E. l. 4 a bean, E, M, P.

iv

Do bí Fear feara i dteac na ngiall go dlúé
 po bí fearéainn þrap na briaé ió éionn
 do bí Barton Black ip Beard ip Brooke
 'na mbíodbaib teanna ag drannaó a briaacal éuḡaṣ.

v

Do bíod an tan pin ḡean ip ḡrian ió ḡnúip
 po bíod do éeanḡa éair i mbriaépaib búio
 do bíod ic aipeaib bpaṣ ip biaó ḡo húip
 po bíod do ḡlac dá pcaipeaó i pianaib clú.

vi

Do líon i leaba a bpaṣa piana áp n-úio
 do éaoineap beapṣ leap meallair mian ḡaé úipó
 ḡruim tap air na ḡcleap ó éianaib úo
 puim na bpaipion éapaib éialla i ḡeúipṣ.

vii

An líne éeapṣ pin éeapap piaḡail dúinn
 pe linn a n-aépeaé peaé an prian doḡ iul
 do pínpiod aét leap eapaó pīap ḡo Siuip^a
 ḡliḡe na pean ḡéap máit a n-iappaét púo.

viii

Ap éaoi naé ḡlacpa neaé i prian bunpicionn
 na paioḡeada i peapc do éait ap briaḡpap púṣ
 tá ní don peaét ó ap ainic dia do éom
 i mbaoip na mban náp éabailiapa éú.

^a .i. ḡo baile í úaoi ḡaé deaḡnóip.

iv, l. 4 mbíodbaó, E; mbíodbaib, M, P. éúṣ, M. v, l. 2 búíḡ,
 E; búḡaice, P. l. 3 bpaṣ, E. l. 4 aiḡ pcaipe, E. vi, l. 1 ap
 húio (or núio?) E, M, P. vii, l. 2 peaé ap piaḡaó pīu, E;
 peaé an prian doḡ iul, M, P. l. 3 do pínpiod, E; do pín púo, M, P. Gloss
 in M, P, omitted in E. viii, l. 1 ap éaoi, E; ap úaoi, M, P. naé, E;

IV

Fear-feasa was confined in a guardhouse close,
And a sudden rain of debts fell upon thee then;
Barton, Black, and Beard, and Brooke, like bitter foes,
At that time were snarling at thee with their teeth.

V

But the sun of love did then shine in thy face,
And thy gentle tongue did speak with gracious words;
Thy home was filled with food and raiment fresh and new,
Which thy hand dispensed in ways that won thee fame.

VI

Instead of all those courteous deeds I used to see,
Whereby thou didst beguile the minds of every rank,
Those former arts have wholly been of late reversed
By the love of fashions dear to minds at court.

VII

The rightful royal line that now frames rules for us,
Unlike the wonted practice in their fathers' time,
Passed an Act that banished westward to the Siuir¹
The laws our ancient sages had so well devised.

VIII

Lest one should err by taking in a perverse sense
These arrows that my fever hath shot in love at thee,
God hath saved thy heart in one point of the law,
That thou, in female folly, hast been no cavalier.

neac, M, P. 1. 2 raoibc, M, P; raoigcaba, E. 1. 4 a mban na^c
ca^bailiapa, E; na mban nap ca^bailiapa, M, P.

¹ To Baile í Bhaoi with every good old custom. [Ballyboy is in the parish of Tullaghortan, on the borders of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. The Castle of Ballyboy, popularly called Grace's Castle, was one of the main strongholds of the White Knight, by whom it was demolished for strategic reasons about the year 1597. See Rev. P. Power's "Place Names of the Decies," p. 351.]

IX

Ór dípeac̃ dpeac̃geal d̃ata d̃iaða d̃iuib̃
 ʒan puiʒioll ʒan eapbaib̃ an r̃eaið tuʒ t̃riač̃ na ñd̃ul̃
 d̃ib̃ buð eapeap̃ faille t̃iač̃t ap̃ ʒeúl̃
 α śīle an t̃peaca ón ʒeac̃eč̃tað ið d̃iaib̃ ba d̃ú.

X

Α śīle an č̃m̃p le p̃ioc do p̃liop̃buaileað̃
 i d̃taoibe an uile do b̃p̃ip̃ tap̃ b̃unb̃p̃uač̃aib̃
 ó p̃caoil an t̃p̃oimeanñ lic̃ d̃oð̃ l̃ilʒp̃uač̃aib̃
 ñíop̃ č̃uibe p̃iot̃ p̃eup̃ d̃oð̃ ñič̃ib̃ ionnuac̃aip̃.

XI

Αʒ p̃o an d̃p̃uuñp̃eip̃e

Map̃ ítem̃ do p̃íof̃anaið̃ t̃oca ná tuap̃
 d̃íof̃p̃ap̃ na ñd̃aoine leap̃ d̃oč̃ap̃ lá α ñʒp̃uaim̃
 α p̃ep̃íob̃aip̃e t̃íof̃laic̃ na polup̃l̃áiñ p̃uap̃
 an laoið̃p̃i do śīle ñí Č̃op̃b̃áiñ uaim̃.

ix, l. 2 eapba, E. na nuñal, M, P; na d̃al, E. l. 4 ón ecleac̃eč̃ta, E;
 ón p̃eac̃eč̃t, M, P. x, l. 3 an t̃p̃ionann, M, P. l. 4 caoi, M; č̃aoi, E;

IX

Since just, and chaste, and godly, of aspect bright and fair,
 Without excess or want is the state that God hath sent;
 It were a scandal for thee e'er to turn thy back,
 O frosty Síle, on the old wont rightly thine.

X

Síle, whose skin hath been flicked by a passing frost,
 In the torrent of evil that burst o'er the ancient dams,
 Since fair weather hath melted the ice off thy lily cheeks,
 It were wrong for thee now to desist from a matron's deeds.

XI

Here is the Endorsement

As an item for proud queens who do not deserve
 The devotion of those who would grieve at their frown,
 O courier, place in the luminous hand
 Of Síle Ní Chorbáin this poem of mine.

óuir̃e, P. xi, Heading omitted by E. l. 1 τοῦα, M; τοσα, E, P. l. 2
 ὁόαp, M, P; ὁόαp, E. l. 3 ἱδpíobuir̃e, M, P; ἱτ̃ḡille, E. l. 4 λαοι, E.

VIII.—ΓΙΝΕΑΛΟΓΙΟΝ ΜΑΚ ΑΡΤΑΙΝ

After 1684

[Mss.: R.I.A. 23 L 37 copied from David Ó Bruadair's autograph by John Stack in 1704 (L); Stonyhurst, A. II. 20 containing two copies, viz. pp. 682-3 (A¹), and p. 740 (A²), a Ms. transcribed in 1701 by Conchubhar Ua Corbáin. I add the Mac Artáin genealogy according to Dubhaltach Mac Fírbisigh from the copy of his Book of Genealogies (p. 536 and p. 561) in the R.I.A. (F), with some variants from G. Keating's History, vol. iv, p. 25 (K), and O'Clery, as quoted by Rev. P. Dinneen, *ibid.*, p. 56 (C).]

The Father Mac Cartáin, for whom the genealogy was drawn up, was the Rev. 'Cornelius Curtain,' who is described in the List of Names of the Popish Parish Priests throughout the several counties in the Kingdom of Ireland, &c. (Dublin, MDCCV), as being on the 13th of July, 1704, parish priest of Rathconey (now Rathcooney), aged 46 years, resident at Coole in the North Liberties of Cork, and as having been ordained priest at Cork in the year 1684 by Pierce Creagh, Titular Bishop of Cork. The 'Poet Corban,' whose genealogical skill is impugned, was very probably Conchubhar Ua Corbáin, the scribe of A, or if not he then Tadhg Ua Corbáin, a contemporary poet and seemingly a near relative of Conchubhar, possibly a brother. This circumstance enables us to understand how the letter of David Ó Bruadair to Father Mac Cartáin, preserved in L by John Stack, has been omitted in A¹ and A² by Conchubhair Ua Corbáin, who contented himself with

R^e Fath^r

Because I see by Poet Corban's ingenious Poems y^t he is better versed in y^e Old Testam^t and other Forreign Transactions y^a in y^e Ancient Histories of Ireland, whereas he Derives y^r Pedigree from Heber, y^e Stock from whom y^e Noble Families of Munster are

[ΔΑΙΔΙΟΝ ΤΑ ΒΡΥΑΔΑΙΡ]

[ΔΟΥΒΑΛΤΑΟ ΜΑΚ ΦΙΡΒΙΣΙΓ]

1 ΤΟΜΑΡ

1 ΤΟΜΑΡ 65

2 μακ ΤΟΜΑΙΡ

2 μακ ΤΟΜΑΙΡ [ΜΟΙΡ]

3 ΜΙC ΣΕΔΙΝ

3 ΜΙC ΣΑΜΑΙΝ ΝΟ ΣΕΔΙΝ

4 ΜΙC ΔΟΝΝΕΑΔΑ

4 ΜΙC ΔΟΝΝΕΑΔΑ

5 ΜΙC ΓΙΟΛΛΑ ΚΟΛΟΥΜ

5 ΜΙC ΓΙΛΛΕ ΚΟΛΟΥΜ

6 ΜΙC ΚΙΟΝΑΟΤΑ

6 ΜΙC ΚΙΟΝΑΟΤΑ

2, Called ΤΟΜΑΡ ΜΟΙΡ supra in Mac Artáin's *Beop* of my introductory note.

6, That many names are omitted in the first part of this genealogy is evident. Either Thomas óg or Thomas mór was the Thomas Mac Artáin who died in 1347. Caolbhadh (22) was King of Ireland for one year when he was slain by Eochaidh Muighmheadhón in 357 according to the Four Masters. There are therefore only

VIII.—GENEALOGY OF MAC CARTAIN

After 1684

the simple heading *Ḑinealaḁ mīc Capṛáin* (cf. Part I, Introduction, p. xxxvii). The genealogy is undated in the Mss., but it must have been drawn up after the year 1684, when Cornelius Curtain was ordained.

The Thomas Mac Cartain whom David Ó Bruadair refers to as the head of the family was not contemporary with the Rev. 'Cornelius Curtain,' but lived more than three centuries before his time, for the genealogy only comes down to Thomas Mac Cartáin, Lord of Iveagh, who was hanged by the English of Ulidia in 1347 A.D. Dubhaltach Mac Firisigh (op. cit. p. 536) brings down the genealogy of Mac Artáin to the middle of the seventeenth century. For the sake of completeness I give these later generations here:—

Mac Artan beor .i. Ḑiolla Pádraig ḡ Eoḡan dá mīac Eacmīleab mīc Feiblmīte mīc Toipḡealbair mīc Aoḁa mīc Eacmīleab mīc Ḑiolla Coluim mīc Ḑiolla Oipoiḡin mīc Ḑiolla Leabdoimnair mīc Ḑiolla Leabpádraig mīc Seappair mīc mōir mīc Tomáir óḡ pḡamḡpáirḡte mīc Tomáir mōir mīc Seain mīc Donnḡaḁa mīc Ḑille Coluim ḡc.

Also: Ḑiolla Pádraig mīc Feiblmīte mīc Eacmīleab mīc Feiblmīte, ḡc.

The metre of the four lines of poetry at the end of the genealogy in L is—

Ámḡpán: (u) á u i u u i u u ú u u.]

Descended, whereas your Family are Descended Lin<e>ally and Originally from Ire mac Miles, y^e Stock of y^e Nobility of Ulster, I here send you the Gene<a>logy of the Head of y^r Family and consequently of y^sself.

[DÁIBHIDH UA BRUADAIR] [DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH]

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Tomás, son of | 1 Tomás óg, son of |
| 2 Tomás, son of | 2 Tomás [mór], son of |
| 3 Seán, son of | 3 Samhan or Seán, son of |
| 4 Donnchadh, son of | 4 Donnchaidh, son of |
| 5 Giolla Coluim, son of | 5 Gille Coluim, son of |
| 6 Cionaoth, son of | 6 Cionaoth, son of |

22, instead of 30, generations to cover this period of a thousand years. Four additional generations can be supplied between Mongan mac Sarain (19-20) and Caolbhadh (22) from the Mac Aonghusa pedigree, which would seem to prove that not only is the latter genealogy correct, but that there was only one Mongán mac Saráin, about which there has hitherto been some doubt.

7	7 mic Eoéada
8	8 mic Siolla Colum
9	9 mic Cionaoéa
10 mic Raḡnaill	10 mic Raḡnaill
11 mic Seappaiḡ	11 mic Seappaiḡ
12 mic Eoḡain	12 mic Eoéada
13 mic Conépanaé	13 mic Conepuaé
14 mic Cpuim	14 mic Cpuinn na eliaé nó epíóé
15 mic Onaéon	15 mic Cpaoléon nó aorpéon
16 mic Capṫáin a quo an ploinne	16 mic Artáin a quo mac Artáin
17 mic Cpuinn	17 mic Cpaindeié
18 mic Poḡapṫaiḡ	18 mic Paḡapṫaiḡ
19 mic Mongán	19 mic Mongán
20 mic Saráin	20 mic Saráin
21 mic Eacáir	21
22 mic Caolbuió	22 mic Caolbuió
23 mic Cpuinn báopai	23 mic Cpuinn báopaiḡe, ríḡ Ulaó, 22
24 mic Luḡa	24 mic Luḡdeae
25 mic Ropa	25 mic Ropa, Ríḡ Ulaó, 2
26 mic Ioméada	26 mic Ioméada
27	27 mic Peirólméte, Ríḡ Ulaó, 7
28 mic Cair	28 mic Cair
29 mic Píada Apuióe	29 mic Píadaé Apaióe ó ppuil Óál Apaióe, Ríḡ Ulaó, 20
30 mic Aonḡura ḡaibniónn	30 mic Aonḡura ḡaibniḡ, Ríḡ Ulaó, 3
31 mic Peapḡura Poḡlair	31 mic Peapḡura ḡaileoin
32 mic Tiobpaióe tíriḡ	32 mic Tiobpaióe Óipe, R. Ulaó, 30
33 mic bpeapail	33 mic bpeapail

21, mic Eacáir, L; mic Eacáir Coḡa, A¹, A²; omitted by F, p. 534, and by K, iv, p. 25, Nos. 91, 92. The reading of L seems right. A¹ and A² confound this Eoéair, who was King of Ulster for 22 years (vide K, iii, p. 56), with Eoéair Coḡa (omitted in this genealogy), father of Crann Badhraighe. The pedigree of Mac Aonghusa runs thus:—Mongán (19) mic Saráin mic Maine mic Fothaidh mic Conaill mic Eathach (so C; omitted by K, iv, p. 25; and wrongly (?) called Eacaidh Cobha by F, p. 561) mic Connla mic Caolbhaidh.

23, For the continuance of the pedigree F, p. 534, refers to the genealogy of

7	7 Eochaidh, son of
8	8 Giolla Coluim, son of
9	9 Cionaoth, son of
10 Ragnall, son of	10 Ragnall, son of
11 Searrach, son of	11 Searrach, son of
12 Eoghan, son of	12 Eochaidh, son of
13 Cúchranach, son of	13 Cúchruach, son of
14 Crom, son of	14 Cronn na cliach <i>or</i> críoch, son of
15 Onchú, son of	15 Craolchu <i>or</i> [C]aorchú, son of
16 Cartán (<i>a quo</i> the family), son of	16 Artán (<i>a quo</i> Mac Artain), son of
17 Cronn, son of	17 Craindeach, son of
18 Foghartach, son of	18 Faghartach, son of
19 Mongán, son of	19 Mongán, son of
20 Sarán, son of	20 Sarán, son of
21 Eachaidh, son of	21
22 Caolbhadh, son of	22 Caolbhadh, son of
23 Cronn Badhraoi, son of	23 Cronn Badraighe, king of Ulster, 22 years, son of
24 Lugh, son of	24 Lughaidh, son of
25 Ros, son of	25 Ros, king of Ulster, 2 years, son of
26 Iomchadh, son of	26 Iomchadh, son of
27	27 Feidhlimidh, king of Ulster, 7 years, son of
28 Cas, son of	28 Cas, son of
29 Fiacha Aruidhe, son of	29 Fiacha Araidhe, from whom are the Dál Araidhe, king of Ulster, 20 years, son of
30 Aonghus Gaibhne, son of	30 Aonghus Gaibhneach, king of Ulster, 3 years, son of
31 Fearghus Foghla, son of	31 Fearghus Gaileon
32 Tiubraid Tíreach, son of	32 Tiobraid Tíre, king of Ulster, 30 years, son of
33 Breasal, son of	33 Breasal, son of

Mac Aonghusa 'péac mac Aonghura leat [anaé 561]. Cronn Badhraighe is described as mac Eatac (ó páirtéar uib Eatac Ulað) mic Luigðeac (K, iv, p. 25) as mac Eatac Coða mic Luigðeac (K, iii, p. 56) and as mac Eatac Coða (otá uib Eatac) in C (K, iv, p. 56).

27, Sic recte F. David O Bruadair has omitted this generation wrongly.

34 mic ḡipb	34 mic ḡipb
35 mic Máil	35 mic Máil, R. ḡeipeann, 4; R. Ulaḡ. 35
36 mic Roḡpuiḡe	36 mic Roḡpuiḡe
37 mic Caḡbuiḡ	37 mic Caḡbuiḡ
38 mic ḡialléaḡa	38 mic ḡialléaḡa
39 mic ḡonḡuḡair	39 mic ḡunḡaḡa
40 mic ḡionnḡeḡon	40 mic ḡionnḡeḡaḡa
41 mic Muipḡeáptáḡ	41 mic Muipeaḡaḡiḡ, R. Ulaḡ, 3
42 mic Píacḡa ḡionnaḡánnuiḡ	42 mic Píacḡaḡ ḡionnaḡánnuiḡ, R. Ulaḡ, 20
43 mic Ipíair ḡlḡánnḡair	43 mic Ipel ḡlḡánnḡair, R. Ulaḡ, 40
44 mic Conairll ḡearnaiḡ	44 mic Conuill ḡearnaiḡ
45 mic Airḡpḡin	45 mic Airḡpḡin iairḡiunaḡiḡ
46 mic Cair	
47 mic Paḡḡna	
48 mic Capa	48 mic Caḡḡairḡ
49 mic ḡionḡa	49 mic Cionḡa
50 mic Ruḡpuiḡe	50 mic Ruḡpuiḡe ḡḡáir, R. ḡeipeann . . .; R. Ulaḡ, 70; ḡ páirḡear Clanna Ruḡ- puiḡe
51	51 mic Siḡpuiḡe
52	52 mic Duilḡ
53	53 mic Póḡḡair ḡó Páirḡin
54	54 mic Peaḡairḡil
55	55 mic Caḡḡairḡ
56	56 mic ḡlair
57	57 mic Inḡearpaiḡiḡ
58	58 mic Spuiḡ
59	59 mic Ropa

31, Both titles poḡlair and ḡaileoin are found in different authorities.

39, ḡunḡaḡa F, K; ḡunnḡaḡa, K ii, p. 364; ḡunnḡaḡa, C, K ii, p. 259, reads ḡialléaḡa ḡinn mic ḡionnḡaḡa.

40, Lege ḡionnḡaḡa with F, K, C.

41, Lege Muipeaḡaḡiḡ with F, K, C.

45, Between 45 and 46 K, ii, p. 258, inserts mic Cair ḡpuiḡiḡ.

34 Fearb, son of	34 Fearb, son of
35 Mál, son of	35 Mál, king of Ireland, 4 years, and king of Ulster, 35 years, son of
36 Rochruidhe, son of	36 Rochraidhe, son of
37 Cathbhadh, son of	37 Cathbhadh, son of
38 Giallachadh, son of	38 Giallachadh, son of
39 Conchubhar, son of	39 Dunchadh, son of
40 Fionnchú, son of	40 Fionnchadh, son of
41 Muircheartach, son of	41 Muireadhach, king of Ulster, 3 years, son of
42 Fiacha Fionnamhnas, son of	42 Fiacha Fionnamhnas, king of Ulster, 20 years, son of
43 Irial Glúnmhar, son of	43 Irel Glúnmhar, king of Ulster, 40 years, son of
44 Conall Cearnach, son of	44 Conall Cearnach, son of
45 Aimhirghin, son of	45 Aimhirgin Iairghiunach, son of
46 Cas, son of	46
47 Fachtna, son of	47
48 Capa, son of	48 Cathbhadh, son of
49 Gionga, son of	49 Cionga, son of
50 Rughruidhe, son of	50 Rudhraighe Mór, king of Ireland, . . . years; king of Ulster, 70 years, from whom the Clanna Rudhraige are named, son of
51	51 Sithrighe, son of
52	52 Dubh, son of
53	53 Fomhar or Faichin, son of
54	54 Feabhairdhil, son of
55	55 Cathaoir, son of
56	56 Glas, son of
57	57 Indearcach, son of
58	58 Srubh, son of
59	59 Ros, son of

50-62, K, iv, p. 25, agrees with F, but K, ii, pp. 180 and 182, has only Nos. 50, 51, 60, 61, 62.

53, *mic Faidem*, K.

60 mic Dúib	60 mic Dúib
61 mic Foinn	61 mic Foinn
62 mic Airdheallach	62 mic Airdheallach, R. Éireann, 30
63 mic Siopláin	63 mic Siopláin, R. Éireann, 16
64 mic Finn	64 mic Finn, R. Éireann, 22
65 mic Bpáta	65 mic Bpáta
66 mic Labraí	66 mic Labraí
67 mic Cairbre	67 mic Cairbre Connel
68 mic Olláin Póla	68 mic Olláin Póla, R. É., 40
69 mic Páda Pionneólaí	69 mic Páda Pionneólaí, R. É., 20
70 mic Seána	70 mic Seána, R. É., 5.
71 mic Aird	71 mic Aird
72 mic Eibí	72 mic Eibí
73 mic Eibí	73 mic Eibí do gach Maí Line 7 an cúigeaí cuí do Éirinn riapan uile Sgoth- gaedhal
74 mic Ír	74 mic Ír
75 mic Míleá Eapainne	75 mic Míleá Eapainne, R. Eapainne i.e. ut supra leat, 116

HANC GENEALOGIAM APPROBARUNT

DAVID BRUADAIR ET
DEMETRIUS McCHARTY (A¹).

Dáil ór dliádaí i n-ionad gach dúlraí
táilear ionnuaire oimí ír uílaí
an páir ro éagam gan tmeal do éionnlaca < ír >
a bpaíleir éumainn rin éugaib le hionneamair

do Seirbítear Síoruaí,

.i. Dáilí ó Bruadair (L).

70, K, iv, 25 and elsewhere, v.g. ii, pp. 130, 132, inserts mic Aird between 70 and 71.

60 Dubh, son of	60 Dubh, son of
61 Fomhar, son of	61 Fomhar, son of
62 Airgeadmhar, son of	62 Airgeadmhar, king of Ireland, 30 years, son of
63 Síorlámh, son of	63 Síorlámh, king of Ireland, 16 years, son of
64 Fionn, son of	64 Fionn, king of Ireland, 22 years, son of
65 Bratha, son of	65 Bratha, son of
66 Labhraidh, son of	66 Labhraidh, son of
67 Cairbre, son of	67 Cairbre Condelg, son of
68 Ollamh Fódla, son of	68 Ollamh Fódla, king of Ireland, 40 years, son of
69 Fiacha Fionnscothach, son of	69 Fiacha Fionnscothach, king of Ireland, 20 years, son of
70 Seadhna, son of	70 Sedna, king of Ireland, 5 years, son of
71 Airtiri, son of	71 Airtreach, son of
72 Eibhric, son of	72 Ebrie, son of
73 Éibhear, son of	73 Éibhear, who took possession of Magh Line, and the fifth part of Ireland before the rest of the Scotghaedhil, son of
74 Ir, son of	74 Ir, son of
75 Mílidh Easpainne.	75 Mílidh Easpainne, king of Spain, etc., ut supra, p. 116 [of Ms.].

HANC GENEALOGIAM APPROBARUNT

DAVID BRUADAIR ET
DEMETRIUS McCHARTY (A¹).

By the law that prescribes a return for devotedness
That poureth out riches of meekness and charity,
The unobscure letter which thou didst direct to me
I send back to thee, dearest brother, with interest.

from thy ever humble servant,

DAIBHI Ó BRUADAIR (L).

IX.—α τρύπηρ μάς μύσκαλτ

13^o Octobris 1686

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, xi, p. 234 : xev, p. 19 (m) ; R.I.A., 23 L 37, p. 187, by John Stack (L) ; 23 m 31, p. 28, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M) ; 23 M 47 (M 47) ; 23 E 14, containing two copies, one on p. 61, copied from M (E¹) and the other on p. 128, copied from M (E²). Brit. Mus., Add. 29, 614, by Sean na Raithíneach (A). In private hands:—Ms. by Piaras Móinséal copied from M (P) ; Los Angeles Ms. p. 561 (Ang.).]

Titles: Αἰ ἔο (L) τεαῖαρε Ὀάβιῖ ἰ βρυαδαιρ δο ἐρύπηρ δο βί αἰ
 βυλ ἰ n-αρμ (A, Ang., L, m, M, M 47, P) πφοῖ Σέαμυρ (L) an lá rym (A, Ang.,
 m, M 47), 13^o 8 bris (M, P), 1686 (L, M), ἡῖεαῖ βίε (βίοῖ, Ang.) ἡυρ εῖυῖε
 δο εῖαῖυρ nί εῖυῖε δο βίοῖαρ (A, Ang., m, M 47), Anno Domini (A, m, M 47),
 1686 (A, Ang., M, M 47) ; i.e. “Here follows the instruction given by David
 Ó Bruadair to a trooper who was enlisting in the army of King James on that day,
 the 13th of October, 1686, but though it was to him it was sent it was not at him
 it was aimed.”

The trooper to whom David Ó Bruadair sent this poetical letter of advice was called Séamus Ó Eichthighern, James Aghieran, now usually written Aherne. On the poet's connexion with this family, vide supra, Part II, pp. 98, 99. From this it would seem that James Aghieran or Aherne was a native of the Co. Limerick. His name does not occur in the List of King James II's Army as drawn up in 1689-90, but several other members of that clan were there mentioned, v.g. Thomas Haherne, a Lieutenant in Col. Edward Butler's Regiment of

I

Α ἐρύπηρ μάρ μύρκαλτ ὅν mβαλε hάλῃαρ
 αρ ἐύνταρ δο ῖριονηρα ῖο hαρμάλτα
 nά εῖυῖληῖ αρ ἐύνταραιῖ amadánτα
 ῖαν ῖρῖεῖυτ don εῖυῖε map ῖeannaῖ láime.

II

Αn conn līb an ḡrúḃḡíne ḡarḃḃeárpḃaḃ^a
 δο lionḡraḃ a lonnḃain ἰ leaḃanḃáḃaiḃ
 ran ḃḡonn ra epé ḃonnḃḡipe an tpeanaḡnáiḃ^b
 ḡur diuice ḡaḃ dḡḡḡτ aco ap amalánaiḃ.

^a Taylor, Tinker and Tucker.

^b A Rupture in the Body Politique.

ι, l. 2 an ῖριονηρα, L. ιι, l. 2 lónḡraḃ, m; lionḡraḃ, *coll.*
 l. 4 dḡḡḡτ, m; dḡḡḡτ, *coll.*

IX.—IN COMMAND OF A TROOP

13^o Octobris, 1686

Infantry (Dalton, ii, p. 579), and John Hagheirn, an ensign in Col. Nicholas Browne's Regiment of Infantry (*ibid.*, p. 637).

The process of reforming the Royal Army in Ireland began in 1685 by an order for the disbandment of the Protestant Army, signed by King James II at Whitehall on the 11th July, 1685, and directed to the Lords Justices of Ireland, viz., Michael Boyle, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, and Arthur Forbes, first Earl of Granard. The disbandment was carried on from September, 1685, till the end of August, 1686, so that it could be announced in September, 1686, that "the new model of the army in Ireland" had been completed (*Hist. Mss. Commission—Ormonde Mss.*, vol. i, p. 406 et seqq.).

Towards the end of the poem David sends his greetings to the commander, the Lord Mac Cárthaigh (either Donogh MacCarthy, the fourth Earl of Clancarty, or less probably Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel), to his seneschal (perhaps an O'Sullivan Mór), and to the vicar of the Creator, i.e. the chaplain, as Mr. Standish H. O'Grady interprets it.

The marginal notes are found in Ang., m, M, M 47, and P, but not in L, the scribe of which did not wish perhaps a *leabap do íalcað le béapla* (to dirty his book with English), as he had notified to his readers on a previous occasion (*vide supra*, Part II, p. 98).

Metre—*Óinþán* :—

(1) Rr. I-X: (v) ú v v ú v v a v á v

(2) R. XI: (v) ó é v v é v v a ía v.]

I

In command of a troop,¹ if thy wish be from home to start,
On account of thy prince arrayed in thy armour bright,
Do not descend to accept any foolish terms
Without a good slice of this province as handsel fair.

II

Doth it seem to thee right that the dregs of mechanics base,^a
Who started from London in broad boats across the sea,
Should in this land through the wreck of the good old wont^b
Be, every boor of them, dukes over simpletons?

¹ *Ἐπύρρηπ* as distinguished from *ἐπύρπειρ*, a trooper, seems to mean an officer of a troop.

III

Νί δούλ α λορ δούτταρ ι mbeaptauḅ árḁa
 ná lúitinniolll iomḡona ι vṑpeapauḅ láitṑeacḁ
 tuḡ fúta ḡo cútaul ár ḅplaṑa Fáilne
 acṑ connṑracṑ ip diomḁaiḡ ár n-acṑar neáimḁa.^a

IV

Ponne beaḡ ḁo éionnṑcam a vṑtamall táma
 maḁ lionnṑca náṑ éionnṑtaṑ pe mapḅnáḁa
 túṑ ḡuipṑ naṑ ciuḅpaḁ ḁo ṑamaplánaulḅ
 le n' úipe ḁo múnacḁ a íeanaimḁátauḅ.^b

V

Ḑo múnacḁ an Ílunḁa le mapḅánaulḅ
 pṑompa dá ḁlúitṑine ι ḡceannar táimḡ
 acṑ ṑepúḁacḁ na nḡlún ṑin mun nḁearmḁáḁauḅ
 ní ciuḅṑannṑṑi bonn ar a mbannaṑánaulḅ.

VI

Smúnulḁ an ḁṑonḡ ṑo 'na ṑeapauḁ éárpla
 na cúipe fá ar lionnṑpaḁ a mapḅṑáipḁe
 epúcuipṑe an epúṑa ip taṑa táṑauḁ
 ip bonnṑṑuime a lonnṑṑar ar leanaḁánaulḅ.^c

VII

Óṑ ṑiu leip an ḡcuimḁacḁ dá íeaptauḅ áilne
 an ṑeuiṑipe ḁo éionnṑlacacḁ ṑeapṑa éárpa
 ciunaiḡṑi ip ḁlúṑaiḡ ṑeacḁ ḁeapḅṑáṑauḅ
 ip iomṑuiḡ ḁo ṑionnṑra ar ḁo ḁeapḡnámḁauḅ.

^a Disobedience, Pride and Vainglory.

^b His great-grandmother was a lady forsooth.

^c Disunion, Envy and Oppression.

III, l. 4 an acṑar, L. IV, l. 2 biaḁ l., M 47; lionnṑḡna, m; mapḅ náḁa,
 L. l. 3 Šamaplánaulḅ, m, M 47; ṑamaplánaulḅ, L, M, P. VI, l. 3 taṑacḁ,

III

No natural instinct in such men for noble deeds,
 Nor promptness for conflict in contests of battlefield,
 Reduced into timid subjection our chiefs of Fál,
 But the Heavenly Father's aversion and discontent.^a

IV

Small was the point which gave rise to their deadly spell:
 Every worthless incompetent, guiltless of elegies,¹
 Would yield in the field no precedence to Tamerlanes,²
 So genteel had his grandmother's conduct been formerly.^b

V

Munster had been by incapable laggards crushed
 Who had risen to power o'er her teeming race previously;
 But unless they give up now examining pedigrees
 I would not give fourpence for the whole of their guarantees.

VI

Let the men who have come to the front now reflect upon
 The causes which ruined their dead friends in former times;
 Jealousy's wretched pulse, want of cohesiveness,
 And the trampling of simple folk by haughty lords under foot.^c

VII

Since the bountiful Lord, by his loving omnipotence,
 Hath vouchsafed to remove for the future the scourge from them,
 Be thou gentle and peaceful and cleave to thy countrymen,
 And turn all thy skill on thy violent enemies.

m, P, M 31; τὰ δὲ, L, M 47. l. 4 lonntuip, m, P, M 31; lonntup, L, M 47.
 vii, l. 4 þríonnra, m; ap do, P, M 31; leab, m, L; peab, M 47.

¹ Because they had never slain an enemy worthy of an elegy.

² Tamerlane [Timur-i-leng] the great Asiatic conqueror, 1336-1405.

VIII

Cum connecair ní congnaiú duite ragairne áibreach
 go dúbad aḡ diuḡad ḡad canna id bḡadaiú
 ḡod ronnra aḡur whoreson map inarcalḡadaiú
 ip beit cúitead pe lúbaiú ḡan lair náipe.^a

IX

Níor íúilear pe túinaú na raíharéána
 pá ar bḡadaiú ar bḡu pḡiḡ dár ḡceannaiú tána
 i bḡúip nó ḡur inḡclaiú ḡo rearaú rárta
 rḡan d'uinlaet ort diulḡad don trararḡára.

X

Ór ponu lib id éúppa dul d'amar tráta
 ḡo longḡur an éúnge do élanaiú Cárḡaiḡ
 do ípúitib na cúirte ip dá reanarcal píl
 ip d'ḡear iomcúip an dúilim mo beata pláinte.

XI

Ó d'érḡip i nḡarḡulaiú éaiḡniaḡta
 i ḡcḡip éaḡta pán nḡlébile nḡailianaú^b
 pḡo íéúlim ar éḡin a hainḡiaḡaiú
 dom dḡiḡ réiḡp, a ḡéamuiú uí éaḡḡḡearainn.^c

^a Drinking, Wenching and Blasphemy—The way to Perdition, not to Perfection.

^b 1. An Talabóidead. [Talbot.]

^c ḡ ní ḡearna [And he did not free it.]

viii, l. 3 Gog, Zowns, L. ix, l. 2 pḡoib (pḡuiḡ), m, P, M 31, M 47.
 l. 3 α τρύπ, P. x, stanza omitted in L. l. 3 cúige, m; reanarcal, P,
 xi, l. 4 éḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, L; éaḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, m; éaḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, P, M 31; éiḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.
 M 47.

¹ As he would have been in previous years, especially after the Oates plot. Cf. Introduction to Poem I, supra, p. 2.

² The Earl of Clancarty who commanded a regiment in the army of King James II.

VIII

Unrestrained revelry won't help thee to victory,
 Nor the swilling of cans down thy gullet with pouted lips,
 Nor 'God,' 'Zounds,' and 'Whoreson,' as language of manliness,
 Nor debts paid to girls who have lost every blush of shame.^a

IX

I had ne'er hoped to see the defeat of those tyrant laws
 By which were crushed all of our tribe-chiefs worth anything,
 Till calmly arising in a troop thou didst stir thyself
 Without being forced to abandon the priestly pope.¹

X

Since thou wishest to serve in a soldier's career a while,
 In the camp of the chieftain² of Cárthach³ of Caiseal's clans,
 Convey to the chiefs of the court and their seneschal,⁴
 And the Creator's vicegerent,⁵ both greetings and health⁶ from me.

XI

Now thou hast risen in armour of chivalry
 As a war-champion under the noble Galenian⁷ chief,⁸
 Methinks it will take all thy strength to free Féidhlim's sod⁹
 From all its oppressive debts, Séamus Ó hEachthigheairn.^c

³ Cárthach of Caiseal, ancestor of the Mac Carthys, vide Part I, p. 28, n.².

⁴ Perhaps one of the family of O Súilliobháin Mór, who was seneschal of Mac Carthy according to Sir Warham St. Leger (Cronnelly, *Irish Families*, p. 239). Cf. also Keating, *History III*, p. 14: *Ar lior beannaíodar do gáirí mac Cártaigh, ó Súilliobhán mór 7 ó Donnada mór do gáiríad é.*

⁵ The military chaplain attached to the Earl of Clancarty's regiment.

⁶ *beata ip plánte*, health and greetings, was the formula then usually employed at the beginning of a letter.

⁷ Galenian chief, Leinster nobleman, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, The Gaileoin were the ancient inhabitants of Leinster.

⁸ Ireland, vide Part I, p. 69, n.⁷.

X.—MAIRĠ CINE DO ĆAILL EOĠAN

1687

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 103 (E 14); 23 E 16, p. 296 (E 16); 23 L 17, p. 144 (L); 23 M 29, p. 44 (M); 23 N 13, p. 298 (N); Stowe, F vi, 2, p. 431 (F); in private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P). Title in Mss.: Ódíbhí uá bpuadair cct. ap báp Eoġam ruadh uí Súilllobháin (E 14, L, M, P) but ap báp Eoġam uí Súilllobháin Eoġan ón Ćáinte cct. (F, N) and mapbna Eoġam uí Súilllobháin mhóir mac oigheaceta uí Súilllobháin mhóir Eoġan ón Ćáinte cct. (E 16). This elegy on Eoghan Ruadh, son and heir of Domhnall Ó Súilllobháin Mór, is attributed by E 16, F, and N to Eoghan Ón Cáinte, who belonged to a family of poets to whom we are indebted for other poems on the O'Sullivans (vide supra, Part II, p. 237). On the other hand, E 14, L, M and P assign it to David Ó Bruadair, who also had literary connexions with the family of O'Sullivan Mór, for the first husband of Eleanor Browne (daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, the first Baronet), wife of the above-mentioned Domhnall Ó Súilllobháin Mór, was Colonel Oliver Stephenson of Dunmoylan in the county of Limerick, for whom see Part II, p. 49. If the question is to be decided by the authority of the Mss., there can be no doubt the weight of authority is in favour of David Ó Bruadair, for M, which ascribes the poem to David Ó Bruadair, is not only the earliest Ms., written about the year 1704, but its scribe was the accurate and accomplished scholar, Eoghan Ó Caoimh.

An account of the death of Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súilllobháin Mór, the subject of this elegy, is given by Friar O'Sullivan of Muckross Abbey in his Ancient History of the Kingdom of Kerry, edited by F. Jarlath Prendergast, O.F.M., in the Journal of the Cork Hist. and Arch. Soc. for the year 1899 (pp. 225-231). After mentioning the killing of Pierce Ferriter and others at the Fair Hill in Killarney by Brigadier Nelson, Friar O'Sullivan proceeds: "Soon after this and the aforesaid skirmish O'Sullivan was obliged to submit, having no other conditions, but a protection for such of the inhabitants of the aforesaid baronies of Dunkieron,

I

MAIRĠ CINE DO ĆAILL EOĠAN
 TPYAGH NAĆ ÉIDIR A AIĆBEODAO
 ĠPÍOB LONN PA DAĆÁLAINN DPAC
 TPOM A N-ACÁLAIO A IMTEACET.

II

CEANN PEADHA IP PINE PÉIMNIO
 PILE IP PEALLPAIH PÁIĆĆÉILLIO
 MÓP BPPAOĆ LE PAILL A ĠONTA
 LAOĆ AP LAINN NÍOP LEOĠONTA.

1, 1. 2 PÉIDIR, Mss. 1. 3 DPAC Mss.: *lege* DEACET? 1. 4 A IMTEACET, Mss.

X.—WOE TO THE TRIBE THAT HATH LOST EOGHAN

1687

etc., as remained till then subjects to him, and a pass for him and such of his regiment as were willing to go along with him to France. His lady, Eleanor Brown, died before this time. He left a son, the notable Owen Roe, etc., in the care of his family-in-law and friends till he returned from the French service, where he was concerned several years. The said Owen Roe had not the title of O'Sullivan More, as his father lived many years after him; neither did he enjoy any of the estate, yet lived in great repute for generosity and good qualifications till the beginning of King James the Second's reign, at which time he went to Dublin to take a commission for raising a regiment for said King James, where he was taken very much notice of by Richard Talbot, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and many of the chiefs and nobles of the said Kingdom, particularly on account of a very remarkable riding he performed in the presence of the said Lord Lieutenant, etc.; but was there soon taken by the smallpox, of which he died very much lamented, not only in the province of Munster, but in other parts of Ireland, where he was not only known, but heard of." Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súilleabháin's character is described in practically the same terms in an Irish note preserved in the R.I.A. Ms., 23 G 24, p. 466; viz. *San mbliadhain 1687 apaid puair Eoghan Ruadh mac uí Súilleabháin inóir bap le bolgairg i n-Aic Chiac 7 pá lán leat hloza uile dá éilú dá oipdearcar dá baonnaict dá onóir dá féile dá fíliúeaict 7 do gac uile deaghdál eile poiholta*, i.e. "It was in the year 1687 that Eoghan Ruadh, son of O Súilleabháin Mór, died of smallpox in Dublin, and all Leath Mogha [the southern half of Ireland] was full of his fame, celebrity, civility, honour, generosity, poetic ability and every other laudable good quality."

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xxxiv; Deibíðe.

(2) Rr. xxxv-xxxvii; Añpán: (v) é ó u u ó u u á u ia

(3) R. xxxviii; Añpán: (v) é ó u u ó u u ú u á.]

I

Woe to the tribe that hath lost Eoghan Ruadh:

It is sad that he cannot be brought back to life.

The impetuous griffin so fair-hued of face,

Whose decease is another severe wound for them.

II

Captain of troops, sprung from warrior stock,

Poet,¹ philosopher of far-seeing mind,

Great vexation is caused by the unforeseen wound

Of the hero than whom no lion was more brave.

¹ Cf. *infra*, R. xi. Friar O'Sullivan, of Muckcross, in his *Ancient History of the Kingdom of Kerry*, enumerates "the famous Owen Roe O'Sullivan" among the poets of Kerry. His skill in poetry is also mentioned in stanza xi and in the Irish note at the end of this poem.

III

Níor ċarñail ġo ċaill puipe
 suppan oiġre a haoġaire
 paċam anluaið do ċrifċ Ċuipre
 ġo b̄ppifċ d̄a anbuam ap̄buile.

IV

Ō'p̄orbair éitteaċt an uapail
 bipeaċ ġuipre ap ġroðġuapailb̄
 i b̄piað Moġa na mb̄pat mb̄aoċ
 b̄ap < b̄a > m̄ac p̄ola an p̄ionnlaoċ.

V

Re háipeam̄ éaċt a f̄innp̄ir
 buł doð oīp̄iġ p̄uairċinnp̄il
 p̄naċ p̄uil neaċ ġo b̄p̄ior a b̄ponn
 ġan p̄ior a ġepeaċ p̄a ġcaċlonn.

VI

Seinnim p̄eantéað do p̄uaċað
 ní hé m'p̄onn a b̄poruaċap
 mó d'p̄iaċailb̄ op̄am annop
 topann ap n̄iaċailb̄ nuadċep̄or.

VII

A p̄aifċ do ċonċlaimn é p̄éin
 p̄ġan taðall uaið i n-n̄mġeċin
 aġ p̄óðġáir laoið d̄a luimne
 p̄e toġb̄áil taouið ep̄iaċċuimġe.

VIII

Ruġpan ċiall ip ep̄uċ p̄laċa
 uairle ip oip̄beap̄t ap̄b̄laċa
 p̄án b̄peap̄t ap̄ ġc̄óġe ċpeaċap̄
 óġe ip neap̄t ip n̄foeaċap̄.

v, l. 2 obair, P; oīp̄iġ, F, L, M. vi, l. 1 p̄uaċað, Mss. l. 2 m' p̄onn, F, M, P; a b̄ponn, L; m̄bonn, N. l. 4 n̄iaðailb̄, Mss. vii, l. 1 a p̄aifċ, N, F; a p̄aifċ, P, M; p̄aifċ, L. l. 4 a ep̄iaċċuimġe (a ep̄.), all Mss. viii, l. 4 n̄iaðeaċap̄, F.

III

Alas, for the heir of its shepherd,¹ except
 For the death of a chief, no one thought there could be
 Such a cause of distress for the country of Corc²
 Till these great woes came on it by his passing away.

IV

The death of this noble of a sudden produced
 A crisis of bitterness in perils severe
 In the country of Mogh,³ where the war-banners wave,
 Whose true-blooded offspring the fair hero was.

V

To attempt to recount his ancestors' deeds
 Were the work of a flunkey without any taste;
 For no one who knoweth the lands that they rule
 Ignores their successes and prowess in war.

VI

Tunes enough have been thrummed on those old strings ere this,
 It is not my desire to resume the attempt :
 It behoveth me rather to sound forth the praise
 Of knights who have met with fresh crosses of late.

VII

He is subject enough for a poem himself
 Without straying away from him far to lament
 Any hero, no matter how brave he has been
 In raising the heart of his chieftain and lord.

VIII

There have gone with him the mind and the form of a chief,
 Maturity and nobleness befitting a prince,
 Youth, strength, and chivalry into the tomb
 That hath ruined and plundered this province of ours.

¹ The heir is Eoghan Ruadh, the shepherd is his father Domhnall O Súilliobháin Mór, chief of the clan.

² Vide Part I, p. 129, n.².

³ Leath Mogha, southern Ireland, especially Munster, vide Part I, p. 56, n.¹.

IX

Téid péile ir foġlaim foirbēte
 téid epábað náir éeoðoilbēte
 leir an eo ó eapairb leamīna
 do éreapairġ ceo ġcinneamīna.

X

Triaṛ an áppairb ap eaðairb
 ba mórðáil do līlunīneaaðairb
 i ġceann ġleolámairġ a ġlac
 meopámairb puġ ġeall ġlúnrlac.

XI

Al ġréar bað rcénir do rcolairb
 doðuarb a umla ór aobðopairb
 rnrí pairb rífoġðamīna na paét
 tuir bað brífoġamīla beoðaðet.

XII

lnnrīm don līlunīan mēapairġ
 i n-áit Amīlaoirb apðleapairġ
 ġup éuit call dá ġapetóoil ġlam
 i n-am antepuim ár n-Éoġan.

XIII

loimða anoðet rúil ġan roinonn
 uim éaġ oiġre a ġcaomīoirip
 aġ ríol rínġin duirb ðuapairġ
 órurū ġuil rán nġlanuapain.

ix, l. 4 ceo ap ccinneamīna, F, L, N. x, l. 4 meopáðbaill, L;
 meopamairb (l), M, N, P; meopaðairb, E; meopábal, F; puġ ġ. ġl., Mss.
 xi, l. 1 ġreap, M, P; ġréar, L. l. 2 aobðopairb, E, N. l. 3 ġo paét,
 F, L, N; na paét, M, P. l. 4 túr, F; tuir, L, M, N, P, qu. éoir?
 xii, l. 1 mairiġ, Mss. l. 2 áit, N; Amīlaoirb, F. xiii, l. 1 roinean, L;
 roineann, M, P; roinonn, N; rúil ġan amīre, F. l. 2 ccaomīoirap,
 Mss. l. 4 do ópuim ġuil, F.

IX

Charity generous, learning complete,
And piety never o'erclouded by mist,
Have gone with the salmon¹ from the falls of the Leamhain²
Who stoutly withstood the dark fog-clouds of fate.

X

The veteran's mastery in horsemanship³ was
The glory and pride of all Munster's clans;
His dexterous hand by its shooting in war
Carried the prize off from noble-born youths.

XI

His poems were reckoned the charm of the schools,
His kind condescension surpassed gentle knights,
For there lived not an heir to a throne of his style,
Nor a chief more effective in vigour than he.

XII

To Munster, all worthy of honour, I say
That there fell at Ath Amhlaoibh's⁴ high noble fort
A hazel⁵ that grew in its generous wood
At the time when our Eoghan by death was oppressed.

XIII

Cheerless to-night there is many an eye
At the death of the heir to these regions so fair
In the clan that hath sprung from the kind Finghin Dubh⁶
The wail for their pure son none can describe.

¹ Salmon is used figuratively for a chieftain, cf. Part II, p. 141, n.¹.

² River Laune, co. Kerry, cf. Part II, p. 13, n.².

³ See the Introduction to this poem.

⁴ Ath Amhlaoibh, that is Áth Cliath or Dublin. Amhlaoibh was the name of several Danish kings of Dublin.

⁵ Hazel used figuratively for a chieftain or lord; similarly wood is used figuratively for a family or clan.

⁶ Finghin Dubh († 619), ancestor of O Súilliobháin Mór and Ó Súilliobháin Béara, was present as King of Munster at the synod of Druim Ceat (Keating History, III, p. 82). He was brother of Failbhe Flann, and son of Aodh Dubh mac Criomhthainn.

xiv

Mac Aoḡa an fúile neambáin
 rinnreap raopólann Súilleabáin
 uaib do ériall ar ùib im ùuain
 ór ciall ḡac bun do bionnluaid.

xv

Aoḡ do éagcaoin an fúib
 níḡ Muinhan an mhóreimḡ
 cúir mo laoi dob eirir air
 beimhin a éaoi ḡur cúbaid.

xvi

Oidead Eoḡan i n-Áit Chiac
 tug toiréioir oé ir uécliac
 aḡ buing bandál leaimna ór loé
 ir dealba a nḡlanmál ḡualac.

xvii

Tar cac ní hionḡna a n-éagnac
 ba leo an bile bócéabad
 ceann congámála a ḡclú ḡan oil
 tponmnámha an trú do éreapcoir.

xviii

Amur longpúirt tug an trú
 báp díócmarc uača an t-ončú
 leap puapaḡ fíoc an cúipe
 uabap cfríoc a ḡcéadrúipe.

xiv, l. 3 dom ùuain, N. l. 4 mionnluag, N; mionluad, F. xv, l. 1
 Aoḡ do, M, P; é do, E, F, L, N; fúile, F. l. 3 eirir, E, F, L, N; oirre, M,
 P. xvi, l. 1 ó oirgead, F, N; áit, F. l. 2 úirbiač, F. l. 3 banda, N; uim
 loč, E, F. xvii, l. 3 ccluid, N. l. 4 trug, F, N. xviii, l. 1 trug, F,
 M, P. l. 2 tonneu, F; toncu, *cett.* l. 4 ra ccéadrúipe, F.

XIV

Finghin Dubh, son of Aodh of the dark-coloured hair,
 Father of Suilleabhán's noble free clans
 From whom all the Dubhs¹ in my poem descend,
 It is meet to recall the original source.

XV

The poet has sung the lament of Aodh Dubh,²
 King of Munster for great hospitality famed ;
 The cause of my lay was heir unto him,
 To weep for him therefore is certainly just.

XVI

Eoghan's tragical death in Ath Cliath³ produced
 An offspring of sighs and of bosom-felt woe,
 Smiting the ladies of Leamhain⁴ o'er the lake⁵
 And making each nobleman's face dark as coal.

XVII

No wonder they grieve more than others, for theirs
 Was the champion, possessor of hundreds of cows,
 The chieftain who guarded unblemished their fame :
 The resolute foe who struck criminals down.

XVIII

'Twas attacking a camp for a rascal to whom
 The leopardlike prince was as spoils to be seized,
 For quickly he cooled the rage of the host ;
 The pride of a land is its monarch and chief.⁶

¹ The Dubhs are the O'Sullivans, among whom dub was a common epithet.

² See *supra*, p. 49, n.⁶.

³ Dublin.

⁴ River Laune, co. Kerry.

⁵ Loch Léin at Killarney, co. Kerry.

⁶ A sentiment different from Oliver Goldsmith's—

“ But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
 When once destroyed, can never be supplied.”

xix

Óa dteigeaó fuad na paille
 go rrom rtaíte ór maéaire
 i geóir éodnaíḡ muinḡe Mip
 níor dóiḡ foḡlaíó ḡan ppiéclir.

xx

Deacair coimérom a geoirir
 d'raḡáil ip í im éiaḡnoir
 iar n-éaḡ leogán a cpaioib Ūuir
 paom an leogán dá laḡuir.

xxi

Óar leat i láḡair ḡaile
 ba Cúrí nó Conaire
 ar ḡníoim rḡeáó éforluamneac éppar
 an rḡeáó ríorfuamneac rúlḡlar.

xxii

Ar luamairéac na rreac poraíó
 nó ar éur aḡ a huarḡoraib
 ní raéac ḡeall an ḡilir
 eanḡ dá aḡḡal mhirimr.

xxiii

Maiḡdean pe truaḡ ar éaire
 cuir go dḡmar pe tréanḡaire
 plait ba lán d'péile ip d'irri
 céile ip epáó dá éaomimr.

xix, l. 1 fuad, M, P; fuad, E, F, L, N. l. 4 foḡla, M, P, F; foḡlaíḡ, L, N; ḡo, M, P; ḡan, F, N. xx, l. 1 apoir, E, F, N. l. 2 am éiaḡnoir, L; m' éiaḡnoir, M, P; ip í ḡan aḡmolaó, F, N. l. 3 a cpaioib, E, F. l. 4 uaé an leogán dá laḡuim, E, N; paom an l. dá laḡuir, M, P, L. xxi, l. 1 do láḡair, L; do laḡuir, F, N; a laḡair, M, P. l. 2 Cúiríde, F, N. l. 4 an rḡeáó éforuairéac, F. xxii, l. 1 poraó, N. l. 2 áíḡ, F. l. 3 ḡilir, F. xxiii, l. 1 pe truaḡ, F, L, M, N; ar truaḡ, P; pe tairé,

XIX

If a sneaking rogue lying in wait for a chance
 With a proud show of state came over the plain
 To the chieftain who ruled o'er the woodlands of Mis,¹
 Such a robber was certain to get a rebuff.

XX

It is hard for affliction like theirs to be found,
 That is the truth I bear witness to here,
 Since the death of Eoghan Ruadh, the descendant of Core,²
 As sadly they speak of the lion's career.

XXI

Thou wouldst have believed that on valour's stern field
 He was either a Cúrí³ or Conaire Mór⁴
 In managing vigorous swift-dashing steeds :
 Our ever calm treasure with grey-coloured eyes.

XXII

In piloting ships against still-flowing streams,
 Or in hunting the deer out of cold forest-lairs,
 No rival the brilliant knight had who could take
 One step that would equal his daring, I say.

XXIII

A maiden in gentleness was he to the weak,
 A tower of strength against powerful streams,
 A prince full of bounty and piety he,
 Spouse of the fair isle that grieves for his death.

P; an éaire, L, M; don aire, N; gan aire, F. l. 3 óinne, F, N.
 l. 4 ód éairí all Mss.

¹ Sliabh Mis, south-west of Tralee, co. Kerry.

² Core mac Luighdheach, first King of Caiseal, vide Part I, p. 121, n.¹, and p. 121, n.².

³ The champion of West Munster and rival of Cúchulainn.

⁴ King of Erin at the time of the Táin Bó Cuailnge.

XXIV

Seipe ruad colaimhain cliap
 taoipeac treab aibleann aipbhlaid
 doéóid ran déadobán daéta
 dóig ip bpeagán bantraéta.

XXV

Tuġ taibbleoir tuinne Scéine
 trealam áig ap eipléine
 ué ip truaġ a molaó mairb
 ip dolaó buan dá beoġairm.

XXVI

Truaġ a éile éneirġeal éaoin
 aġ dorpaó déap go vfoihaoim
 pa cuaine taoibhnaoiðe taip
 déaréaoime uaire an aihair.

XXVII

Do méaduig cuimh na ġepioé
 tap éeann ap éirig d'féirféoé
 mac Máire i nġuairmúh dá éir
 cáile d'uairlig an fáirnéir.

XXVIII

Óul an treom éuillior diombáid
 puire plóig ríol Súilliobán
 tuġ treall ġan manap mire
 pcarpaó peam don puiripe.

xxiv, l. 1 colaimhain, F, N; Colmán, L; Colmán, M, P. l. 2 ápbhlaid, F. l. 3 doéuaid don d., P.

xxv, from this to the end of the poem M is very obscure, and P is consequently defective. l. 3 mairb, L, M, P; marb, F, N. l. 4 beoġairm, N; beoġairm, F, L; beoġairm, P. xxvi, l. 3 taoibhnaoiðe, F, N, L. l. 4 aġ déaréaoime, F, N; aġ omitted, L; uair, F. xxvii, l. 2 d'féirféoé, F, N; d'féirféoé, L. l. 3 tap héir (teir, N) F, E, N; dá éir, L. l. 4 duairleaġaimn d'féirnéir, L. xxviii, l. 1 treoir, L; na treon, F. l. 2 ploġ, F.

XXIV

The comrade of sages, the column of clerks,
 Battle's fierce armour-rack,¹ leader of tribes,
 By the white-toothed lord's death hath departed for aye,
 The delight and the darling of women-folk all.

XXV

Tonn Scéine's² skilled player of draughts hath exchanged
 His warlike accoutrement now for a shroud ;
 Alas, it is sad to extol him in death,
 To mention whose name causeth lasting distress.

XXVI

It is sad to behold his kind, white-skinned spouse
 Bitterly shedding her tears in vain,
 And with her her children so tender and young
 Bewailing the hour of the warrior's death.

XXVII

It augmented the grief of this country far more
 Than any excitement that ever occurred,
 To see Mary's son³ in distress after him,
 Such traits are ennobled by being proclaimed.

XXVIII

The death of the hero who merits our grief,
 Prince of the host of Suilliobhán's seed,
 Hath left me betimes without feeling or speech
 Now that the prince hath been parted from me.

¹ Epithet of a mail-clad warrior.

² The wave of Inbhear Scéine, a bay in the west of Co. Kerry, at which the Milesians landed. Usually identified with Kenmare Bay, but also with Bantry Bay by some, and with Dingle Bay by others.

³ Mary's son Eoghan Ruadh's father, Domhnall, who was son of Eoghan Ó Súilliobhán Mór (for whom see Part II, p. 12), and Mary, daughter of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald of Ballymaloo, co. Cork.

XXIX

ba neaħēōir pūil pe peipe
mun p̄airnēipeaō m'aintpeipe
i b̄cāmhēal cupaō pomēap
cunhaō lāmgēap dom līonaō.

XXX

Oigpe b̄peaḡam Ōūna lōiē
ceannuiḡēoir b̄rēāc̄t ip b̄aop̄ēp̄ōiē
do ēup p̄ann i b̄peap̄t pomēailḡ
p̄ip beap̄t naē ḡann do ḡaolairḡ.

XXXI

Mallaēc̄t uam ap b̄ār na mb̄peaē
leap p̄ciallaō p̄ciuir na n-ōiḡeaē
pul ap t̄peaōaō eip̄e an p̄uinn
do p̄eannaō leicne an leoḡuin.

XXXII

San mb̄liaōam poiñ oēc̄t ip oēc̄t
t̄eap̄taiḡ an t̄-uapal ēaōt̄p̄oēc̄t
i nōāil ḡp Ōuiblinn l̄ipe
lāmh̄ pe d̄uinnēill b̄f̄liḡēc̄e.

XXXIII

lappam ap airb̄p̄iḡ n̄h̄e
maō í uair na himp̄iōe
ō naē t̄p̄iall Eogan tap̄ air
a p̄iap map̄ b̄eopaō b̄ūēēair.

xxix, l. 2 m̄iantpeipe, F, N. l. 3 cupaō, F, N. xxx, l. 2 b̄rēāc̄t, F,
N; b̄peap, L. l. 3 pomēailḡ, F. l. 4 ḡaolairḡ, F, N. xxxi, l. 3 pul do
t̄p̄., F; an oimn, N. xxxii, l. 4 p̄oiñ pe, L; b̄f̄liḡēc̄eap, P.
xxxiii, l. 1 lappam, P. l. 3 t̄p̄iallann, P; b̄eogan, L. l. 4 a p̄iap an
b̄eopaō, P.

¹ Chieftain, cf. Part I, p. 52, n.².

² Dunloe, near Killarney, co. Kerry.

³ That is, before he had reared a family.

XXIX

No right should I have for a comrade to seek
 If my weakness were not to proclaim unto all
 At the death of the knight who once loved me so dear
 The full bitter sorrow with which I am filled.

XXX

Heir of the dragon¹ of famous Dún Lóich,²
 Buyer of saffron most precious and poems,
 It hath pained me to see thee laid weak in the grave,
 An event that distresses not slightly thy friends.

XXXI

My curse upon death and its judgments, by which
 The trainer of colts hath been rudely cut down ;
 Before the soil's furrow had fully been ploughed,³
 The cheeks of the lion-like lord had been flayed.

XXXII

In the year of the Lord before eighty and eight⁴
 The brilliant young noble departed this life,
 At a place above⁵ Duibhlínn, the Lifé's black pool,
 Hard by the forfeited⁶ Church of the Moat.⁷

XXXIII

I pray and beseech the High King of Heaven,
 If this be a time for a prayer to be heard,⁸
 As Eoghan can never come back to us here,
 To treat him as an exile who returns to his home.

⁴ 1687.

⁵ That is, on the south side of Dublin, the black pool of the Liffey, cf. Part II, p. 15, n.².

⁶ *Óifliðce* can mean either forfeited or consecrated, i.e. set aside for the use of the Church.

⁷ *Óúmcíll*, the Church of the Moat, seems to be intended, though the metre requires *duimcíl* (Brown Church?) to rhyme with *Duibhlínn*. The Church of the Moat is St. Andrew's, on the site of the Danish Thingmote, in Suffolk Street, Dublin.

⁸ The psychological moment when a prayer is sure to be heard.

xxxiv

Cl óúilnín dá ḡceirid cáē
míri ná hiarra i n-anteráē
éileam cean mo éilí ná tairḡ
a meab a pí baō poimairḡ.

xxxv

I mbéalpoḡnaim an leoḡain do épáētar pia
ir é i nōócar beirē cōmāētaē ap éadē do riar
ir epéaēē épófilteac feola naē táitpe liaḡ
éaḡ dōran pá ēopannaib Áēa Cliaē.

xxxvi

Scéin eolēuire ap órḡaib atá ina ḡiaō
ir béine óḡban ḡo bḡónac aḡ beapna a ḡiaō
don plé doimra fám leoirēion baō nár mun mbiainn
im pé eolair na fóirne rin epáōēē ēiar.

xxxvii

An cé cóppfligētaē ceopa naē ḡnāē ḡan liaē
lé ē'póḡraōra deopaē ó d'páḡ an epiaē
i ḡcléir beōa do ḡlóirpe nár báēab riam
léiḡ Eoḡan mac Ōōimnaill id ḡáil a ḡia^a

xxxviii

Scéal pḡḡuire tuḡ deopaē mo ḡnúr pe ppár
ir d'péab cóirpeam tap nōēabair liom do épáō
an bpéid cóirigēē ceopa uim an ḡcúige d'pár
éaḡ Eoḡain mīc Ōōimnaill uí Šúillioḡáin.^b

^a In saecula saeculorum (M, P), Amen (N).

^b San mbliabáin 1687 areab fuair Eoḡan ruab mac uí Šúillioḡái mórir báp le bolḡairḡ i n-Áēē Cliaē ḡ pá lán leaē Moḡa uile dá éilí dá oirḡeapcar dá ḡaonnaēē dá onóir dá féile dá fíleaḡaēē ḡ do ḡac uile ḡeaḡcáil eile poimolra [23 G 24, p. 466], i.e. It was in the year 1687 tha Eoghan Ruadh, son of Ó Súillioḡháin Mór, died of small-pox in Dublin, and all Leath Mogha [i.e. the southern half of Ireland] was full of his fame, celebrity, honour, generosity, poetic ability, and every other laudable good quality [23 G 24, p. 466].

xxxiv, l. 3 ceann, P; clíō, F. l. 4 meab, L; meab, P; méab, F; an pí, L; an píḡ, P; a píḡ, L. F ends here. xxxv, l. 3 épófuilteac, L

XXXIV

O Creator, in whom is the trust of all men,
Do not call me, I pray Thee, away unprepared,
Exact not Thy claims for the sins of my heart,
Their weighing, O King, were a cause of great woe.

XXXV

Oft I offered the lion the homage of speech,
While he hoped to be able to do good to all;
But a blood-dripping flesh-wound physician can't bind
Is his death at the confines of Baile Átha Cliath.¹

XXXVI

All ranks after him have an aspect of grief,
And sad bands of maidens are tearing their hair;
'Twere a shame if I shared not their plaint to the full
As the lodestar of all left behind in distress.

XXXVII

This devious dark world, from woe rarely free,
Since the prince at Thy tear-causing summons hath left,
In Thy glory unquenched 'mid the children of life,
Let Eoghan mac Domhnaill be near Thee, O God.

XXXVIII

'Tis a sad tale hath now left my face full of tears,
And brought more than nineties² of sorrows on me,
O'er the province a dark-spreading pall hath been drawn
By Eoghan mac Domhnaill Uí Shúilliobháin's death.³

xxxvi, l. 1 ópðaið, L; óðaið, N. l. 2 béim óðbean, N. l. 3 dom ple, N; don ple, L, P; ðaípa le cion, P. l. 4 an pae, L; an pae, N; þoirne ri, L. xxxvii, l. 1 an éaop óóipriðéaé, N. l. 3 a ccóip beoða na glóipe, N; do glóipe, P; don glóipe, L, M. l. 4 leið, P, L; þeiðre, N; mic, N; a ðail, P. xxxviii, l. 3 an omitted before bpeib, L; um an cc., P; mun cc., L, N.

¹ Dublin.

² That is, and brought hundreds of sorrows on me.

³ Eoghan Ruadh, son of Domhnall Ó Súilliobháin Mór.

XI.—ΑΤΑ SAN BPEART SO

Peapτlaoið Coğam Ruaið mic uí Šuillioðáin mór

Ní fεaðap cia po éan

1687

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 N 13, p. 307 (N); a Ms., belonging to Richard Foley, written by Seán Ó Dreada (D).]

I am not sure that David Ó Bruadair composed this poem. It is probably a fragment of a poem of some Kerryman. The name of the author is not given in either Ms. N has the six ranns, D has only two, the third and the fifth. N has no title or heading, and perhaps the six ranns are but a fragment. D, however, has an interesting introductory note, which determines the place where the review was held, at which Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súilliobháin distinguished himself before the Lord Lieutenant (vide supra, p. 45):—Mapbna ap báp Coğum ruaið uí Šuillioðáin noé do fuair báp do bpiğ mapcuideáct a mbaile áta cliaç ap an áit dá ngoipτear St. Stephen's Green et é ağ cup na bolğaiğe amaç, i.e. "Elegy on the death of Eoghan Ruadh Ó Súilliobháin, who died from the effects of equestrian exercise in

I

Ατά pan bpeapτ pa plaiç d'fuił Éibip fínn
náp épeaç bean çan peap ná aonτeaç naoim
náp çlac bpeab ó neaç dáp aonτuiğ Cpíopτ
pnáp leiğ-ceapτ na lağ le τpéan çan dfol.

II

Ip diombáğaç dian diaçpaç leam époiðe pír cpeaç
çoir Çoipeáin τiap ço hiaτçap úaoi na ppeaç
buinneán τpian ip τpiaç na Muimneaç çceapτ
i mbaile Áta Cliaç çan pian na luiğe pan bpeapτ.

III

Uppa náp lağ map çcap pioni éiğpe Muimán
a bile náp mneaç ip peapc na cléipe i n-úip
ceannuppaib na bpeap do çlac an féile ap dτúip
τá pile ağup plaiç a leac i n-aonpεaçτ púτ.

II, l. 3 bonám, reading doubtful. III, l. 1 uppa na mban le
ceap na héiğpe, D. l. 2 a bile náp mneaç pa fεapc N; ip fεapc na
cléipe éú, D. l. 3 do çcap, D.

XI.—THERE LIES 'NEATH THIS TOMBSTONE

Epitaph of Eoghan Ruadh son of O Sáillíobháin Mór

Author unknown

1687

Dublin at the place called St. Stephen's Green while he was suffering from the smallpox." St. Stephen's Green had been "levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of the citizens in the year 1670" (W. Harris, History, etc., of the City of Dublin: Dublin, 1766, pp. 480, 481).

Metre: *Crípnán*, with different vowel sequence in each rann—

R. I :	(u) á u a u á u é u í
R. II :	(u) í á íá (u) íá u (u) í u á
R. III :	(u) í u u a u a u é u ú
R. IV :	(u) ó úá a u a u ú u á
R. V :	(u) é u á á u u a u ú ó
R. VI :	(u) a u (u) a u é u ú.]

I

There lies 'neath this tombstone a prince of the blood of Éibhear the Fair,¹

Who despoiled not a husbandless woman, nor the sacred temples of saints ;

Who never accepted a bribe from any believer in Christ,

Nor permitted the mighty to rob, unpunished, the weak of their rights.

II

Grievously mournful and sad to my heart is this loss that afflicts
From the west lands beside Cois Choireáin² to the west part of Baoi³
of the streams,

Now that the powerful scion, the law-loving Munstermen's lord,
Lieth unnoticed, confined in a tomb in the town of Áth Cliath.⁴

III

The prop, firm as oak, of the poets of Munster now lies in the clay,
Her hero who never was worsted, the dearly loved darling of clerks,
The principal leader of those whom bounty once claimed as her own
Lieth, O stone, underneath thee, a poet and prince all in one.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 51, n.².

² Waterville, co. Kerry.

³ Durshey Island.

⁴ Dublin.

IV

Μόρερπυαῖ a leac an ὄρεαῖ po φύτρα ap λάp
 do ἡόρπλυαῖ Ὀαιpιλ πλαῖτ doḃ ὕpε cáil
 baḃ leop uait ceapτ pḡan peapc ár noúτcαιp δ'ῑάḡail
 ḡan Coḡan puaḃ ḡapτa mac uí Šúilleabáin.

V

Α ῑéimileac ḃpeáḡ ip náp ḡuit naḃ claiπḃ cúḡ ḡóḡ
 do ḡéimpeaḃ árḃ áτcαιp ó ταιpcead φύτ Coḡan
 an τ-aon doḃ ῑeápp cáil do ῑlioḡτ Ὀαιpιλ ἡluman beo
 phoenix árḃ Πάρτcαιp nó ḃpaḡan Ὀúin Lóie.

VI

Α leac aḡ a ḃpuil cpeaḃ na cléipe φύτ
 ip iomḃa ḃeapc ῑá ḡeap do ḡiaoḡuḡ τύ
 ḃámaḃ leat ḃeῖτ ḡlan ó ῑéim na ῑúl
 do ḃeῖτeá ḡeal ap ῑaḃ ó ῑaoḃap ḡo cúl.

iv, l. 1 mo ὄρπυαῖ, N. v, l. 1 ὀαιμίλεακ, D; clumib, N.
 ταιpḡe, D. l. 4 ph. árḃ Cáppaiḡ, D.

IV

Mournful, O stone, is the loss of the man who beneath thee lies stretched,

One of the great host of Caiseal,¹ a prince of the noblest repute;
Enough thou couldst justly have had, without taking the love of our
land,

Eoghan, the red-haired and active, son of Ó Súilliobháin Mór.

V

'Tis a shame for thee, fair narrow stone, that five provinces have not
perceived

Thy loud roar of triumph resounding since Eoghan beneath thee was
stored,

The best man that lived of the race that o'er Caiseal of Munster held
sway,

The generous Phœnix of Párthas² and dragonlike chief of Dún Lóich.³

VI

O stone, beneath whom there now lies the loss and the ruin of clerks,
Full many an eye by his death hast thou saddened and moistened
with grief;

For if it were possible for thee to be cleansed by the streaming of
eyes,⁴

Thou wouldst have already been made all white from beginning to end.

¹ A member of one of the royal families of Munster.

² Párthas, Paradise, the name of a seat of the Ó Súilliobháin Mór.

³ Dunloe, near Killarney.

⁴ Ó péim na púl contains a double meaning—(1) by the course or streaming of eyes, and (2) by the glorious career of the Súls, i.e. of the O'Sullivans.

XII.—I N-AINM AN ÁIRDIÚIC

Flann mac Eogham míc Éirait cec.

[Circa 1590]

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 35, copied from A by John O'Daly (E); 23 M 47 (m); Brit. Mus. Add. 29614, fol. 47a-48a, a Ms. by Seán Ó Murchadha na Ráithíneach (A); an imperfect edition of this poem, published by John Fleming in the Gaelic Journal, vol. iv, No. 33, pp. 14-16, 1889, by whom it is strangely ascribed to John Ó Neachtain (G). The poem is anonymous in the above Mss., in which the titles read:—An fear céadna cec. aéc ní fearadair cia hé, etc. (A, E); Idem ignotus poeta sic cecinit (m). The poem is a panegyric on Queen Elizabeth, written after the wreck of the Spanish Armada, 1588 (vide R. xiii, infra). Such a subject seems a very unnatural theme for an Irish poet, and my excuse for printing the poem here must be the same as that put forward by Seán na Ráithíneach, the scribe of A, to explain why he copied it into his Ms. He says: An fear céadna cec. aéc ní fearadair cia hé, ec ní mó fearfóid-paínn an airte ri map ghráb ói aéc go bfuil a fearadair aó Dáibíó ó bpuadair aó leatanaó xxi dár n-éir (A), i.e. "Idem cecinit, but I do not know who he is, nor would I copy this production for love of it, except that there is a response to it by David Ó Bruadair at page xxii, supra" (scil. in A). The same note has been reproduced by John O'Daly in E, but he takes dár n-éir wrongly in the sense of infra. David Ó Bruadair's response is the poem on King James II, beginning O'fíó bume éigim ponú an pé po (vide infra, p. 76).

As for the authorship of the present poem, it may be safely stated that it was composed by the same man as wrote Toğaim Tomár noğa ir nóğrúó, an anonymous poem in praise of Thomas Dubh Butler, 10th Earl of Ormonde, which precedes this panegyric of Queen Elizabeth in A, E, and M. The manuscript tradition, and the similarity of style, metre, and sentiment, all point to both poems having been composed by the same poet. Now, it is practically certain that the author of Toğaim Tomár was Flann mac Eoghain mic Craith (vide Edmund O'Reilly, Irish Writers, sub anno 1580, and the edition of Toğaim Tomár by John O'Daly and John O'Donovan in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society for the year 1851, vol. i, Part III, pp. 470-485, especially p. 471).

I

I n-ainm an áirdiúic doğníó ghrára
ir éimúic álamn óglíluirpe
doğéan airte do pprionnra Šacran
cúmta cnearta cóirúğče
biar dá haiéirir aó luét airir
ar fearó fairčče fearğlome
ir biar 'na rólar in gaé comóóal
le gléar comlán ceolérurte.

XII.—IN THE NAME OF THE HIGH SON

Flann son of Eoghan Mac Craith cecinit

Circa 1590

Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady, in his Catalogue of the Irish Mss. in the British Museum (p. 544), calls this poem, wrongly, I think, an "ostensible panegyric of Queen Elizabeth," and adds: "John Murphy [the scribe of Ms. A] appears to have taken a matter-of-fact view of this piece, which is a manifest specimen of dispraise *per antiphrasin*, i.e. by attributing good qualities to those in whom the same were notoriously wanting; cf. the farcical character of Elizabeth and the description of the houses of York and Lancaster in the excerpt [l. c., p. 545]. . . . Doubtless Ó Bruadair thoroughly understood the drift of our article, but it was a common practice of the bards to carry on such mock controversies with all gravity."

But if this panegyric on Queen Elizabeth proceeds from the same poet as wrote the panegyric on Thomas Dubh Butler, John Murphy and David Ó Bruadair may after all have been right in taking this poem seriously. No poet attached to the Ormonde family would have ventured to satirize the Queen, for Thomas Dubh was a great favourite and a second cousin of Queen Elizabeth's. Her mother, Anne Boleyn, was daughter of Sir Wm. Boleyn and Margaret Butler, daughter of Thomas Butler, the seventh Earl of Ormonde († 1515). It is even said that negotiations had at one time been set on foot for the marriage of Thomas Dubh's father, James, the ninth Earl, with his cousin, Anne Boleyn. Thomas Dubh was a stout supporter of the Queen's authority in Ireland, and she repaid him by making him lord high treasurer of Ireland, president of Munster, lieutenant-general of all the English forces in Ireland, lord high mareschal of England, &c., and by conferring on him many of the confiscated church lands. A poet who could praise in exaggerated terms the plundering expeditions of Thomas Dubh against the Irish of N.E. Ulster and S.W. Munster was hardly likely to be restrained by national sympathies or prejudices from writing a panegyric on his patron's cousin and suzerain.

Metre: The stanza consists of four lines, though printed here in eight, on account of their length. The scheme of the first line is—

(u) u u á u | u u á u | u u á u | ó u u.

The accented vowels of course change from line to line, except in the last foot, and the metre is varied a little now and again throughout the poem.]

I

In the name of the High Son, the Author of graces,
 The Virgin Mary's beautiful only Son,
 I shall make for the sovereign of England a poem
 Well-fashioned, courteous, and orderly,
 That will surely be often recited on many
 A green-swarded fair-green by merry folk,
 And will be as a solace in every assembly,
 By music-harps fully accompanied.

II

Dá éaḡ Sacran na ríóḡ fearmáḡ
 do ba cnearta coimharranaḡ
 an fearḡmáḡ hannrí eaḡaḡ campaiḡeaḡ
 do na plannḡbaoiḡ ríóḡlana
 tuḡ cum éinḡtíḡe cuib dá ríéimḡeaḡ
 an dá éiḡ ríéiḡlḡíḡeaḡ ríóḡrḡoḡaḡ
 ir í ḡar liomra an cúḡeaḡ pḡionḡra
 ór a ḡeionḡro coimḡaiḡḡeaḡ.

III

Aḡa rí cáirḡeaḡmáil ḡaolḡmar ḡráraḡmáil
 raorḡḡlan ráirḡéim ríóḡoirce
 aḡa rí ḡrḡaraḡ rḡéimḡeaḡmáil rḡéimḡeaḡ
 béarḡlaimáil béaraḡ beoilḡlirce
 cuib do éiríḡḡéiḡ na mḡa ríéimḡe
 a ḡrḡaḡ d'ḡéile ir d'eolḡaḡaiḡ
 'r naḡ fearḡr órḡáin ná í 'r a hóḡmḡa
 i ḡcáil coimḡaíḡ ar éolḡmáirḡeaḡ.

IV

Aḡa ar an mbairḡríóḡain éiríḡḡil fearḡcáirḡe
 mḡarḡa mḡallḡaoin mḡorḡaraiḡḡ
 muarḡolḡ muirḡaraḡ ḡualaḡ ḡruimḡeaḡ
 cuaḡaḡ cḡuirḡineaḡ coimḡlaḡḡaḡ
 ruarḡorḡe ríolḡir ór ḡruaḡ ḡeirḡḡil
 mar ḡual ḡcḡirḡaraḡ ḡcḡóluirḡeaḡ
 ir béal le laḡarḡar iomaḡ ceanḡḡaḡa
 do ḡuirḡ ḡeaḡḡoclaḡ ḡlḡirḡmáil.

II, l. 1 éiḡ, G. l. 3 ríéimḡeaḡ, G; ríéiḡlḡíḡeaḡ ríóḡrḡoḡaḡ, G. l. 4 cúḡmḡeaḡ, A. III, l. 1 cáirḡmáil, A. The ending -máil is spelt -úil in A throughout. l. 2 rḡéimḡmáil rḡáimḡaḡ, A, G, M. IV, l. 1 r. fearḡaḡ, G; mḡorḡuirḡíḡ, G. l. 2 ḡruirḡineaḡ, A; ḡruimḡeaḡ, G. l. 3 mar ḡruaḡ, G. l. 4 ceanḡḡaḡ, G; do ḡuirḡ, A; do ḡuirḡe, G.

II

Two Houses¹ of England, of hosts ever steadfast,
 In neighbourly kindness lived formerly,
 The seventh King Henry, of camps and battalions,
 Who sprang from those plants full of noble seed,
 United in one House,² as part of his exploits,
 The two of them, bright-hued, rose-embled,³
 And she is, methinks, the fifth⁴ sovereign who ruleth
 Abidingly over the two of them.

III

She is kind, friendly, gracious, of purest nobility,
 Docile and quiet exceedingly,
 She is fond of embroidery, dainty and elegant,
 And a voluble speaker, genteel and glib.
 One of the traits of this lady so graceful
 Is her love of the learned and bounteousness,
 And than she and her young maids conversing there never
 Were organs for music superior.

IV

This queen, fair and graceful, who soars like the hawk,
 Slow and smooth, stately and dignified,
 Has a great heavy mass of hair, plaited in ridges,
 With curling locks, frizzled and ringleted,
 A calm, cheerful eye above her bright crimson cheek,
 Flaming like sparkling coal brilliantly,
 And lips whereby she with correct-worded voice
 Speaks sweetly in numerous languages ;

¹ The House of York and the House of Lancaster.

² The House of Tudor.

³ The White Rose and the Red Rose.

⁴ Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth.

V

Dá déad geala ar ghné éailce
 éaola éapra éomhnuigte
 gáa ga rapra ip méara paða
 péinne peaða pompluigteað
 dá éioḡ éorpa ar éli a hoéta
 map lí peoéta peótuinne
 peangéorpp péinḡeal pañapḡlan péioéap
 náp meall céile coméorpuil.

VI

Ó o'éag Caepar pluagaé péipeaé
 buaðaé béapaé beoneapriñap
 nó einḡ Áprúp ionḡantaé ápbéluðað
 cumapaé cáipdeañail comḡairpeaé
 níl 'na beaéaio ip ní deaéaio
 tap éip heaétuip óigéleapraig
 pí map Eilíp ḡpáóñaip ḡeiléilíoiḡ
 bláéñaip beigéiḡiḡ beoltpoiéñ.

VII

Do péip meapra a bpuil pe ḡairpe
 pna trí pannaib pódáa
 níl aét meapraó cup éum capra
 le píḡ Saepar plóigéilte
 péaé Éipe aice i ḡeléré Saepar
 pe taoð bpeatan bóroḡlame
 ip cuio dá cpódáét ip lé Plónorap
 an típ nóḡlan nórpéuáé.

v, l. 2 peaða, G. l. 3 éíe, G; éioḡ, A; pḡoéúipe, G. vi, l. 1
 Saepar, A. l. 2 ápbéluñað, A; ápbéluðað, G; coméuigpeað, G;
 comḡairpeað, A. l. 4 ḡeiléiḡið, G; beigéinn beoltpoiéañail, G.
 vii, l. 2 plóigéilte, G. l. 3 taoib, G; bóroḡlame, A. l. 4 nuaḡlan, A.

v

Two rows of teeth, white as lime in appearance,
Neatly carved, dainty, and regular ;
Arms that are nimble, and tapering fingers,
Delicate, long and exemplary ;
Two rounded breasts on her bosom's expanse,
Like the hue of the foam of the scudding wave ;
A lithe, graceful body, nice, plump, and clear-skinned,
Unbeguiled by a consort to equal her.

vi

Since Caesar died, prudent commander of hosts,
Victorious, clement, and vigorous,
Or King Arthur the wonderful, highly reputed,
Powerful, friendly, and neighbourly,
There is not alive nor hath there departed
In the footsteps of Hector, the subtle youth,
A sovereign like loving, white-bosomed, flourishing,
Small-breasted, calm-lipped Elizabeth.

vii

In the judgment of all the great experts of war
To be found in the three road-crossed continents,¹
It spells rout and confusion to try to encounter
The host-mighty sovereign of Saxon-land.²
Lo, she holds Erin in England's protection
Hard by the borders of Britain fair,
And, a sign of her prowess, she is mistress of Flanders,³
Fair cultured country gained recently.

¹ Europe, Asia, Africa.

² England.

³ A treaty was entered into by England and the Belgian insurgents, September, 1585, and English forces were sent to the Low Countries. In 1588 Elizabeth was chosen by the clergy of Friesland as their Sovereign.

VIII

Cíor na Ppance ionnniur Alban
 'na múr dealbað dóibpirtce
 rtor cinð ðilib 'r a éuib cuparð
 'na cúirt épuða éomarpa
 cíor na cpuinne pa beiz aice
 níl air pilleað peoirpinne
 aét uaitce ip éuice do nó r tuinne
 do ðaé fine i bþóipitín.

IX

lomða ap longaið comla éogaið
 ðan éóir torað tóiceartail
 ip riðipe raetnar poirtineað fearað
 coetuiðteað caðaé córiðte
 boirbþear brataé opðruic airtreað
 poirpíðteað pparað þóppaðaé
 ip fear tréan troðaé ðlacféin ðontað
 ceartpéið coðteáé coimpariceað.

X

bíð ón mbainpíðgan caða ip campaiðe
 láin pe habpaðaið Eopaipe
 bíð a þarpún inr an ðaréin
 að cup aetuma ap órtuiðteib
 euid ða harinái inr an Almáin
 að cup anbáé ap mórþailteib
 ip airðib uile caðair na Cpuinne
 an ðarpað ðupnar ðleoðapa.

VIII, l. 1 na múr, lacuna in A and E. 1. 2, some fifteen half lines are omitted in G from this to the end. 1. 3 cpuinne, lacuna in A; beiz éuice, G; ap, G; air, A. IX, l. 1 ap a longaið, G; þár éóir, G; ðan éóir, A; doetupðail, G. X, l. 1 pe raðpuiðib Eopuipe, G. 1. 3 að cup báé, G. 1. 4 uile ap caðair, G.

VIII

The tribute of France, and the riches of Scotland,
 In her well-shaped, impregnable fortresses,
 And the stores of King Philip,¹ and the wealth of his presses,
 In her handsome, inherited court she holds;
 Though she has all the tributes and rents of the world,²
 'Tis no farthing return that is made for them,
 But they flow in and out like the waves of the ocean,
 Bringing aid unto each nationality.

IX

She has warships provided with numerous hatches,
 Whose due is the van of the battle-line;
 Many successful knights, constant and subtle,
 Inured to toil, warlike and expedite;
 Stern men of banners, conspicuous, venturesome,
 Harrowing, dart-shooting, forcible;
 And brave men, keen-handed in wound-dealing combats,
 Mindful of fair play in battle-fray.

X

Battalions and camps of the Queen are located
 Hard by the fringes³ of Europe's shore;
 Her barons are often on service in Gascony⁴
 Discomfiting social festivities;
 Part of her army is stationed in Germany,⁵
 Where it causeth a panic in capitals;
 And the town of Corunna⁶ is preyed by her levies
 All eager for battle and valorous.

¹ King Philip II of Spain.

² Cpuinne can mean either (1) Corunna, then one of the chief ports of Spain, or (2) the whole world; cf. *infra*, n. ⁶.

³ Lit. Hard by the eyelashes of Europe.

⁴ This refers to the expedition to La Rochelle, 1573, and the aid Elizabeth gave the French Huguenots. La Rochelle, however, was not in Gascony.

⁵ Germany is here taken to include the Low Countries.

⁶ Corunna was raided by Drake, 21st April, 1589.

XI

Doḡnifo a bannaiḡe inṽ an ūrapaol
 ḡan rōḡaiṽēōr peolēumaē
 le na coblaē cīōraē cobarṽaē
 pfoēmāp poḡlaē enōruiḡṽeāē
 peaḡ na pāipḡe ḡan rō māipḡe
 1 nḡleo ēaipbēe ēōiruiḡṽe
 loinḡear lānīāp ḡunnaē ḡáinneaē
 cloiḡmṽeāē ceáirḡaē cṽrōḡunneaē.

XII

Bíē a hampél inṽ an Ruipéil
 cuib dá caiṽpém cōmḡaraiḡ
 téib a luēt ḡliaiḡ tap muip ḡṽoirpian
 ip don Innia ópēloēaiḡ
 ḡnāē a epéinṽip inṽ an Éiḡipte
 pá leop éibe ap óiḡṽearaiḡ
 ip eiḡ ap ḡṽionól ḡōib ḡo ḡriopṽō
 naē é ḡunó ḡōibpice.

XIII

Atá dia aḡ conḡnaim le epiaē lonnḡan
 na n-iaē ḡponnīāp ḡrōḡarṽaē
 atáib na ḡaeṽe, atáib na ppéipe
 atá ḡaē réalṽa rōḡolap
 map atáib Spánnuiḡ 'na lic láitip
 m ḡaē epáirḡ ḡo tómbpirtē
 tá dá ēéaḡ árṽraē ḡan rō ḡáḡa
 ap na mbáṽaḡ 1 mórṽonnaiḡ.

xī, l. 1 peolēumaē, A; peolēumaiḡ, G. 1. 4 ḡáinneaē, A. xīi, l. 2 a
 lup, A; a luēt, G. xīii, l. 1 ḡrōḡarṽaē, G. 1. 2 paolṽa, A; paelṽan,
 G. 1. 3 ma lic-laṽap, G. 1. 4 tá omitted, G.

¹ Francis Drake raided Mexico, 1572; Brazil, 15th Nov., 1577; West Indies
 and Florida, 1585.

² During Elizabeth's reign the Russia company of merchants tried to penetrate
 through Muscovy and Persia into Cathay, while the Turkey company traded with
 the Levant.

³ The Mediterranean Sea.

⁴ Attempts were made to reach India by the northern passage through the
 Arctic Ocean,

⁵ Bristol was then the chief port for foreign trade in England.

⁶ i.e. no fruitless journey or profitless adventure. For the story of Góidrise and
 the legend of Dán Briste see Mr. Thomas F. O'Rahilly's article in Gadelica,

XI

Limbs in Brazil¹ are hacked by her bands,
 Who know not excessive timidity,
 When backed by the help of her tribute-proud fleet,
 Piratical, fierce, and acquisitive,
 That sweeps o'er the ocean without much reluctance
 To engage in a regular naval fight,
 A line of ships fully equipped with their cannons,
 Darts, swords, and deadly contrivances.

XII

Her admiral frequently sails to Russelia²
 —A part of her triumph that lies at hand—
 Her fighting men travel across the Tyrrhenian Sea³
 To India,⁴ famous for golden ore;
 Her brave men go often campaigning in Egypt,
 Young soldiers full dressed in their suits of mail,
 And prove on arriving at Bristol,⁵ when mustered,
 That theirs was no venture like Góidrisce's.⁶

XIII

God Himself is assisting the lady of London,
 With its charming and rich-soiled productive lands;
 She is helped by the winds, she is helped by the heavens,
 She is helped too by every bright shining star.
 The Spaniards, like stones on a plain, are now lying
 With their bottoms knocked out on every beach,
 Two hundred⁷ at least of their ships have been sunk
 Without any doubt 'neath the mighty waves.

Part I, p. 171 et seqq., and the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* of the year 1912, vol. xlii, p. 106 et seqq. In addition to the present instance and the two references given by me in my edition of Geoffrey Keating's *Poems*, pp. 28 and 157, Risteard Ua Foghlughá has sent me the following quatrain by Tomás Ó Maolriain, taken from *Murphy Ms. (Maynooth) xii*, p. 293—

A bpaicimpe d'fóiruib Fódla mpe Daoibh
 Ag labairt i n-aíab (?) a bpeo i Linnbúib éfor
 Iap gcaiteaib a mbpóg ra pteor ip glinn doéfin
 Na mbeaptaib sup fódpuirpe nóó go cruinn doéfnó—

also the following line from the *Contention of the Bards*,

Tuig a Céibh ge taoi nó glie : sup éiríod daoib tairc fódpuirpe.

⁷ This number is an exaggeration. When the Armada sailed from Lisbon, 20th May, 1588, it consisted of 130 ships, of which one half were transports. At least 54 ships returned to Spain.

xiv

O'páð a ðárho pá éár Spánnið
 'r a mná cráðte coiñtuirpeað
 tuðwar ðopað ðéar uaða ðon Þoirptingél
 le pluað borblað beoðroiðeað
 ðia 'r a tionól ðliaðñar ðroiðbeo
 'r iað tuð liorbón leonuiðte
 aicme laoð ainhéar éairðéran éairpeað
 eað<pað> ðaorarméað órhoiðteað.

xv

Aðáð miñ buiðeað ði ðia aður ðaoime
 an triað ðíompað ðóðéapað
 ppiottira náipeað paolnð páiðbreað
 caoimeað cráibteað cóirðreatað
 ap a bponntaið ap a toðarðaið
 ap a caðair dá coñairleaðaið
 ir mar éaiðear méað a maiðir
 ir air ir meapra a mórainm.

xiv, l. 2 beoðroiðteað (beoðroiðeað) *sic* G. l. 4 éairðérom, A.
 xv, l. 1 triað ðioppupað, G. l. 2 páiððreið, G. l. 3 dá coñairpanaið, G.

xiv

Her guards have subjected the Spaniards to sorrow,
And afflicted their women with weary grief,
And have with a host of proud, gay-hearted heroes
Given a drubbing to Portugal.¹
God and her war-loving, quick-dashing levies,
It was they sacked the city of Lisbon too,
A fierce band of heroes, resourceful and haughty,
With costly armed, well-ordered cavalry.

xv

God and man have for long been to her full of gratitude—
The lady so haughtily confident,
The gay, bashful princess of prudent decisions,
Just-judging, pious, compassionate—
For the presents and gifts bestowed by her bounty,
And the help she hath given her councillors;
And since I have gone through the bulk of her goodness,
Let her great reputation be judged by it.

¹ Penniche, on the coast of Portugal, was taken by the English, May 13, 1589. On May 16 the English fleet arrived at the mouth of the Tagus. An army was landed, which marched through Torres Vedras to Lisbon, May 24, and on to Cascais, May 27, whence it sailed for home. The expedition was disastrous, and effected nothing.

XIII.--CAITRÉIM AN DARA SÉAMUIS

October, 1687

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x and xii (m). R.I.A. 23 E 14, p. 46^b (E¹, ex A), and a second copy on p. 93 (E², ex M; 23 G 24 (G); 23 M 29, p. 30, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 23 N 15 (N); Stowe, A iv 2 (S), Brit. Mus., Add. 29614, by Seán na Rathaoineach (A). In private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P, ex M).

Titles:—*Óráibh ó bpuadair* (all Mss.), *a tóir péimeara an dara Séamuis 1688* (m); *aḡ tabairt aḡair d'fíle éigim do riu dán aḡ aḡmolaḡ bairpfoḡam Ellizabeth ḡ do riu Dáe an duanóḡ ro aḡ molaḡ riḡ Séamuis* (S); *aḡ molaḡ riḡ Séamuis ḡ aḡ tabairt aḡair d'fíle éigim do riu dán aḡ aḡmolaḡ bairpfoḡam Ellizabeth* (m); *caitréim an dara riḡ Séamuis* (G, N); *caitréim an dara Séamuis riḡ Saḡran ar na ḡéanaḡ le Dáibh ua bpuadair Anno 1687* (M, E², P); *caitréim an dara Séamuis ḡ Dáibh ó bpuadair cct., October, Anno Domini, 1686* (A); i.e. "The Triumph of James II, King of England, a poem composed by David Ó Bruadair in the early part of King James' reign, October, 1687 (al. 1686, 1688), in which he praises that king and reproaches a certain poet [viz., Flann mac Eoghain mic Craith, vide supra, p. 64], who had made a poem in praise of Queen Elizabeth."

Different Mss. give different years (1686, 1687, 1688) for the composition of this poem. I think it was written in October, 1687. M, the oldest and most trustworthy Ms., gives 1687; A, another old and good Ms., gives the month, October, though it assigns the poem to the year 1686. Internal evidence seems to point to October, 1687—(1) At the time it was written nearly all the Catholic nobles and gentry had received commissions in the Royal Army (R. xx). Talbot, as Lord Lieutenant, had been most energetic in making such appointments between February, 1687, and June, 1687. (2) Though the gloss on R. xix still speaks of Denis Daly, Esq., as Councillor Daly, the text itself states that he and Sir Stephen Rice had been already raised to the Bench. The patent appointing Denis Daly Justice of the Common Pleas is dated Dublin, 24 April, 1686, and

I

D'riḡ duine éigim ponḡ an pé ro
 uḡe ip léir mḡ ḡóro anoir
 o'muḡim hannraoi ip o'iomad a campaoi
 ip ipe doḡ amícaom ḡirne i bḡur
 ḡur trís nae fuilimpe buiḡeac don fíle riu
 daoipe a cumḡe ḡo coimnaḡḡeac
 ar ḡliḡe an pára rap elamn páḡraḡ
 i n-eiḡe páḡbuiḡ Ólḡobair.

XIII.—THE TRIUMPH OF JAMES II

October, 1687

that making Sir Stephen Rice Baron of the Exchequer is dated 1 June, 1686. That would not help us to choose between the different dates given in the Mss. But the same stanza, in speaking of Nagle pleading before Daly and Rice, implies that Sir Richard Nagle had been already appointed Attorney-General for Ireland. The patent appointing him to this office is dated 15 Feb., 1686 O. S. = 1687 N. S. Hence it would seem that this poem was written in the month of October following.

Ranns xxv–xxviii have been wrongly ascribed to Piaras Ferriter by the Rev. P. Dinneen in his edition of the works of that poet (Oánca Ímpair Feirtéir, Connrad na Daeóilze, baile Aca Chlaé, 1903, Introduction, pp. xxiv, xxv).

Metre: (Each rann has but four lines, though here printed in eight on account of the length of the lines)—

(1) Rr. i–xxiii:—The general scheme is—viz., three ditrochees (of which the first is often catalectic) followed by a dactyl, with ó as the accented vowel, but instead of the ditrochee the Antipest, the dactyl-spondee, or the trochee-dactyl may be used.

— ∪ ∩ ∪ | — ∪ ∩ ∪ | — ∪ ∩ ∪ | ó ∪ ∪

(2) Aírán, R. xxiv: ∪ au ∪ ∪ au ∪ ∪ í é ∪

(3) Aírán, R. xxv–xxvii: (∪) ∪ ∪ ú ú ∪ ∪ ∪ í ó

(4) Aírán, R. xxviii: (∪) ó ∪ á ∪ á ∪ í ∪ ∪ í.]

I

A certain man¹ wove in an age before this

A web that can now in my hand be seen

For the daughter of Henry² and her numerous camps,

'Tis she that was rough here on all of us,

And the reason I thank not that poet therefor

Is her cruel yoke's constant oppressiveness

On the law of the Pope³ and the children of Patrick⁴

In this soft-sodded country of Olchobhar.⁵

¹ Flann, son of Eoghan Mac Craith: see introductory note to Poem xii.

² Queen Elizabeth, daughter of King Henry VIII of England.

³ The Catholic religion.

⁴ St. Patrick

⁵ Olchubahr, King of Caiseal, died in 850.

II

I n-aínm an aṣar ḡealbhar plaṣa
 fairḡe iṣ farrc iṣ feorluibhe
 ran mhe buaḡaiḡ i ḡeoiriṣ d'ṣuarcaíl
 ḡoimh ar ḡluair ḡn nḡleoḡuime
 iṣ toinne an teapbairḡ tuḡ ar lapāḡ
 ḡuṣ na n-appcal n-ḡrḡuigṡe
 canṣaḡpa éirḡe an dapa Séamuir
 ḡalta cléib na cṣḡaḡṣa.

III

Cumṣaḡ airṣe d'ṣionnṣur ḡreataṣ
 enú a ḡpail ceapṣ im ḡomurṣanaḡṣ
 ṣriaṣ iṣ ṣréimṣear iapṣair ḡéimeann
 piaḡ aḡur ṣéinnḡḡ Eorapa
 enú na cléipe an lonnṣur léaḡmhaḡ
 ionnṣaie éaḡṣaḡ eolḡuraḡ
 dia ḡá ḡiḡean biaḡmhar buiḡneaḡ
 biaḡnaḡ ḡriḡḡmhar beoiḡlirṣe.

IV

I nḡiaḡ ar éilim dia na ṣréipe
 d'ṣiaḡaib ṣréiḡṣe a ṣṣoṣaie
 ar na clannaib baḡ pia ceannar
 ran iaiṣ eanḡaiḡ Ṣḡḡla ṣo.
 ar éaoi ḡo ḡceirḡṣiḡe luiḡim ḡan ḡeilṣ ḡib
 naḡ í Eilṣ mḡraimṣe
 aḡṣ Séamur Ṣṣioḡarḡ an ṣéalṣa ṣioḡḡa
 d'ériḡḡ ṣaoi ḡar ḡṣṣiriṣim.

¹ Eve.² The Holy Ghost.³ Defender, prince, king.

II

In the name of the Father who fashioned the heavens,
 The ocean, and coverts, and grassy herbs,
 And of the triumphant Son who on the cross redeemed
 The wounds of all sprung from the nurse of strife,¹
 And of the Heatwave² that set on fire wondrously
 The speech of the apostles' well-ordered ranks,
 I shall sing of the rise of the second King James,
 The beloved disciple of bravery.

III

I shall frame now a theme on the fair tower³ of Britain,
 The nut⁴ of the just in my neighbourhood,
 The brave man and lord of our western longitude,
 The stag and the hero of Europe,
 The darling of clerks and the firm tower of valour,
 Innocent, deedful, intelligent,
 May God now preserve him, his food and retainers,
 For long years, both active and vigorous.

IV

After the claims God of heaven hath urged
 For their sin of forsaking His mercy
 'Gainst the clans that for long had enjoyed the chief power
 In this country of Fódla,⁵ the fair-landed,
 That you may believe, I swear to you openly
 That it is not Elizabeth I magnify,
 But the Stuart King James, bright star of royalty,
 That hath risen under God to succour us.

¹ Darling.⁵ Ireland: vide Part I, p. 45, n.⁸.

y

Ἰρ ναοῖντα ἀν τορῆαρ πέινῃγαλ πορῆα
 ἀν πέιννοῖς ποραρτα πόρινεαρτιῖαρ
 ρεῖατ να μβοῦτάν λιαῖγ να λορίαν
 τριατ να δεροδάν δετόδεαρτεῖαδ
 ρριονηρα δεαρῖετ ἔ τονη ἱρ ταῖρῖῖεῖτ
 διουε ἱρ ἀμαῖρεῖλ ὀρδουῖῃτε
 ἱρ τᾶῖλνιῖς ῖορταῖετ α δετᾶπλα λοῖτιῖῃτε
 ἀρ λᾶρ ὁ ῖλοταῖρεᾶτ Οates νιλε.

VI

Իր Իօմծա շրաճծեմն ճրնիճ Իր ճարմեմն
 Բօնոտրած Բար թէ Ի թծանոս
 աճ արմծաճ արտէ Իր Էն Էթար Տափոն
 ճնն թէ ճեաճ ճնթոմն
 Իր Իօմծա ճարմթիւճ Էօնոտրած Էթարճ
 Ծ'թոնն ա Էթիճէ Իր թծարճ
 Բար առ Բսլնճ արճա ինն Իօնաճն
 ճար թսառն օնար ա թծարճ.

VII

[illegible]

v, l. 2 lopán, G, N, m; lapán, P; πποίρεαυθαυ, G, m. l. 4 Ots, P; Oats G, N. vi, l. 1 ποιδεανναυ, P. l. 3 δαορδρεαυ P.

¹ See Introduction to Part II.

² James, as admiral, defeated the Dutch fleet under Opdam and Van Tromp off Lowestoft, 3rd June, 1665, and again under De Ruyter at the Battle of Southwold

V

Treasure-trove blessed, serene, fair and graceful,
 Is this warrior steadfast and powerful,
 Shield of the indigent, leech of the miserable,
 Lord of the mobilized fighting-men,
 A prince he in truth, strong as ox, hide and sinew,
 A duke too in rank and an admiral,
 Binding herb of relief for those who were wounded
 And stricken to earth by the Plot of Oates.¹

VI

Hardships vexatious and menacing dangers
 He, venturesome, met with in many roads,
 While guarding the fame and the charter of England's men
 Facing the fight on the roaring waves.²
 Many wicked and covetous judgments condemning him
 From a wish to betray him and banish him,³
 The patient lord got from those men as his honour-price,
 But he calmly despises their roguery.

VII

A noble and steadfast prince, warlike, illustrious,
 Pious, triumphant and brave to death,
 The Creator hath granted us after His wrath
 As a shield of defence to this coast of ours;
 To the world far and near it is evident that
 By his lion-like courage, conspicuous,
 A billow of might in amerceable strife,
 And a prop of the right-roaded faith⁴ is he.

Bay, 27th May, 1672. He had to resign the command of the fleet on account of his religion in 1673.

³ Addresses against him were introduced into both Houses of Parliament, and he was forced to leave England for a time, 4th March, 1679. He was accused of recusancy, 29th November, 1680.

⁴ The Catholic faith.

VIII

Iar buan i mbéalaiḃ ruad iḃ éigear
 naḃ uaiḃ do péacáḃ peoléumac
 ar a éaiḃuib i ngleic ḡaibḃiḡ
 iḃ breip éaiḃ na nobéuma
 do ḡréar baḃ riaiḃain epéacḃ i nḡliaḃmuisḡ
 iḃ é don fáic na éḃcaipe
 an buinne boḃḃa tuigreacḃ epromḃa
 ppiḃip poḡlaḃ pḃbarḃacḃ.

IX

Tuḡ mo pḃpionnra epuḃḡlan cúmḃa
 mioḃair muiḃneacḃ mópoiniḡ
 ḡuil iḃ ḡáḃḃa i lonḡaiḃ áḃḃa
 amuiḡ ar bántaiḃ bóélinne
 boḃuaid a éḃpmán ruar don ḡearpmán
 ruaiḃe an éonḡáir éomlannaḃ
 le ḃtuḡ Munmaḃ^a ra luḃḃe coinne
 aḡ uil éum cille i ḡepḃéapaiḃ.

X

Oirḡe Éḃpmaic ḃ'ḃoiḃniḡ opḃra
 i maḃmaiḃ boḃḃa beoḃupaḃ
 an ḡrianḡa ḡríobḃa ḡiallaḃ ḡeimhleac
 pḃrianaḃ raiḡeadaḃ peolḃpannaḃ
 cunḡniḡ Séamur éoiḃḃe iḃ caomáin
 a pí na ḡréime ḡlḃpḡmaiḃe
 ó baḃn ḃá námaiḃ le neapḃ a láimḃe
 plaḃap lánḡlan lḃépannḃa.

^a Y^e bastard son of K. Charles y^e 2 (M).

VIII, l. 1 éigre, m; peoléumac, m, G. N. l. 2 na ḃ., P. ix, l. 2 ḡuil,
 Mss.: bóélumḡe, m. l. 3 éomḡair, m. x, l. 4 éean, m.

¹ Before 1656 James had made four campaigns with his regiment under the celebrated Marshal Turenne, and his bravery in the field had gained him the esteem of that general, and made him the idol of his countrymen. After the alliance between Oliver Cromwell and Louis XIV of France James, with the Spaniards under Don Juan, fought against the Anglo-French army commanded

VIII

On the lips of our sages and poets is ever
 That he ne'er kept away from the slaughter
 Where his friends were engaged in perilous contests
 With superior forces deforming them ;
 He was often a witness of wounds on a battlefield¹
 Where he acted as cook to the raven,
 Scion of slaughter, intelligent, serious,
 Stirring, aggressive, and pillaging.

IX

My prince in appearance so noble and handsome,
 Gentle, affectionate, bountiful,
 Caused weeping and shrieking in war's lofty vessels
 Out on the watery ocean-wastes ;
 The noise of his fame spread southwards to Germany,²
 And sweet was the loud clang of clashing swords
 With which he dispatched to the churchyard on hearses
 Monmouth and all his confederates.³

X

Heir of that Charles⁴ who endured defeat patiently
 In the arrogant routings of active knights
 Is the griffin-like⁵ hero, with his masts and his bridles,
 His arrows and fetters and hostages.
 Remember, O King⁶ of the glorious sun,
 King James, and preserve him for ever safe,
 Since he from his foe hath by strength of hand wrested
 A noble and bright principality.

by Turenne, and distinguished himself at the battles of Mardyke and the Dunes in 1657-1658.

² Here used to include the Low Countries.

³ Monmouth was defeated at Sedgemoor, 5th July, 1685, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 15th July, 1685. Three hundred of his followers were executed as traitors and over eight hundred were transported to the plantations.

⁴ King Charles I of England.

⁵ Vide Part II, p. 141, n.¹.

⁶ God.

XI

lar n-éag a bráðar téid an t-árpaib
 véadgeal dána dócapaé
 eion do éneapgoim pír na Saxón
 pcurp a pceac don Róimipir
 o'érteaét aipruin dé gan pcamal
 éaét nár éair don tpeonruipe
 an gníom tuḡ roirbeap píoḡ agur ollamán
 i mbruiónib pollapra pódoinne.

XII

ḡac cuir o'érpinn nár Ćpomaolair
 tuḡpac o'aonḡuē deonuiḡteaé
 a ḡcurp ra ḡceaépa a ḡoíl ra ḡairce
 pá éur ḡlaice an ḡleobile
 aét an taob úd do lean triapúin
 ip tuḡ paonéprú a bpeola pír
 tuḡadap Alba turap nár deapmao
 upram ip aipe dá órbuiḡéib.

XIII

Ip íocluib álainn pfonpúil líláipe^a
 tríd ag tál ḡo trócaipeac
 an píoḡain paéteáom do íín a ḡealpíp
 ap éaoi naé leaḡpaíde a lóéoinneall.
 ag peo an péimix aipre o'éruiḡ
 pcat na Saopap pórétannaé
 éurppeap peapra luirne a teapra
 ḡur na cpeapairb coméruinne.

^a Queen of Scots (m).

xI, l. 3 tpeopairpe, m. l. 4 pódapra, m₂ xII, l. 1 nap, P, m₂; naé, G, N; Ćpomaolair, P; Ćpomueillig, m₂; Ćpoméillinn, m, G; Ćpomaolilín N. xIII, l. 2 tálápcáom (for tlaéteáom?), G, N, M.

¹ King Charles II of England.

² Bush, a shop-sign, originally a branch of ivy, sacred to Bacchus, hung out at vintners' doors.

XI

On the death of his brother¹ the veteran goes,
White-toothed, audacious, and confident,
(A thing which hath wounded the skin of the English
Who hauled down the bush² of the faith of Rome)
To hear the divine Mass that no cloud can darken,
No contemptible feat for the mighty prince—
A deed that brought gladness to kings and to ollamhs
In sod-surfaced manors, conspicuous.

XII

Every portion of Erin that was not Cromwellian
Offered with one accord willingly
Their persons and cattle, their courage and prowess
Into the hand of this battle-oak³;
But the opposite side that resolved upon treason,
And brought the thin blood of their hearts to it,
Yielded up Scotland,⁴ paid homage and hearkened
To his orders—a march unforgotten still.

XIII

The wine-blood of Mary⁵ that flows through his veins,
Is a beautiful, merciful healing draught—
The mild, gracious queen who stretched out her white neck
So that her daystar might not be dimmed.
Behold here the phoenix that rose from her ashes,
The flower of prosperous emperors,
Who will spread out the light of her fame in the future
To the uttermost bounds of the universe.

³ General, commander.

⁴ The Earl of Argyle, returning from Holland, attempted to raise a rebellion in Scotland. He reached Lorne on May 11, marched on Glasgow, but was driven back, and taken prisoner at Inchaman on the 17th of June, 1685. Three days after he was beheaded at the castle of Edinburgh.

⁵ Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded 8th February, 1587, greatgrandmother of King James II.

XIV

Lonnpaó ár n-eagailpe an pprionnra peappanta
 cúmēa ceannapaó cóirigēe
 trúpapaó tairēleáó trúpapaó tairēbpeaó
 lonnm̃ar laigheáó lóolonzaó
 an céad rí Saxón d'aoim̃ gnaoi ip gpadam
 éadbaiḡe ip airm̃ óirleáóair
 d'p̃earaib̃ éipeann d'aitle a mbaoḡail
 beap̃e a paop̃e a p̃óplannaib̃.

XV

Ar íoḡna tréim̃p̃ioḡ caoim̃e a céib̃ḡñíom̃
 paoilim̃ p̃eáó ñíor m̃ó ḡo b̃p̃uil
 p̃óir i n-oir̃éill óḡ na heinḡipe
 i ñóib̃ an tair̃ig̃in tpeop̃air̃ig̃ir.
 p̃eáóair̃ p̃earpa p̃éile an dpeaḡain
 d'p̃eáó pe haḡa nóim̃inte
 na tr̃í ep̃ioáa ḡeap̃ linḡ b̃íob̃baó
 do éur paoi ḡo p̃óḡantaó.

XVI

A uairle b̃anba tuair̃iḡ tair̃nḡir̃iḡ
 buaineap̃ paḡa aḡur p̃óéum̃uir
 doñ épaoiḡ ór ep̃aoḡaib̃ d̃aoib̃ do íaoḡp̃uig̃
 paoirpe a paob̃épué eol̃éuire
 p̃áil̃t̃iḡiḡ p̃oiim̃e riñ ḡáir̃iḡiḡiḡ ḡoir̃iḡ
 an t-áir̃iḡir̃iḡ ioñm̃ain óir̃iḡiḡeáó
 doñ Córc̃éir̃^a óir̃iḡ p̃oéluim̃ail̃ p̃íḡḡóa
 ó p̃op̃t̃m̃úr éinn an éóir̃iḡir̃iḡ.

^a Corc mac Luḡair̃ an céad rí do aipeaḡaó Cair̃eal do p̃lióé
 éir̃ir̃ p̃inn (E², M, P).

xv, l. 2 an ór̃o an tpeop̃air̃ig̃ir̃, G, N, m. l. 3 dpeaḡain, G, N, m; le, G,
 N, m. xvi, l. 2 paob̃éir̃ G, N, m. l. 4 na éoir̃ḡe, G, N, m; an éoir̃ḡe,
 P.

XIV

Light of our Church is the stately, majestic prince,
Handsome, chieftain-like, self-controlled,
Resplendent with trumpets, renowned for his troops
Defiant in spears and in freighted ships;
The first king of England who gave rank and dignity,
Death-dealing weapons and uniforms
To Irishmen after the risks they encountered—
Conduct that freed them from tyranny.

XV

By the mighty king's pains which produced these first gracious deeds
I guess there is something additional
Already prepared for the youths of this country,
Stored up in the hand of their guiding lord;
Consider the generous deeds of the dragon,¹
Who could in the space of a moment thus
Bring the Three Kingdoms, despite hostile endeavours,
Under his sway so successfully.

XVI

Ye nobles of Banbha, augur and prophesy
Lasting success and supremacy
To the branch above branches who thus hath secured for you
Freedom from maddening forms of grief;
Welcome his coming, rejoice, and raise cheers for
The High-King, beloved and golden-lawed,
Who comes of the true blood of Core,^a the renowned king
Of the fort of this province's capital.

^a Core, son of Lughaidh, the first king of the race of Éibhear Fionn, who dwelt at Caiseal (E², M, P).

¹ Vide Part I, p. 52, n.².

XVII

Ríge don Scotpúil épaioiríḡ éorcpairíḡ
 daoib ní bpoéfpúil deopanṭa
 aét ppeab don feolpúil i ḡclannairb Eoḡam
 ip peappa pór don pór uile
 do péir an érpionpáirb d'féab an ríogmhál
 céim le caoinbáirb comḡmpeac
 i ḡcpíé ḡup éuippon bís le uile
 ḡo nblíḡeann an pine póríctim.

XVIII

Atá mo púil pe ḡráirb iomḡa
 an dáilim d'iompuiḡ bóḡanna
 ip pe teaét na ḡaioipe d'at im ríḡri
 map arcal taoib i bḡóḡairb
 d'féab bap pinnpeap niaḡṭa nímneac
 d'féab na éiméioll tóirneacá
 do éuaḡairb iapaḡṭa uairb naḡ ḡiallpa
 bpuac do biaḡpaḡ bócuimḡip.

XIX

Atáid bap bfpéliap ráim ḡan dímiaḡ
 d'áir an éaoimhiaḡ éomāḡṭaiḡ
 ip cléirpce Éailbín béap naḡ anaoib
 ḡan pléir a bpeataoi ap pópaipeacṭ
 atáid ap binnpe Óálaiḡ Ríriḡ
 pḡá n-áileab paoi do Nḡḡlaḡairb^a
 pe héirpṭeaḡṭ aḡapṭa an té naḡ labpann
 béapla bpeaḡanta beoilṭirim.

^a Councillor Daly, Baron Rice, and Sir Richard Nagle (E², M, P).

xvii, l. 1 éorcpairíḡ, Mss. xviii, l. 1 bóḡanna, m. l. 2 arḡal, P, m₂; earḡal, G, N, m. l. 3 d'féab na é., P, m₂; d'féab na é., N; diaḡuib na é., G, m. l. 4 bócuimḡip, G, N, m; bócuimḡip, m. xix, l. 1 éaoimhiaḡ, G, N. l. 2 cléirpḡ, G, N; cléirpce, P.

XVII

The warlike, victorious Scottie¹ blood's sovereignty
 (A blood neither evil nor strange to you,
 But a stream of the very life-blood of the Eoghanacht,²
 The best tribe by far of the whole of them),
 In accord with the old saw this king hath obtained,
 Rank and the love of his kith and kin,
 And thus he hath loyally brought it about
 That the nation doth owe its relief to him.

XVIII

My eye still looks forward to numerous graces
 From the dispenser,³ who hath changed our despondent
 hopes,
 And the coming of that wisdom that swells in my king
 Like the surge of the tide when by causeways blocked;
 Round the land of your ancestors, knightly and vehement,
 He hath called forth the thunders vociferous
 Of men who from you will not cede unto foreign tribes
 As much of a bank as would feed a yoke.

XIX

Your true clergy now live in peace, undishonoured,
 By the grace of this powerful, kindly knight,
 And the clerics of Calvin⁴—a change not unpleasant—
 Harangue not their pets upon popery;
 On the Bench now are seated the Dalys and Rices,
 And a sage of the Nagles⁵ is urging them
 To listen to the plea of the man who can't speak
 The lip-dry and simpering English tongue.

¹ Irish: vide Part I, p. 204, n.¹, and Part II, p. 55, n.³.

² Vide Part I, p. 43, n.⁹, p. 56, n.¹ and n.³.

³ King James.

⁴ Vide Part II, p. 33.

⁵ Denis Daly, Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir Stephen Rice, Baron of the Exchequer; and Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General for Ireland: see Introductory note to the poem.

XX

I nḡárda a bḡataiḡe atáid bap macaomh
 lán do énaipíobh córpínoḡail
 ip iad ḡan uamhain rir¹ na fuadairb
 tuḡ a bḡuaḡ na nḡólanḡaib
 atáid bap n-onḡom áille i ḡcomirion
 pa ḡcáirpim conḡaibḡe i bḡóirḡeannairb
 ip ḡláim na bḡeallḡaḡ epáidḡe ceannḡrom
 lán do ḡḡannc map ḡeocacáib.

XXI

A dḡoirḡeoir epúḡa corḡmair le Lucifer
 boḡḡanaḡḡ éúca ip bḡónḡuille
 naḡ ḡába an ḡ-uabap dála an éuame
 nárp íárpuiḡ uair bḡaḡ pórḡa i bḡur
 d'ḡad na dḡaoirḡeacḡ dár éúle an érpíḡ ro
 pḡad tap mḡle d'ḡoḡmairairb
 d'ḡaḡáil atḡomha d'ḡár a n-aḡarḡa
 aḡḡ ḡáir ip ḡarḡaimḡ ḡar ḡeopannairb.

XXII

D'ḡearḡairb an áirḡpíḡḡ d'atḡpuiḡ na cáḡḡaḡ
 an bḡacacḡar cāc ní ip ceolḡmaire
 náid muimḡḡear Oihḡéir aḡ caḡme a ḡeopoméil
 ní naḡ dḡoilḡ lé Dḡomḡallairb
 le héḡion dḡombáid pḡacḡ a bḡopḡán
 aḡ dḡanaim pḡbán pḡibḡirḡe
 do na pḡarairb pḡo aḡ dḡul i n-arḡmaib
 ḡuille pḡarḡana ip ceo éuca.

xx, l. 2 uamhain, P; uamhain, G, N. l. 3 conḡaḡḡa, G, N; bḡóirḡeannairb, m. xx, l. 1 lúrbapḡ, G, m; lúrbapḡ, N; boḡḡanar, G, N. l. 2 an ḡuaḡal pála, G, N. l. 3 dár ḡéill, G, N. l. 4 d'ḡár P; d'áir, G, N. xxii, l. 1 an bḡaca, G, N. l. 3 bḡurḡán, G, N; pḡbán, G; pabán, N; pḡbán, P. l. 4 ḡuille, G, N; ḡuille, m, etc.

¹ The disbanding of the Protestants and the enlistment of the Catholics began in July, 1685.

² Chieftains.

XX

In guarding his standard your youths are employed,¹
 All covered with buttons enamelled red,
 Men who are now not afraid of the scoundrels
 Who excited the hate of their inmost souls;
 Your beautiful leopards² have got their commissions,³
 Their commands are obeyed in the fortresses;
 While the traitors defeated are growling despondently,
 Full of moroseness like vagabonds.

XXI

May a deluge of pain and of poverty come
 On their offspring as jealous as Lucifer,
 Lest pride should induce the assemblies of nobles
 Who ne'er violated marriage vows
 To jealously fear lest the chiefs whom this land
 Hath been wedded to more than a thousand years
 Might of their fatherland's products get anything
 But continued contempt and banishment.

XXII

By the deeds of the high king⁴ who shuffled the cards
 Has anyone known aught more musical
 Than Oliver's followers wailing their colonel⁵—
 A thing not distressful to Domhnalls.⁶
 In their forced disappointment hark to their chattering,
 As they turn out their jarring old ballad-rhymes⁷
 On these men of ours who are taking up arms.
 May a deluge of rain and mist⁸ fall on them.

³ Commissions in the army were distributed liberally among the Catholics by Talbot between February and June, 1687.

⁴ King James.

⁵ Oliver Cromwell.

⁶ Irish Catholics.

⁷ Such as Lillibulero, a scurrilous attack on the new Irish recruits said to have been written by Lord Wharton in 1686.

⁸ Gloom and affliction.

XXIII

bíð nár éuilleadap puinn don éinepi
 díograpar cumaimm óm éomhura
 nílím d'earcaine díobh go deapbēa
 d'píoc ná d'paltanar deopuigēe
 aēt gaē pealltaē pparaē pallpa
 meangaē meablaē meoirliorta
 bíor na mēirpleaē do éing Séamur
 ó éoinn éléib a épóngoile.

XXIV

A Prayer For His Majesty And A Curse For His Foes (E², M, P).

An élanm íllaine leaíhna po ip éing Séamur
 leap peannpaē a gcanntelaíh a Éríort caomáin
 ip go bpeanntar i bteannta gan bíð péime
 gaē pealltaē ip pallpa don píg ééadna. Amen.

XXV

A Prayer For His New Officers Both Military And Civil (E², M, P).

An méirpi i ndúite íionntain dá gealélanm póp
 go téaēt dá gcúil éuimhaiḡ do éeasuiḡip beo
 a dé na ndúl tionntaie gan paillíē dóbí
 aonbaēt dlúit umlaēt ip aēpíḡe éóip.

XXVI

Créaēta a gclú a gcumhgaē 'r a gceapnaoi pēóip
 ip léip adēiu ap éúntar a bpeacaiē leo
 péirōpi riu a púinḡil ná leaḡ ní buip mó
 d'éipeaēt riuil pēuipri do bpeaē paoi a bēóip.

xxiv, l. 3 bteannta go bpeanntar, m². xxv Title: ḡuide Dáibí i
 óruadap d'oirpíḡib píḡ Seamur, m. xxvi, l. 4 At the end the name
 of Dáibíē ua bpuadap is written in Oḡam Craob in M and E².

XXIII

Though few of that gang have ever deserved
 The affection or love of my countrymen,
 I do not intend to curse any of them
 From anger or malice unnatural,
 But only those villains, persistent, mendacious,
 Perfidious, treacherous, hand-sluggish,
 Who to King James are rebels and traitors
 In their black-hearted, skin-covered carcasses.

XXIV

A Prayer For His Majesty And A Curse For His Foes (E², M, P)
 Maine of Leamhain's¹ clan, guard Thou, O Christ,
 And King James, who hath scared all their sorrow away;
 And may every vile traitor who is false to the same
 Be flayed in the stocks, without respite from pain.

XXV

A Prayer For His New Officers Both Military And Civil (E², M, P)
 To those of her fair clans whom Thou hast let live
 In Fionntan's land² till their defender arrived,
 O God of the elements, grant without fail
 Close union, obedience, and penance of heart.

XXVI

Their wounded fame, straits, and the wealth they bewail
 Were, I clearly see, due on account of their sins.
 Forgive them, bright Love, and lay not on their tribes
 The scourge of Thy judgments with painful effect.

¹ Maine Leamhna, son of Corc mac Luighdeach, king of Cashel, occupied Magh Leamhna (the plain of Leven) in Scotland. From him the Leamhnaigh of Scotland, i.e. the Mórmhaoir (Great Stewards), later the Dukes of Lennox, and the Stuart kings are descended: vide Keating, *History*, I, p. 208, and II, pp. 382-386.

² Ireland: vide Part I, p. 70, n.¹.

XXVII

Α ἐπείν na δτονν δ'ιμπυῖξ na δεαταιξε ceo
 ι ηῖπείν άρ bπpιονnpa ιονnpaic ιp τεapαιξε ḡλóip
 a haonuēt epú an éúlpíonn do épeac úmbó
 éipcið m'úpð upnaiē ap leapetpíxe an epłóix.

XXVIII

Ἦεαð beo pe ppáp ḡan τάðβαέτ τοice me poinn
 ιp naē δóix ḡo δεπάpτα páp mo boipbe ι maoin
 ḡλóip óp άpð mo éáp ι nðoiēte ap biē níl
 plóix bpeap bPáil ó τάð ι n-oiπix an píoḡ.

XIV.—CÉAD BUIÐE RE DIA

Diarmaid mac Séain buiðe mic Cártaix cct.

Circa 1687/8

[Mss.: R.I.A., 23 C 31, p. 85 (C); 23 E 14, p. 97 (E); 23 M 29, p. 29, by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 24 M 4 (M⁴). In private hands, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P, ex M). I give this poem here because David Ó Bruadair wrote a response to it, vide *infra*, p. 127.

Titles:—Diarmaid mac Séagáin buiðe cct. (M); Diarmaid mac Cártaix cct. ap teaét píḡ Séamur a ḡcopóin (C, P) Diarmaid mac Cártaix .i. mac Séagáin buiðe cct. a n-aimpír an píḡ Séamur an tan do óonnairc Taðḡ ḡ Diarmaid a n-arn an píḡ céaðna aḡur baēlaix an bēapla aḡ pilleað ap a cceápðað bueðair ḡ papiop, ní paba puilnḡeað Taðḡ ḡ Diarmaid pan ccaipréim pin, ḡc. (E, M⁴); i.e. "Diarmaid mac Sheáin Bhuide mic Chárthaig *cecinit* after the accession of King James when he saw Tadhg and Diarmaid (i.e. the Irish Catholics) in the army of the said king, and the English-speaking boors returning to their native

I

Céad buiðe pe dia ι nðiað ḡac anpað
 pḡac persecution éuḡáinn dáp baḡapað
 pí ḡléiḡeal Séamur aḡ aippionn
 ι Whitehall ιp ḡápða paḡapc ap.

¹ The gloom of sorrow.
 p. 27, n.¹.

² Christ.

³ Ireland's: vide Part I,

XXVII

Strong Lord of the waves, who the fog-smoke¹ didst change
 Into our prince's sun's glorious warmth,
 For the blood of the fair Youth² who despoiled Limbo hear
 My course of prayer now for the army's success.

XXVIII

Though for some time I've lived without riches worth much,
 And my pride, indeed, ne'er hath been puffed up with wealth,
 Glory on high! free from straits is my plight,
 Since the hosts of Fál's³ men are now serving the king.

XIV.—A HUNDRED THANKS TO GOD

Diarmaid mac Sheáin Bhuidhe mic Chárthaigh cecinit

Circa 1687/8

handicrafts, but, alas, Tadhg and Diarmaid were not suffered to enjoy that triumph long."

The date of the poem is given somewhat more definitely by Rann xxv, in which it is stated that Richard Talbot had full powers from King James to bind or loose as he thought fit. Talbot came to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in February, 1686, O. S. (= 1687, N. S.).

Metre: (1) Rr. i, xxxviii:—

(u) u u _ u _ u a u u

(2) R. xxxix, Cúipán:—

u au í u au í u o u u ó.]

I

A hundred thanks to God after each fearful storm
 And each persecution that menaced us heretofore.
 James, the illustrious sovereign, is hearing Mass
 In Whitehall,⁴ surrounded by priests as a bodyguard.

⁴ King James heard Mass openly 12th February, 1685; he went in State to Mass in the Queen's chapel, 16th April, 1685 (Holy Thursday); in 1687 a new chapel was built at Whitehall.

II

Sim iao Ðaeðil ðo léir i n-arniaib
 gunnaoi ip púðar púirt ip bailte aca
 Presbyterians péac ðup tpeapcapað
 ip bpiaðm an diaðail i ndiaib na ðpanatier.

III

Cá nðabann Seon níl cóta ðeapð air
 ná 'Who's there?' pe taoð an ðeata aige
 að iarpaið púðe dá luðeað ðo ppappainneac
 mo éur pá éioir ipc oibé i n-aéapann.

IV

Cá nðabann Ráip pa ðárho iialluðé
 ppinnitpúð oíoblaide na caþrac
 ðo ptiail ðac aontaoð péipéil ðeannuiðé
 að úbipc cléipe ðé pðá n-apðam.

V

'You Popish rogue' ní leoiaio a laðairc pinn
 aét 'Cromwellian dog' ip pocai paipe aðam
 nó 'cia púð éall' ðo teann ðan eaðla
 'Mipe Taoð' ðeað teinn an t-aðallam.

ii, l. 1 að pinn, C. iii, l. 4 ipc oibé P; ipc omitted C; an aéapann, C; a n-aéapann, P. iv, l. 3 ap ðac taoð, C. l. 4 cléipe uile ðé, C.
 v, l. 1 ní leopaið laðairc linn, C. l. 3 púð ann, P. l. 4 ðé binn, C.

¹ The Independents.

² The conspiracy commonly called the Fanatic Plot of 1663 was entered into by several of the Cromwellian soldiers, e.g. Major Alexander Jephson and Colonel Edward Warren, to prevent the restoration of the 'Innocent Papists' to their lands under the Act of Settlement: vide J. Prendergast, *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, pp. 211, 212, Dublin, 1865.

³ John (Seón), a common name for an Englishman, John Bull.

⁴ Ralph in Butler's *Hudibras* is Sir Hudibras' clerk, and represents the sour fanatics of the Independent sect: cf. Part i, p. xxiv.

II

Behold there the Gaedhil in arms, every one of them;
 They have powder and guns, hold the cities and fortresses;
 The Presbyterians,¹ lo, have been overthrown;
 And the Fanatics² have left an infernal smell after them.

III

Whither shall John³ turn? he has now no red coat on him,
 Nor 'Who's there?' on his lips when standing beside the gate,
 Seeking on the slightest excuse by provoking me
 To have me amerced for nocturnal contentiousness.

IV

Whither shall they turn?—Ralph⁴ and his cursed guard,
 Formed of the devilish city apprentices,⁵
 Who pillaged and wrecked holy chapels on every side,
 And plundered and drove into exile the clerks of God.

V

'You Popish rogue,' they won't dare to say to us;
 But 'Cromwellian dog'⁶ is the watchword we have for them,
 Or 'Cia súd thall,'⁷ said sternly and fearlessly,
 'Mise Tadhg,'⁸ though galling the dialogue.

⁵ The train-bands of the cities were formed principally of apprentices. There is no special reference in this verse to the prentice-boys of Derry, for this poem was written before the birth of King James's son and heir, 10th June, 1688. Cf. R. xxxiii, *infra*.

⁶ When Sergeant Beverley, in the year 1663, came into a house in Kilbeggan, one of the company did say unto the said sergeant that he was called "one of Cromwell's dogs" (Prendergast: *Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, p. 211, Dublin, 1865).

⁷ 'Cia súd thall' is the Irish of 'Who's there?'

⁸ 'Mise Tadhg,' 'I am Tadhg.' Tadhg (Teague) was then and for long after the commonest soubriquet of an Irish Catholic: cf. the ballad of Lillibullero. It is still so used by Orangemen in the north-east of Ireland, where the corresponding soubriquet of a Presbyterian among Catholics is Liam (pronounced Lem), i.e. William. Diarmaid (Dermot), another common Irish name, was often used in the same way as Tadhg: cf. R. xx, *infra*.

VI

Aḡ dúbailt ḡárda tánaḡ eadraiḃ
 bporṡuiḡ im diaḃ re Cían ip Mealaclainn
 rin é Diairmaiḃ riar ip arm air
 ip bainpe ré bpaíḃm a claḃaipe panatic.

VII

ḃodaiḡ an éáipe táid ḡo hatuirpeac
 aḡ filleaḃ ap a ḡcéirḃ ḡac rpeíce rmeapṡa aca
 ḡan ḡunna ḡan éloiḃeam ḡan rinṡpe éleaḃṡadap
 d'iméiḡ a mbriḡ ip tá an cpoiḃe dá ḡreaba aca.

VIII

Ḍo rpiṡe an uain, monuar, bo ḃeacair rin
 ap an ḃruinḡ ḡan ióḃṡ do reriop ip d'arḡain
 clanna ḡaeḃal a hÉirinn airḡḃe
 le meapṡar ḡupab oiḡreacṡṡe ḃeimṡm dá ḡclannaiḃ rin.

IX

Tuḡ a n-éiṡeac, bpeaḡ a mbapaṡail,
 ní diaḃ an rḃḃ ra Rḃḃla aḡ panaticṡ
 i n-imipṡ na lann fuil épeaḃair níor éailleadap
 ra ḡceapṡ ap Éirinn péac ap bailleḃr:ṡ.

X

Pearṡa mṡc dé naḃ éarṡa d'ṡearadap
 pe linn ṡSéamuip réalta ḡr plaiṡeapaiḃ
 a n-upaiḃ dá leaḃbaḃ ṡaḃḡ aḡ panatic
 eipean a mbliabna aḡ ṡciallaḃ an ṡlaice aḡḡe.

vi, l. 2 bporḃaiḡ, C, P. l. 3 aḡ rin a n-iar Diairmaiḃ, C. vii, l. 1
 paṡuirpeac, C. l. 3 éleapṡṡa, C. l. 4 ip, omitted, C. viii, l. 1 uair,
 C. l. 3 ḡaeḃal, C. l. 4 ip níor mearadap oiḡreacṡṡe, C. x, l. 3 anuirḃ,
 P; panaticṡ, C. l. 4 ip é rin, C.

VI

Doubling guard,¹ I have now come among you here;
 Hurry up and send after me Cian and Maolsheachlainn²;
 There goes Diarmaid, fully armed, over there,
 He'll knock the wind out of some rascally Fanatic.

VII

The cheese-eating bodachs³ are turning dejectedly
 Back to their trades, every greasy old lank of them,
 Without gun or sword or the rapiers they used to have;
 Their power is gone and their hearts are disconsolate.

VIII

We have now—though 'twas hard—got the chance at that
 ruthless crew
 Who attempted to slaughter and wipe out the Clanna Gaedhal⁴
 From despoiled Erin, alas, which e'en now is thought by them
 To be for their own tribes a certain inheritance.

IX

'Tis a lie they have told—and false is that thought of theirs;
 Fódla's⁵ sod ne'er shall belong to the Fanatics;
 They have not lost in swordplay as much as a horsefly's blood,
 Yet their right, lo, to Erin is trembling all over now.

X

How quickly the Son of God's graces have rained on us
 In the time of King James, brightest star in the firmament;
 Tadhg, who was last year being whacked by a Fanatic,
 Is flaying and rending this year his posterior.

¹ Vide infra, poem XX, note on stanza xiv.

² Common Irish names then.

³ Cf. Part I, p. 133, n.¹. In 1655 we find the Cromwellian soldiers complaining of the dearth of beer and cheese in Ireland (Prendergast, op. cit., p. 104).

⁴ All the Irish clans.

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 45, n.⁶.

XI

D'éir trannplant ir gac peall dár éapadap
 d'éir trannporc na reol tar fairge
 go hiaicé Jamaica an méid gur rcaipeadap
 don Írannic don Spáinn ir gac áit a ndeacadap.

XII

Idir éuaic ir éléir gac aon don aicme rin
 na ndéite bfallra dream an mhearbail
 lán do póim do ríoda ir d'airgead
 rgan aca go deimhin ar Éadg meap maopa.

XIII

Oé mo léanra d'éir a bpacamap
 d'éir léirreimor na nḡaeḡeal ra mbeata aca
 d'éir gan éuir gan éionnta ar éreacadap
 luét an éaim an rill ran anaéirte.

XIV

D'éir na líne rinne gur ḡeappadap
 d'éir ar mīltaib éinn gur r'ealladap
 d'éir go ruaidteac Tuadhmūhan gur éartadap
 ár n-uairle gan éuallaét gan airḡiob.

XV

A n-airm le éile d'éir gur leagadap
 'r i n-oiléan Spíc^a na mīlte i ḡeapcar ann
 uirparba bíð ir diḡe aḡur leapa oppa
 aḡ reiréim pe triall go hiaicé naé readadap.

^a Spike Island, near Cork, where there is a strong garrison.

xI, l. 3 do rc., C; gur rc., P. xII, l. 4 ar Éadg go deimhin, C.
 xIV, l. 2 deimhin, C; éinn, P. l. 4 go ruaidteac go C., C. xv, l. 1 go
 léir, C; le éile, P. l. 2 ccapcar, C. l. 4 ann gac iaicé, C.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 35, n. ².

² Half of Connacht and portion of Thomond (Co. Clare) were assigned to the Irish proprietors, who were ordered to transplant before the first day of May, 1654, under pain of death. A band along the River Shannon, four miles wide, was

XI

After all the transplants and deceits that were planned by them,
 After all the transports in sailing ships oversea,
 After the multitudes scattered to France or Spain,
 To the land of Jamaica, or wherever they wandered to¹—

XII

Not one of that gang, whether clergy or laity,
 Men who had strayed after counterfeit deities,
 Flaunting their silver and silks ostentatiously,
 Ever showed Tadhg the respect they would show a dog—

XIII

After—'tis sad to tell—all we have seen ourselves,
 After the ruin of the Gaels and their means of life,
 After so many despoiled without cause or crime
 By the plotters of fraud, of injustice and treachery—

XIV

After their breaking the contract they made with us
 After thousands of us had been tricked and deceived by them,
 After expelling and driving to Thomond's wiids²
 Our nobles and chiefs, without silver or retinue—

XV

After their arms had been laid down by all of them
 In Spike Island³ thousands were kept in imprisonment,
 Without enough food or drink or beds to lie down upon,
 Waiting to go unto lands they knew nothing of.

reserved for the Cromwellian soldiers, in order to secure the imprisonment of the transplanted Irish. This band was afterwards reduced to a mile from the river, and a circuit of three miles round the city of Limerick (James Grene Barry: *The Cromwellian Settlement of the County of Limerick*, p. 10, Limerick, 1900).

³ Oileán Spíc, Spike Island, at the mouth of Cork Harbour. The Irish name is evidently derived from the English. What the original Irish name was is doubtful. Reeves and others identify Inis Picht with Spike Island, but Father Edmund Hogan, s.j., in his *Onomasticon Goidelicum*, suggests with greater probability that Inis Picht is Inishpíte, on the Shannon, between Tarbert Rock and Kilkadrane Point. There is a note on Spike Island in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland*, 1892, p. 180.

xvi

D'éir an méio náir géill dá n-aiteantais
 go raib a geoiúe ra geinn ar ppappa aca
 ran méio dá bpór ba éróda i n-aighe
 gur cuiread cum báir go dránda an gappaó.

xvii

D'éir ar éroé an plot dáir n-eaglais
 ir d'éir gur éag na céadta i nglarais rir
 ra raib go doimhin i reigil gaé baile aca
 ra raib ran túr i lonndain ceangailte.

xviii

D'éir Titus Oates puair ór ir aigeas
 náir rían ón éitead céimboét damanta
 d'éir an ppsomráid ir díogbáil fáda rin
 d'fualaing gan éoir mac Móire deapbaó air.

xix

San e-earpog Craobac dá daora i n-anaéar
 gur éuit an éuiré dar liom ir fearra rin
 noé tug rómpla dóib go heaglaé
 do éuir na doéet na hInformers malluigéte.

xx

D'éir gaé méara déirde ceacarta
 gan beann ar éarac aét neart ir ainhreac
 gan focal ran bliúe ir naé reiríobfaó ainm duir
 adubairt Céir ir Diairmaidir riam go tapcuirneac.

xvi, l. 3 epóda aighe, C; epóda a n-aighe, P. xviii, l. 1 Oats, C.
 l. 2 ptaon, C; rían, P. l. 4 deapb, C. xix, l. 1 do daora, C. l. 2 ir, P;
 buó, C. l. 3 naé, C. xx, l. 2 ainhearc, C; ainhreac, P. l. 4 aét C.,
 C; adubairt C., P.

¹ Vide Introduction to Part II.

² The Venerable Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, martyred at Tyburn, London, June, 1681.

³ Florence Wyer, or Mac Moyer, was the chief witness against the Primate. David O'Bruadair could hardly have been ignorant of the correct form of his Irish name, Mac an Ilaoir. Possibly he uses the form Mac Móire to denote the false informer's low origin: cf. the use of Mór in the next poem as the name of a servant-girl.

⁴ Peter Creagh was nominated Bishop of Cork by Propaganda, 4th May, 1676.

xvi

After such as refused to submit to their ordering
 Had their hearts and their heads impaled on the city gates,
 After many a brave-hearted youth from their own race sprung
 Had with horrible tortures already been put to death—

xvii

After those of our clergy by the Plot¹ to the gallows brought,
 And the hundreds besides them who through it in fetters died,
 After all those imprisoned in gaol-dungeons everywhere,
 And those in the Tower of London confined in chains—

xviii

After the silver and gold got by Titus Oates,
 Who refrained not from falsehood, degrading and damnable,
 After the Primate²—oh, loss that shall never end—
 Had suffered unjustly Mac Móire's³ base perjury—

xix

After the unjust condemnation of Bishop Creagh⁴
 And the fall of the courthouse,⁵ I think 'twas a miracle
 That gave an example sufficient to terrify
 The cursed informers and reduce them to voicelessness—

xx

After all of those base trader mayors who respected not
 Justice or right, but loved force and iniquity ;
 Who knew not a word of law and could not e'en write their names,
 But kept calling us ' Teagues ' and ' Dermots ' derisively.⁶

On 14th November, 1676, he writes as Bishop-elect, to announce his arrival in his diocese. He was prosecuted and imprisoned in 1680, at the time of the Oates Plot. On 9th March, 1693, he was translated to Dublin (Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, III, pp. 91, 92).

⁵ "The County Courthouse of Cork fell down the day Dr. Creagh, Titular Bishop of Cork, was tried. Some were killed, and several had their legs and arms broke. The judge and bishop received no hurt" (Fitzgerald's *Cork Remembrancer*, cited in the *Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork*, *Cork Historical and Archæological Society*, vol. II, 1894, p. 157).

⁶ In the mixed plantations no transplantable Irish were to remain . . . They were to abandon their Irish names of Teig and Dermot, and the like, and to call themselves by the significance of such names in English, especially omitting the O and Mac (Prendergast: *Cromwellian Settlement*, 2nd edit., pp. 248, 264, 265).

XXI

Ir iomda Diarmaid ciallmair ceannarae
 ir iomda Taðg go meirpeac meanmnae
 i geric Eirir buð tpean ran maacaire
 na gail gae d'puaetuirg buan a n-ainm rin.

XXII

D'eir gae dubairt ur leap taetac rin
 gae Assizes dar leabbað i n-anabroib
 pa eonn ag ol nar leop gan breaba aca
 ir rinne air ruð dib Murepai ir Cairbre.

XXIII

A eairde eiride d'uir milt eailleanham
 repeadain go dian ar dia rna plaitearaib
 ag breic buideacair gae lae gan deapmað
 gur pe linn an rioð po maireamap.

XXIV

Naoin ir pairde a lan do eappangair
 go bpaðae Eir cabair ran am do geallabar
 do t'pearairbir a Eriort le gairde do banaltann
 tiucpa i geric gae ni do mearabar.

XXV

Sm e tamig plan tap pairge
 an Talbóideac epóda calma
 le comaeata an rioð pgað plige na dtaitneann rin
 baird gae ni aige peaoilte ir ceangailte.

xxi, l. 4 gur puatuirg, C; gae d'p., P. xxii, l. 4 ap omitted, C.
 xxiii, l. 1 eailleanbar, C. l. 2 ap dia go dian, C. l. 4 le, C. xxiv, l. 1 do
 eappangairpead, P. l. 3 Eriort, C; banaltann, P. xxv, l. 1 ann ran
 tiucpa, C; rin e tamig, P. l. 3 na dtaitne, P; do eaimonn, C.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 51, n. ², and Part II, p. 55, n. ⁵.

² Translation doubtful. The meaning seems to be that after the property of the Irish chieftains had been whittled away by usury and legal chicanery, the little

XXI

There is many a Diarmaid prudent in government,
 And many a Tadhg courageously jubilant,
 Who were brave on the battlefield fighting for Éibhear's land,¹
 Though their names have been always hated by Protestants.

XXII

After the doubling of usury had strangled us,
 And every Assizes had flayed us relentlessly,
 Drinking in, secretly, what without bribes was not enough,²
 You may take for that Muscraige and Cairbre as witnesses—

XXIII

After thousands were thus lost, O dearly beloved friends,
 To God in the heavens I cry aloud earnestly,
 Never neglecting to give Him thanks every day
 That we have survived till the time of the present king.

XXIV

Prophets and saints in great numbers have prophesied
 That Erin would surely get help at the promised time;
 By Thy wonderful power, O Christ, and Thy nurse's prayer,³
 Everything they predicted shall certainly come to pass.

XXV

Here is a man who hath come o'er the ocean safe,
 One of the Talbots,⁴ intrepid in gory fray,
 With power from the king, as his plenipotentiary,
 To bind and loose⁵ everything whatever way pleaseth him.

of it that remained, insufficient though it was, was still further diminished by the bribes that the unfortunate proprietors had to pay to buy off government officials or corrupt informers, as happened in the cases of Lord Muskerry and Lord Carbery.

³ Thy Mother's intercession.

⁴ Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, arrived as Lord Lieutenant in February, 1686-7.

⁵ Cf. Matt. xviii. 18 and John xx. 23.

XXVI

Ar m'focal sup bé ri an rppé do éarranḡair
 pḡorair naomḡa ir léigḡ na beaḡa rin
 o'adairḡ tuairḡ i dtuairceart banba
 éuircear ḡo dílinn foillre ar lara aḡainn.

XXVII

Póirpḡ éire féaḡ ḡ deacairḡroir
 mar do rin Tuatḡa teacḡḡar ceannarḡaḡ
 mar do rin Ceallaḡán leanb bpeaḡḡ Cáiril Éuire
 ir mar do rin ḡrian i nḡliarḡ Óluan' tarbḡ éoir.

XXVIII

Uaḡ mar ḡionn i dtúir na pparrainne
 mar ḡoll mac Móirne i nḡleo le calmaḡt
 nó mar Orcear baḡ éurata i ḡeaḡaib enuic
 Tyreonnell na lann mo ball deapḡ ra.

XXIX

Léig plán a éigearna an ḡian ro i n-armaidb
 Saorḡpeaḡaḡ ḡléigear éaḡaḡ an Carrataḡ
 Donnḡaḡ an éúil atá dúḡḡar fearḡa ann
 ra mbpáḡair Sup Seaḡán an ḡearaltaḡ.

xxvi, l. 3 tuairḡ, P; tuairḡ, C. l. 4 ḡo, C, P. xxvii, l. 4 Cluanḡairbḡ, P.
 xxviii, l. 2 buḡ calma, C. l. 4 deapḡḡa, C: deapḡ ra, P. xxix, l. 4 ḡ a
 bḡráḡair, C.

¹ Tuaisceart Banbha, the north of Ireland, seems to be here taken as equivalent to Leath Chuinn (vide Part I, p. 56, n. ¹).

² Cf. Part I, p. 121, n. ⁴, and Part II, p. 22, n. ¹.

³ Cf. Part II, p. 92, n. ³.

⁴ Cf. Part I, p. 120, n. ¹, and supra, p. 87, n. ^a.

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 44, n. ⁴.

⁶ Brian Bóroimhe, King of Ireland, 1003-1014 A.D.

⁷ Clontarf, near Dublin, where King Brian defeated the Danes on Good Friday, 23rd April, 1014.

⁸ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n. ².

⁹ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n. ⁴.

xxvi

On my word this is surely the spark of fire prophesied
By Patrick the blessed saint—read ye his history—
That should burst out in flames in the north part¹ of Banbha
And keep the light burning for us till the flood of doom.

xxvii

Behold, he will help to save Erin from slavery,
As the legitimate royal heir Tuathal² did,
As the brilliant young chieftain of Caiseal³ Cuire,⁴ Ceallachán,⁵
And Brian⁶ at Cluain Tairbh⁷ in the east did on battlefield.

xxviii

A hero like Fionn⁸ in the front of the battle-fray,
Like Goll mac Móirne⁹ in war for his bravery,
Or like Oscar¹⁰ the chivalrous soldier in mountain-fights,
Is the swordsman Tyrconnell,¹¹ my Balldearg¹² of prophecy.

xxix

O Lord, keep this gallant band safe who are under arms—
The brave renowned Saorbhreathach,¹³ chief of the Cárthach clan,
Donnchadh-an-chúil,¹⁴ with his natural manliness,
And the cousin of both of them, Sir Seaghán, the Geraldine.¹⁵

¹⁰ Cf. Part I, p. 40, n.⁶.

¹¹ Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell.

¹² According to an old Irish prophecy, then current, a certain Ball Dearg (i.e. red-limbed or red-spotted man) should free Ireland from the English after defeating them near Limerick. To this prophecy the popularity of Ball Dearg Ó Domhnall was due: cf. O'Callaghan, *Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 430, 431, Dublin, 1850.

¹³ Justin Mac Carthy, created Earl of Mountcashel. He was a younger son of Donough MacCarthy (1594–1665), Viscount Muskerry, created Earl of Clancarty 1658, and Mary Butler, a sister of James, Duke of Ormond. He died of wounds at Barège, 21st July, 1694.

¹⁴ Donogh, third Earl of Clancarty, son of Ceallachán, second Earl, son of Donogh Mac Carthy, mentioned in the preceding note.

¹⁵ Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, county Limerick, colonel of a regiment of infantry in King James's army, and a patron of David Ó Bruadair, frequently mentioned elsewhere in these poems: cf. Part I, p. 184; Part II, Introduction, and pp. 157, 218, &c.

xxx

A óga do pórphuil na banba
atá gan bréiḡ do pṛeáinphuil éaḡpair
ríol éibir ip éipeamón acpuinnḡ
phioḡt íte aḡur íp baḡ pearaḡa.

xxxI

Aḡur ḡaḡ aon ip éipeannaḡ deapḡḡa
ip tá gan éipṛ don épeidiomḡ átoilce
d'éir ḡur pcanpṛaḡ pann ḡar n-aiḡpeaḡa
atá dia buídeaḡ don líon po mairpeann díob.

xxxII

Le heaḡla dé bíḡ déirceaḡ capṛannaḡ
ip gan deapṛaḡ déimḡ pṛip na n-aiḡeanṛa
peaḡnaib pṛit ip móide ip eapcaine
ip 'God damn' ḡo héaḡ do ḡar mbéal ná labapṛaḡ.

xxxIII

ḡuibḡ le Séamur pṛaltann beannuiḡḡe
cuḡ poillpe ap ḡaḡ taoib don pṛairḡe
ḡuibḡ apír phioḡt díleap pearḡa air
do déana díon don épíḡ pṛ ip tapmonn.

xxxIV

D'éir ḡar pṛoḡ éipṛ ḡuibḡ gan mearḡal
Tyreonnell beirḡ buan pan puaiḡ ap ḡanapṛaib
an té do ḡlan Pḡola ó éeo pḡ pcamalaiḡ
a pṛlámte i ndíḡpṛair díḡaḡaḡ eapṛaib.

xxx, l. 2 pṛéinphioḡt, C. l. 4 do pṛioḡt, P. xxxI, l. 2 átoilce, P.
l. 4 po a mairpionn, C, P. xxxII, l. 1 buíḡe, C. l. 4 ba ḡar, P; ap ḡur,
C. xxxIII, l. 1 pṛaltṛaḡ b., C. l. 4 do deunpṛ C; tapmonn, C.
xxxIV, l. 4 air díḡpṛair, C.

xxx

Ye youths of the pure tribes of Banbha's¹ noble race,
 From the blood of the four kindred ancestors² truly sprung,
 The children of Éibhear, the clans of brave Eireamhón,
 The descendants of Íoth and the offspring of manly Ir—

xxxI

And everyone known as a tried and proved Irishman,
 And who is in faith without question a Catholic,
 After your ancestors' terror and feebleness,
 God is well pleased with all who survive of them.

xxxII

Live in the fear of God, loving and charitable,
 And do not neglect to obey the commandments now ;
 Indulge not in cursing or swearing or drunkenness,
 And never till death let ' God damn ' ³ escape your lips.

xxxIII

Pray for King James, the bright shining star of bliss,
 Who hath shed on both sides of the ocean a brilliant light,
 Pray also that God may vouchsafe him a son and heir,⁴
 Who shall be for our country a shelter and sanctuary.

xxxIV

After your rightful king pray undistractedly
 That Tyreconnell may live to defeat the barbarians ;
 It is he hath cleared Erin from sorrowful mists and clouds.
 Drink ye his health all around then with fervent zeal.

¹ Ireland.

² Éibhear, Éireamhón, and Ir, sons of Mílidh mac Bile mhic Breoghain, and Íoth mac Breoghain. To these four all Irish clans traced their descent.

³ This curse was then so common amongst the soldiers of England that it passed into French as a common soubriquet for them, ' les goddams.'

⁴ King James's son and heir, Charles Ignatius James, was born 10th June, 1688 : cf. *infra*, Poem xv.

XXXV

Ólaib pláinte mná na ccaáapda
 Cáitpóna ip darp linn ní peacaó rin
 báip na foíðne ip deimín gupab aicirí
 tap gaé banpíogaín do deallpuiđeas eaglaip.

XXXVI

Ólaib pláinte líláiipe an mállapoiipe
 ó lílóbéna epaob don ailm glain
 riup an pápa an épaíbteas almpaé
 banpíogaín diaða éiallíap éapéannaé.

XXXVII

Sláinte an pápa a gpaó ná peaðnaib
 beit dá hól gan póit go meapapda
 ip gíbé Whig ap bit do éapfa rió
 Kiek nó óó iona éóin go mbpamapan.

XXXVIII

Déimib pinnce ip bíó go meanmnaé
 ip teinte enáin ó ípáib go falla aghaib
 ní náp ríleas epíó gaé ppappa líó
 pinnce an éloibín ip pinnce an gádapaiğ.

XXXIX

A gállbuidéan leap meapbuiđeas ár gepoéas gan éóip
 ip tug clann lílíleas pannbpiđeas gan éóepom gan póp
 do peapbuiđeas le teann bíó i bplocap le póit
 bpampaiđe ag Mac Amloaib i gCorcaig pan póit.

xxxv, l. 1 na mná, C; ná omitted, P; mná, P. l. 3 p. bíob
 gupab, C. l. 4 do omitted, C, P; deallpuiđeas, C; deallpuiğ ib, P.
 xxxvii, l. 2 a beit, C. l. 3 gíóbé, C; rió, C. xxxviii, l. 1 bíóig, C.
 l. 2 go baile, C. l. 3 ip rió, C; ip omitted, P; epé, C; epíó, P; aghaib, C.
 xxxix, l. 2 gan póp, P; aip peoib, C.

¹ Queen Catherine (1638–1705), daughter of John the Fortunate, Duke of Braganza, afterwards King John IV of Portugal. As consort of King Charles II of England, whom she married 21st May, 1662, she had numerous opportunities of perfecting herself in the practice of the virtue of patience.

² Queen Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este (1658–1718), daughter of Alphonso d'Este, Duke of Modena. She married James, Duke of York, afterwards King

XXXV

Drink—and to do so is no sin it seems to me—
 The health of Queen Catherine,¹ a lady not unrefined,
 The acme of patience hath truly been reached by her
 Above every queen that hath ever illumed a Church.

XXXVI

Drink ye the health of Mary, the languid-eyed,
 The beautiful branch of the pure palm of Modena,²
 A cousin of the Pope is the almsgiving pious queen,
 Religious and charitable, prudent and sensible.

XXXVII

The health of the Pope,³ my dear friends, do not omit,
 But drink it with temperance, free from all drunkenness.
 And if you should happen to meet a Whig anywhere,
 Give him one or two kicks that will make him reverberate.

XXXVIII

Strike up the dance then, be jovial and jubilant,
 And pile up your bonfires to fill up from street to wall;
 Start at each city gate, what we ne'er hoped to see,
 The dance of the sword and the dance of the withe⁴ again.

XXXIX

Ye gang of Galls whose minds were full of wicked schemes to have us
 hanged;
 Ye who robbed the clans of Mílidh of their power, rights and wealth;
 Who grew fat in self-indulgence from excess of food and drink;
 Mac Amhlaoibh in the Fort of Cork will kick you till he makes you
 roar.

James II, 30th September, 1673. The epithet *mallpópó* is very appropriate. Agnes Strickland, for instance, in her *Lives of the Queens of England*, says: "The pencil of Lely has rendered everyone familiar with the *languishing* dark eyes, classic features, and graceful form of the Italian consort of James II." The Meath poet, Seán Ó Neachtain, wrote an elegy on her, printed in *Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii, p. 16.

³ The then Pope was Innocent XI, 1676–1689.

⁴ There were dances known as the sword-dance and the withe-dance, but the words here contain an allusion to the wielding of swords and the hanging of traitors.

XV.—UIM ÚR EOLAIS AN SCEOIL SE

17° June, 1688

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy x, p. 345 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 162 (C); 23 G 25, p. 337 (G); 24 M 4 (M).]

Titles:—*Daibidh ó Bruadair cec. ar an ngáirbeachur do bhí ar feadh 'Eipeann an peacétmá (an aonmá, C, m) lá déag do June, iar mbreic an phionnra óig dá ngairmtear an Pretender do ruḡadh an deacmá lá don mhóra éadna doimnác na trionnóide 7 do hionnparbá a (aḡ, m, G) Saḡrana an deacmá lá do Xber ran mbliadain éadna 1688 (m, C, G, M), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair cecinit on the rejoicings that were throughout Ireland on the 17th day of June, after the birth of the young prince, who is called the Pretender, who was born on the 10th day of the same month, Trinity Sunday,*

I

Uim úr eolair an rceoil re éig i bteir
i bponn Póbla le peolaḡ an rriopair naomh
do lúic ḡlóipe na róirne ip rinne tré
mo luḡ leorán mar lúir pan ḡeirceim bíé.^a

II

Ir dú doimra dá mbrón i n-iorraḡ éaoi
aḡ rceirúadh eoléirpe a n-óir pa n-urpan ngroide
ip rúnc róirra dá ró ḡan éur i ruim
a ḡeúm cōda nár óbair cuirle ár ḡeinn.

III

Ir iomḡa órlac dom éóirib duib ip rinne
d'ionnra óirliḡ na n-óḡ pa i n-uir Cúinn
an rún cōigle ip tap leor a lupair d'fíḡe
ḡan riu óirce dá lóic rin uile linn.

IV

Múena óirne nac mó duit duille epainn
riu bpeoiḡte me i ndeoiḡ mo ruirce do rúighe
cúir tróḡair ní dóic im ḡoirpe i ḡelí
an rrionnra óḡ pa mun deóḡa an tubairce diom.^b

^a .1. ḡáirpe rionnuala pa éirceim (G).

^b aḡur nfor éóḡ aḡe a háirduḡadh orim do rinne (G).

I, l. 1 im uir, G; im úr, C, M, m; do éig, C, m. II, l. 1 dui, C, G, M; dui, m. l. 2 a ndóir, m. III, l. 2 d'ionnra, C, G, m; d'ionnraib, M. l. 3 d'fí, C, m; d'fíḡ, M; d'fím, G. l. 4 rin, G; rinne, m. IV, l. 2 rúic, C, G, m. l. 3 dóic, Mss. l. 4, dóḡair, G.

XV.—AT THE GRAND NEWS

17th June, 1688

and was banished from England on the 10th day of December in the same year, 1688."

An account of the rejoicings in the City of Limerick on this occasion is quoted by Maurice Lenihan from the White Mss. "On [the] 10th of June of the same year [1688] Charles Ignatius James, Prince of Wales, was born; his godfathers were the Pope's Nuncio and the Queen's brother; the godmothers were the Queen Dowager of King Charles II and the Duchess of Pembroke. He was the first Prince in England who had been baptized by a priest for two hundred years. Upon this account Robert Hannon, Mayor of Limerick, made great rejoicings, and let three hogsheads of wine run among the populace" (Lenihan: *Limerick, Its History and Antiquities*, Dublin, 1866, p. 211). In the midst of all these rejoicings, however, David's spirit was sad.

Metre: Gríndán—

(u) ú ó u u ó u i u f.]

I

At the grand news of what is now coming to pass
In Fódla's land, steered by the Spirit Divine,
To quicken the fame of her most renowned clans
Let my voice like Mór's^a in the kitchen join theirs.

II

I should wail them in raiment of grief when I see
The distress of their orders, their noble chiefs' woe,
The forte of whose greatness is not to esteem
A code-theme the pulse of my brain never tried.

III

Many an inch I have scribbled with ink and with pen
On the slaughter of youths in the island of Conn,
Weaving comrade affection beyond their deserts,
Without even the price of a ewe for it all.

IV

There is gloom on me darker than foliage of trees,
I am sick of them after the tears I have shed,
No reason for joy in my bosom seems nigh,
If this young prince remove not my troubles from me.^b

^a The laughing of Fionnuala in the kitchen.

^b And he did not remove them, but rather increased them on me.

XVI.—NA DRONȢA SIN D'iompuĩȢ cúl

24° Decembris, 1688

[Ms.: Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, f. 68a (E), vide O'Grady's Catalogue, p. 583.]

Title: Dáibí ua bpuadair eor. 24° Xbris, 1688, iap n-iompuȢaȢ pfeap SaȢan uile Ȣo poȢpuailiȢe a n-aȢaȢ a pĩ dliȢȢiȢ pȢin le ppiionȢra na ppleimionnaȢ (E), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* on the 24th of December, 1688, when all the English had revolted most basely to the Prince of the Flemings [viz., William of Orange] against their lawful king." The event here commemorated is too well known to require any comment.

Mr. Standish H. O'Grady (l. c.) says this is the first stanza of a longer poem,

I

Na dponȢa pin d'iompuĩȢ cúl pe epeapaiȢ cȢra
 ip d'iomip a bpiionȢra ap ĉúnȢur aipȢȢeopaiȢ
 buȢ ionann Ȣap liom a ȢȢȢra i pȢapȢȢlȢȢaiȢ
 ip cumapȢ na ȢȢȢȢ uim ĉȢȢ na ȢaibiolȢime.

XVI.—THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TURNED THEIR BACKS

26th December, 1688.

but does not tell us where that longer poem is to be found. I have not found a second copy. Eg. 154 was transcribed by Edward O'Reilly, the lexicographer. It seems to be the same Ms. as that numbered 109 in the *Catalogue Raisonné* of O'Reilly's Mss. (R.I.A., 23 H 1, p. 178), which contained these four lines only. That Ms. 109 is there stated to have been the first Ms. O'Reilly wrote.

Metre: *Grípnán*—

o o u u u u a u ó u.]

I

The people who have turned their backs upon the zones of equity
And have played their prince¹ away to get an armed adventurer²
Shall with all their angry mouthings have the same career, methinks,
As the rabble medley had around the tower of Babylon.³

¹ James II.

² William Prince of Orange.

³ The Tower of Babel.

XVII.—I N-ÁIT AN MHAĞAÍO SÍ

26° Feb., 1688/9

[Ms.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 350; xii, p. 281 (m). R.I.A., 23 G 23 (G); 23 G 24 (G 24); 24 M 4, p. 127 (M); Stowe, A iv 2, p. 156 (S). British Museum, Eg. 154, f. 85 (E). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Title: *Ḑaibh ó bpuabair eec. iap ttoğbáil a n-eac ra n-arm ó Ğalluib* 26° Febr., 1688 (all Mss.), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* after their horses and their arms had been taken away from the Galls [i.e. the foreign or Protestant settlers in Ireland] on the 26th of February, 1688 [O. S. = 1689, N. S.]

Derry and Enniskillen revolted to the Prince of Orange in Dec., 1688. The Lord Deputy, Tyrconnell, seeing that the Protestants in other parts of the country were preparing to follow the example of those cities, determined to be ready for all emergencies. On the 16th of January he sent Lord Mountjoy and Sir Stephen Rice to report the state of affairs to King James II at St. Germain, and a few weeks later he commandeered the horses of the Protestants in Ireland for the use of the royal army. This incident, which is commemorated by David Ó Bruadair in this poem, has been also described by the contemporary author of "A Light to the Blind" (vide J. T. Gilbert: *Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland, 1688-1691*, p. 44). "A little time after that the Lord Mountjoy and Sir Stephen Rice were gone, the Earl of Tyrconnell, observing a want of good horses for the king's

I

I n-áit an mhağaíorí i n-aiteabhaib ğall do bá
an tpráe do mearabadar ceangailte ceann ár tpráit
a éairíde ip alcuigete i ğclapuib ár ğceall ğo bpráe
pár a n-atuirpe uim ačarpac anntpumáin.

II

An táin le heacra ğairb do ğeall ár n-ár
ip o'páğ ár mapcpaib éana ğo tannba eláe
ip pécipde m'acpuing ap mapeáin i n-anhpioet ppár
map táid a ğcapaill ağ pcpaib an amparráin.

1, l. 1 páit an m., G; tpráit an m., al. 1. 3 ip aóbar alcuigete, G.
l. 4 pár, m; am ačarpac, m; im ačarpac, S. II, l. 2 éana, P; tana,
G, S, m.

XVII.—INSTEAD OF THE MOCKING

26th February, 1688/9

service in the new-raised army, and thinking it not safe to leave such horses in the hands of Protestants, generally inclined to assist the revolution of England, he sent orders privately from Dublin to most counties of the kingdom, that the justices of peace and principal officers of the army should on the same day go to the houses of prime Protestants, and search in their stables and fields for horses fit to serve in the cavalry and in the dragoons, that the king may be better able to rescue his crown out of the hands of the rebels. According to this command the business was effected on the twenty-fourth of February, 1688, old style. What horses so taken were afterwards judged upon information not serviceable, <and> the viceroy by proclamation commanded they should be restored to the owners of them." David Ó Bruadair disapproved the restoring of the horses, as will be seen from rann v and also from the next poem: Ór anpað a mbliaðna (infra, p. 120).

Metre: (1) Rr. i-viii, Gr̃pán—

(v) á ∪ á ∪ ∪ á ∪ ∪ au ∪ á.

(2) R. ix, Gr̃pán—

∪ á ∪ é ∪ é ∪ í ∪ í.]

I

Instead of the mocking that hitherto reigned in the homes of the
Galls,
What time they believed they had gotten the head of our State bound
in chains,
My friends, we should never forget to thank God in the choirs of our
Church
That we now see their sadness increase since their turn to suffer
arrived.

II

That horde had wagered to kill us with cavalry cruel and rough
And had left all our gentle and graceful squadrons exhausted and
weak,
But my spirits are higher for having lived in distress for a while,
Now that their horses are seized by the commissariat men,

III

An lá do baimeadh le Flathartach panne do Ráip
 doib aóbal maectnaíh gac meangaire i dteannta aca
 aín ní facadap acaoin^a baó daíma cáip
 go lá na gcapall do éarthaó le hAinnraéán.

IV

Ó ráinigh realb a n-arm gan aínpar dáib
 ón i táin do bagair a marbaó a gclann ra mná
 ríur árduig feargáin cealg ip canntlaíh cáic
 ní fábar cnearta beic pleaimáin pe peannlomán.

V

Níor éarréuig beata don aicme ri aét neanntanán
 lán do lapair éum capcapta ár gceannraéán
 má táin a dtealma gairce don bann ra i láim
 ní cáip an taca ra a n-airioig dar leampa ar áip.

VI

Re cáil mo éapad naé deacair go meallpaib élar
 dá ndéarnaib Sacpanaig pleactaireaéte bannba bláé^b
 ní epát luét pala do épealaímaó am an áig
 ra lán i n-eapbaib naé eagal a bpeall go bpráé.

VII

I ndáil an éata ra éairgib clann guirte Páil
 i gcár a n-eagailri a bpeapann ra bpannlarán
 go n-aóbaéte adamaip d'péabur a lann ra láim
 an báipe leanpaib le capgaó cpann ip enáim.

^a .i. ní ap bié (S, m).

^b Map ip eol dóib (P).

III, l. 1 Ráip, P; Ráip, G; Ralph, m. v, l. 3 ap láim, al. l. 4 ní cáip, m. vi, l. 1 meallpaib, G, m, S. l. 2 ndéarnaib, G, m; ndéarnaib, P, S. l. 3 palla, G, m, S. l. 4 go báip, G, m, S. VII, l. 2 adamaip, m; adamaip, P, S, G.

¹ Flathartach represents the Irish soldier, Ralph, the Puritan.

² An Irish soldier.

III

When Flathartach entered upon the rank of which Ralph was deprived,¹

Dire were the thoughts of each traitor at finding himself in a fix ;
Yet they had not seen even an atom to really cause them distress,
Till the day when their horses were all by Annrachán² driven away.

IV

Since our men have taken possession, without any doubt, of the arms
Of that horde who often had threatened to kill us, our children, and
wives,

Now that vexation hath caused their deceit and distress to increase,
It is no honest kindness for us to be soft with old fleecers like them.

V

To have suffered such people to live hath brought nought but a
nettle-crop forth,

Full of venomous stings to murder our leaders and chiefs ;
Hence, since their weapons of war have been captured and seized
by this band,

Methinks, this is not the right time to willingly give them them back.

VI

If to flatter the fame of my friends who are easily by softness
beguiled,

The Saxons should curtsey like women, making an elegant bow,^a
War time is not the right time for the arming of men full of spite,
When many are now without arms, from whom treason need never be
feared.

VII

With respect to the war now impending, the clans of the country of Fál,
In view of the plight of their Church, their possessions, and destitute
folk,

Offer with wonderful spirit, by dint of their blades and their hands,
To follow the game that hath started to the smashing of lances and
bones.

^a As they well know how (P).

VIII

ἰ νδάρὰετ δεαδῆα δά νδεαδαῖδ ταρ ἔεανν ἀν ἑάρ
 ἀν δάμῃ λε γαλλαῖδ δὸ εραῖpileαδ ερεαλλ ἰ δεαῖμ
 α ἡράραῖδ νεαρταῖδ α ν-αεραῖνν πα ν-ανηρα ἡνάε
 ἡὸ βράδαῖδ εεαναρ α δεαῖμῃ πα δεεαμπαλλ πλάν.^α

IX

Ἀν δάμῃ πῖ α δέ λε εέμῃδ ἐρίεε Ἐμῖνν
 πῡαδ δάμῃ δά ἡέρῃ ἡὸ ν-έρῡε α πῖ να πῖοῡ
 α ν-άρεαῖν ἑαετ νά λέῖγῃ ἰ ν-ίρλε βῖρίῡ
 να ν-άτεῖδ πέμῃ πά πεέμῃ ἀρίρ ἡὸ πῖοῖδ.^β Amen.

XVIII.—ὅς ἀνρὰδ α μβλιαδὼνα

1^o Martii, 1688/9

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 338; xii, p. 19 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 157 (C): 23 G 23 (G); 23 G 24, p. 164 (G 24); Stowe, A iv, 2, p. 151 (S). British Museum, Eg. 154, f. 72 (E). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).

Titles: The best Mss. have *Ὁάμῃδ ὁ βῖυαδαῖρ εετ. ἰαρ ν-αῖρῖοῡ να εερεαῖνν εεαδὼνα* (G, G 24, P) *ἰαρ ἑερεῖδεαῖν νεαῖνῡεῖνῡεαδ* (P) 1^{mo} Martii, 1688 (G, G 24, P), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* after the above-mentioned arms and equipments were with incredible credulity restored [to the Protestants] on the fifth of March, 1688 (O.S. = 1689 N.S.). Other Mss. have *Ὁάμῃδ ὁ βῖυαδαῖρ εετ. αῡ ἑαῡεαῖμεαδ ἀνῡραῖννε 'Εῖρεανν πά ἡεαῡῡαῖρ γαλλ παν μβλιαδὼν 1688* (m, A, C), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* bewailing the weakness of Ireland in face of the serious dangers that threatened her from the Protestants (or English) in the year 1688 (= 1689 N.S.).

The Irish Government had commandeered the arms and horses belonging to Protestants on the 24th of February, 1689, and a few days after it ordered them to be given back to their owners. Such a sudden change demands explanation. The reason given by the author of "A Light to the Blind" is not convincing. He says, "What horses so taken were afterwards judged, upon information, not serviceable, <and> the viceroy by proclamation commanded they should be restored to the owners of them" (vide supra, p. 117). To David Ó Bruadair the restoration seemed to be an act of incredible credulity; and in the light of after

I

Ὅρ ἀνρὰδ α μβλιαδὼνα δ' ῖραῖνναῖδ εῖνῡε ῖεῖδῃμ
 ἰρ βαῡαρ να πεῖαν ἡαδ δῖα ἀρ α μῖνῡεαῖδ
 ἰρ μαῖρῡ ναδ πῖαδαῖδ εῖραῖε εῖοῖννε ἑῖβῖρ
 αῖεῖρῖρ ἀρ πῖαῡαῖδ ὕῖραῖν μῖνε Ἐῖνῡε.

^α Εετ νῖ βῖυαδαδαῖρ πῖρίορ (P).^β Εετ ὁ α δέ εά εῖραε (P).

vin, l. 1 νδεαδαῖδ, m, S. l. 4 εεαῖμῃ, G, m, P, S. ix, l. 3 α μβῖῡῡ, G, m, S; ἰρλε βῖρίῡ, P.

VIII

If now for the sake of the cause there have marched to the fury
of war

Bands who were formerly crippled in numbness of death by the Galls,
O God of grace, strengthen their vigour and usual mutual love,
That they may obtain once more their lordship of churches and lands.^a

IX

May this venture of the chieftains of the land of Conn,¹ O God,
And every venture that shall follow, be successful, King of Kings,
Never let the number of their exploits fail through want of force,
Till they be again in glory settled on their old estates.^b Amen.

XVIII.—IN THIS YEAR OF STORM

1^o March, 1688/9

events he was not far wrong. The policy of the royal government in dealing with the revolt was marked by continual hesitation. Threats alternated with inducements. At the beginning of March, 1689, Tyrconnell had to hurry troops down to Ulster to check the rebellion which was spreading rapidly there. At the same time, however, he published a proclamation, offering "pardon to such as should submit within a fixed term to his Majesty's Government, only ten principal persons being excepted. . . . Several Protestants in that province came in and took protections, yet in a few weeks after, some of them were found killed in the service of the rebels, and their protections in their pockets. . . . And now the unlucky war begins, unlucky because ill-managed" ("A Light to the Blind," p. 44).

Stanzas iv to viii of this poem are wrongly, though with hesitation, ascribed to Pierce Ferriter by Rev. P. Dinneen in his edition of the works of that poet (Gaelic League, Dublin, 1903, pp. xxiv and 26).

Metre: (1) Rr. i-vii, *Áinríán*—

(v) a u u ia u ia u i é u.

(2) R. viii, *Áinríán*—

u i u u ó u ó u ú í ia.]

I

In this year of storm for the Fenians of Féidhlim's land,²
When the menace of daggers is at their throats every day,
Would that the lords of Clann Éibhir³ could bring themselves
To imitate Brian Mac Cinnéide's⁴ government—

^a And they did not succeed, alas! (P).

^b And, O, when shall that time be, O God (P).

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 41, n.⁷. ² Cf. Part I, p. 69, n.⁷. ³ Cf. Part I, p. 51, n.².

⁴ Cf. Part I, p. 199, n.¹², and p. 205, n.³.

II

Քար քաջարքն իր քրտն յաճ յարթ մտնանլաւ
 քնաճ քեանած տրալլ և քիւն քի յորոնթեալն
 լսէ՛ք բա՛ն յա ծերար յի ծիւծ յա մանթարն
 քնի անլեւած տա քա միւն յօ հուլ ծ' իրոն.

III

Այ տարտիւլ յա ծերար և յօնած ա իրտնիւն
 քար քարթա լիւծ ծօ ծիւծած քրտնթեւծ
 յի ճանած ծա քար քար ճիւլլն ծիւթիւծիւ
 աճ քարքան տրաւ իր լած և յցարթիւծն.

IV

Մած անքան լիւծ ճան քիւծտն քիւծեմ
 յօ անլ ճան լիւլ քա լիւծ ծար ճիւլլալն
 ծօ լեւածքն և ճիւլ քա ծիւլն ծօմեմ
 ծած ծեւլ յա լիւծ ճա՛ն լիւծ ծա յ-լիւթիւծն.

V

Նիօր մարա լիւթ քիւծքար ծիւծքն ծիւթիւծ
 յա լիւծ ծօ լիւծ յա՛ն լիւծ ա լիւթիւծ
 ծօ լեւած ա լի քա լիւծ յիւ լիւթարն
 յա յարն ծօ քիւլած լած քա քիւթիւծ.

VI

Քար քար յա ճիւլ իր լիւծ ա ճիւլլալն
 իր քար քարթա ա քիւլ քա լիւծ ծօ լիւթիւծ
 յի լիւթարն ճիւլ լիւթ քա լիւծ ա ճիւլլալն
 ա մեւլած յիւլ քիւլած քիւլ լիւթ լիւթալն.

II, l. 1 քրտն, G; քրտն, m, P, S. 1. 3 յօ ծերար, G, m, S; յա ծերար, P.
 l. 4 տրալ, G, m; հուլ, P; հոլ, m, G, S. III, l. 2 քար, P; ծ'քար, G,
 m, S. 1. 3 ճանած, G, m. V, l. 3 յիւ, G, m, S; յիւ, al.; ան, P.

II

A rollicking ranger, who hunted no little birds,
 Who shrank not from marching o'er bad roads and mountain moors,
 There dwelt in his manors no spiteful conspirators,
 And he harboured no man who to Erin was ill-disposed.

III

When traversing districts, enforcing his rightful claims,
 The helper of Cliu,¹ who was wont to feed ravenflocks,
 Would never accept as a hostage of settled peace
 But chieftains in person, and them bound in bitter gyves.

IV

For a helpless old greybeard unable to walk a step,
 Or a weak-minded fool, whose sorrows distress our tribes,
 He would grieve for a long time in fits of despondency,
 Like a thorn in his heart was each sigh of their sobbing breasts.

V

He thought that the woes of such people were just as bad
 As a torturing black-sinewed fever attacking him ;
 He laid out in quarries the tombstones and monuments
 Of the roughs who maltreated such people with violence.

VI

Watchman of clerks and palisade guarding them,
 Knocker of shields out of hands of Norwegian² knights,
 When the raven screeched loudly for blood around battle-arms,
 He could not be tricked by their billets at any time.

vi, l. 2 Νοῦβέρη, P; νοῦβέρηγε, G, m; νοῦβήγε, S; νόῦβέρηγε, al.
 l. 3 ἰμ, Mss.; ὄλιαῦ, G, m; ὄλιαῦ, P, S; ριαῦα, P; ρια, G, m, S.

¹ Cf. Part I, p. 189, n.³.

² Cf. Part I, p. 108, n.⁶.

VII

Re taċpan ap iaċaċ pan iaċe pı ı ġepoibċealaib
ıp pe teapecāċ ap ċpıall a ħiaċaib imċċıne
uım ōanċa a mbıaċna ġp bıaċaın bpuıċċıplıġ
ıp maıpḡ ḡan ċıaıċ maıp ōpıan mac Cınnċıbe.

VIII

Ō d'ımċıġ an bċıpıneaċ mċp do ċıımbııġeaċ ċııap
pbo ċpıpeaċ tap bċċna an bpdċ le mbpıııċıı iaċ
pe pulanḡ an ḡleo pa ı nbċċıum ċııġıċıe an ċıa
ċeannıppaıb āp pıċḡ pan ḡċıp ḡo ċıııııııııe dıa.^a

XIX.—ḡo luaimneaċ aḡ ruaċar

Circa June, 1689

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 183 (E). Private, Ms. by Pıaras Mċınsċal (P).

There is no title or date to these verses in E or P, both of which copied them from a Ms. by Eoghan Ō Caoımh. They seem to have been composed either by David Ō Bruadair or Eoghan Ō Caoımh, and describe the march of the Irish troops to Ulster, and refer to the exploits of the Irish cavalry, under Sarsfield, in Connaught. On the first of June, 1689, "there marched from Dublin Sir Michael Creagh, the present Lord Mayor, with his regiment, Sir John Fitzgerald from Rathcoole, and Lucan, with his regiment, and several others towards Trını,

I

ḡo luaimneaċ aḡ ruaċar ōn Māıġ ḡo bċıııı
paḡ puapıcap pā ċııan ċııııne İıāḡāċ ħċıp
baċ uāııan ap puıb oıpeap İāpċċalċııı
naċ puanaıb ı bċıaċııııııııı ō bċāıı pa pıċıġ.

^a Ōāıbı ua bpuāċaıp d'ċaḡ ı mı January, Anno Domini 1697, ċı aduāıpıe
ċoḡan: ap ċpuāḡ leam a ċaḡ ḡan aıııap;—ıap n-a pḡpıċbāċ le Pıapap
Mċıııpċal a nċııı ap aııı a mııpa Feb. 1814 a peanleāċap do pḡpıċb
ċoḡan ua Caoııı a ċċaċaıp bā ōaıı, primo Aprilis, 1693 (P).

VII, l. 1 iaċb, P, S; iaḡaċ, G, m. l. 2 ıp peap, G; āp ċıııııı, P; ap
ıııııı, G, m, S; ap ċııııı, al. l. 3 a mbanċa, G, m, S; ım ōanċa, P.
l. 4 ċıaċ, G, m; ċıaıċ, P; ċıaċ, S. VIII, l. 2 bċpċ, S; pe, G, m, S;
le, P.

¹ i.e. fortresses. The rebels had at this time withdrawn into the walled towns.

² King Brian the Great, surnamed Bċııııhe: cf. Part I, p. 199, n.¹².

³ River Maigue, Co. Limerick.

⁴ River Boyne, Co. Meath.

VII

To attack those cooped up in enclosures¹ throughout the land,
And cut off all those who have travelled from distant lands,
Since this year is in Banbha a year of destructive wrath,
Would that we had defenders like Brian mac Cinnéide.

VIII

Since the Bóirmheach Mór² is dead who was wont to shelter clerks,
And curb the foreign pride by which they were being crushed to earth,
To sustain the present warfare waged against his provinces
May God, I pray, direct and guide the leader of our hosts aright.³

XIX.—DRIVING ALL THE FOES BEFORE HIM

Circa June, 1689

twenty miles from Dublin, the place appointed for the general rendezvous of the army that are sent against Enniskillen. Colonel Sarsfield from Sligo is to join them, and so to march to Enniskillen to attack it, with a resolution to bear it down. All Sir Michael Creagh's regiment was raised in Dublin, Sir John Fitzgerald's from Munster, and most that are gone down there are all raw fellows, not knowing how to fire a gun" (Somers's State Tracts, vol. ii, p. 429, quoted by D'Alton, Irish Army List II, p. 422).

Metre: *Ámpán*— u ua u u ua u u á u ó.]

I

Driving all his foes before him rapidly from Máigh³ to Bóinn,⁴
And pitching tents among the people⁵ of the clan of Mágha Mór,⁶
It will cause alarm and terror through the lands of Parthalón,⁷
If he rest not with his hosts in Thomond of the tribes of Tál.⁸

^a David Ó Bruadair died in the month of January, anno Domini, 1697 [= 1698 N.S.] and Eoghan [Ó Caoimh] said: Sad indeed is his death to me. Transcribed by Piaras Móinséal at Dún ar aill in the month of February, 1814, from an old book which Eoghan Ó Caoimh wrote at Cathair dá dhamh, primo Aprilis, 1693 (P).

⁵ Or, 'around the harbour.'

⁶ In Connacht: see the story of Ceat Mac Mághach in Keating's History, vol. ii, p. 200 *et seq.* From Mágha, *Coillte Mágach*, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, is named.

⁷ Parthalón is said to have occupied Ireland 300 years after the Deluge: cf. Keating's History, vol. iv, p. 415.

⁸ Cf. Part 1, p. 28, n.³.

XX—CAITÉRÉIM ÉAIÖÖ

1690 A.D.

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, vii, p. 58 and p. 162; x, p. 346; xii, p. 12 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 209 (C 10); 23 C 31, p. 93 (C); 23 E 14, p. 103 (E); 23 E 16 (E 16); 23 G 20, p. 242 (G); 23 M 29, p. 39, copied by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P). Some of these Mss. are imperfect; C wants ranns xxx to xxxvii, C 10 wants ranns xxxvi and xxxvii, G omits ranns xxxiv and xxxv and parts of ranns iv and v. In some of the later Mss. the concluding stanzas are given as independent poems. All the Mss. may be grouped into two classes or families, easily distinguished by their different readings in R. 1, l. 1, R. xxxv, l. 3, and the introductory note prefixed to the poem. To the first group belong C, E, M, P, and m vii. This group is derived from M, the earliest of all the existing Mss., and may be called the Ó Caoimh family from Eoghan Ó Caoimh, the scribe of M. The second group, which may be called the Ó Longáin family, embraces C 10, E 16, G, m x, and m xii. In the first group the readings in the above-mentioned passages are as follows:—

(1) Title: *Óáibü ó bpuabair cct. ap an rliže ééabna ađ ppeađna do* (M, E, P), or *ađ po ppeađna Óáibü uí ópuabair ap Óiapmaib máit mac Cáptaiđ* (C), i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* in the same style in answer to him, viz., to good Diarmaid Mac Seáin Bhuidhe Mic Cárthaigh.

(2) R. 1, l. 1: *Á Óiapmaib ġráðaiđ ip rápta an beáta ðuit*, i.e. Diarmaid, my dear, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3: *Már Cáptáé nó cáé ip ainn ðuit*, i.e. whether thy name be Mac Cárthaigh or anything else.

On the other hand, the second group of Mss. reads:—

(1) Title: *Óáibü ó bpuabair cct. CaiéRéim Éaiöö i ġcallaireáct, iar ġclor ðuime do říol nÓálaiđ ađ ráð na hairte do řin Óiapmaib mac Seáin ðuibe poiñne řin, a ðcúip řéiméapa říoġ Séamur do řinneáð an airte ři le Óáé*, i.e. David Ó Bruadair *cecinit*. The Triumph of Tadhg being recited aloud, after he had heard a man of the race of Dálach (i.e. a man named Ó Dálaigh) reciting the poem which Diarmaid Mac Seáin Bhuidhe (Mac Cárthaigh)

I

Á mñc uí Óálaiđ ip rápta an beáta ðuit
beit ip bpeit ap peic na hairte řin
řoilpříġear ġup říoñmaoin beit ðeapġéa
ðo ðeapřaiġ řaoġa an řpaoġail malarřaiġ.

1, l. 1 a Óiapmaib ġráðaiđ, C, E, M, P, m, vii; a mñc uí Óála, C 10, E 16, G, m x, m xii. l. 2 beit ap leit, G. l. 4 ðo ðeapřaiġ P, C; a mbeapřaiġ, G; a beapřaiġ, m.

XX.—THE TRIUMPH OF TADHG

1690 A.D.

had composed some time before; it was in the early part of the reign of King James that this poem was composed by David. G adds A.D. 1690.

(2) R. i, l. 1: *A míc uí Dálaigh ip rárta an bheata ùirt*, i.e. son of Ó Dálaigh, thy life is a happy one.

(3) R. xxxv, l. 3: *Már Dálaé nó Cártaé ip ainm ùirt*, i.e. whether thy name be Ó Dálaigh or Mac Cárthaigh.

At first sight it is not easy to say which of the two groups of Mss. has preserved better the original first line, &c. M, which belongs to the first group, is by far the earliest Ms., for it was written in the last decade of the seventeenth century by the careful and learned scribe Eoghan Ó Caoimh. On the other hand, it is incredible that scribes of the Mss. of the second group, though inferior in age and authority, would have invented the detailed story of the circumstances attending the composition of the poem. The difficulty may, however, be solved by supposing a second redaction of the poem. In that hypothesis the two titles, as well as the corresponding variants in ranns i and xxxv, would go back to the author himself, and it would follow that the second group of Mss. has preserved the more original form of the poem. David Ó Bruadair wrote this first draft of the poem on the occasion of his having heard Ó Dálaigh recite Diarmaid mac Seáin Bhuidhe's poem; but when writing out the poem at a later date he omitted the circumstances which led to its composition, and described it simply as an answer to Diarmaid mac Seáin Bhuidhe's poem. This change in the title necessarily brought with it the changes in ranns i and xxxv.

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xxxiii, a kind of *Caoineadh* with *a u u* as the final syllable of each line.

(2) R. xxxiv, *Áirpán*: (*u*) *é u u é u u a u u*.

(3) R. xxxv, a kind of *Caoineadh* with *a u u* as the final syllable of each line.

(4) R. xxxvi, *Áirpán*: (*u*) *é u u é u u í u á*.

(5) R. xxxvii, *Áirpán*: (*u*) *a u u u a u u u é u u.*]

I

O descendant of Dálach,¹ 'tis a real good job for you
The existence and chance of reciting that poetry,
Which proveth how foolish it is to rely upon
The bewildering tricks that are played by the fickle world.

¹ The reciter of Diarmaid mac Sheáin Buidhe's poem—*Céad buíde pe dia* (vide supra, p. 94), a man named Ó Dálaigh. Other Mss. begin with an address to the author, Diarmaid mac Sheáin Buidhe, viz. 'Diarmaid, 'tis a real good job for you, my darling (see Introduction to this poem).

II

beapc díob náir breathnuigear ó bairteab me
 ir mó do éógaib ceo dom aigne
 ir tug mo búil óm búécar anmáin
 ná puim céille an pceíl do éanaire.

III

Go bfuil rí dá rírib aghainne
 dobeir fáilte ir fáil dáir raḡarḡaib
 ir d'éir ar fóidmíḡ Caiöḡ do éarcuirne
 go bfuil fóirra pórt ir bailte aige.

IV

Ní do breoḡoin Seon ir aḡarḡaḡ
 Caiöḡ ón rliab do éiaḡt ran nḡarabam ran
 fear “Cia rúo” i ḡeúram raḡairne
 ir fear “Who's there” na íéileac airḡé.

V

D'éir a ndéirna Ráir do raḡairneac
 féac a éloiḡeanḡ ra íice aḡ Plaiḡbeapḡaḡ
 fóir na céadḡa féad naḡ taitneann rir
 bandailiar aḡ triall cum airḡinn.

VI

Ir ole an coimḡarḡa leo dom baraiḡail
 Caiöḡ Ainḡriar ir Diarḡaib eatopra
 Donnéac dóirne ir Doimnall baircineac
 Fear-féadḡa Féacra Cian ir Cairḡbre.

ii, l. 2 dáir n-aigne, G. l. 3 am búécar, C. iii, l. 4 poirt, G.
 iv, l. 4 íeigilteac, m; íeigiltoḡ, C; íeileac, P. v, The order of Rr. v
 and vi is inverted in G, m. l. 1 Ralph, m, P; Ralr, G; Ráir, C. l. 4
 bandailiara, G, m; bandailiar, C, P. vi, l. 4 féadḡa, P; íeig, C;
 ríab, G, m.

¹ Vide supra, p. 97, n. ⁸.

² John, the English or Protestant planter. Other typical English names are Ralph (R. iv), George (R. xiv), Peter (R. xv), Robin (R. xv), and Judy (R. xxv).

³ The Irish sentryman employs the Irish words ‘Cia súd,’ i.e. ‘Who’s there?’

⁴ The musketeer carried two kinds of powder—a fine powder for priming his

II

No one of these tricks have I seen since my baptism
That hath raised from my mind the mists more effectively,
And caused my desires to desist from their wonted ways,
Than the sum of the sense of the story thou sangest now.

III

That we now have a king in reality over us
Who bringeth protection and joy to our priests with him,
And that Tadhg¹ after suffering insults and outrages
Now has the forces of cities and fortresses.

IV

The thing that hath wounded John² sorely and others too
Is that Tadhg from the mountain should rise to so high a rank,
That 'Cia súd'³ should be thinking of nothing but revelry,
And 'Who's there?' should now be a plundered old driveller.

V

After Ralph's conduct, his prating and swaggering,
His sword and his pike, lo, are now held by Flaithbheartach;
Behold yet another thing—a thing that he doesn't like—
Hundreds are marching to Mass with their bandoliers.⁴

VI

I think that they deem it a very bad sign for them,
To see in those ranks Tadhg,⁵ Aindrias, and Diarmaid,
Donnchadh Bóirne⁶ and Domhnall Baisceannach,⁷
Fear-feadha, Fiachra, Cian, and Cairbre.

piece in what was called a touchbox or primer, and a coarse powder for loading his piece in his flask. He usually had twelve charges of powder ready made up, contained in little cases like tubes, made of tin, leather, or wood, and invented in the Low Countries. These cases were hung from a leather belt worn over the left shoulder. The belt was called a bandolier, but the term was often applied to the cases as well as to the belt (C. H. Firth; *Cromwell's Army*, London, 1902, pp. 81, 82).

⁵ The following Irish names may or may not be the names of real persons.

⁶ Donnchadh of the Buireann, i.e. of the barony of Burren in the county of Clare.

⁷ Domhnall of Corco Bhaiscin, i.e. of Corcovaskin, a territory including the baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan in the county of Clare.

VII

Amhlaoib pá banbaoib go baéallac
Maoḡnar pán reéin rin ip Mleacélainn
Arp mac Connraé Connla ip Caébarpa
Mac Cána aḡur Ráḡnall mac Samairle.

VIII

Cuib dá panncaib Flann ip Fearaðac
ip Muirpeaðac ó Duibéiorpa an reapaire
bíe a réir le céile aḡ peacairpeacé
i ḡcanmian naé tairḡuir^a le Saeparaib.

IX

I btiḡ na ḡárba ip ḡnát ḡép b'annam pan
rórbán naé rólar le ḡeamaraib
rianuiḡeacé ap rialríḡḡraiō banba
pép epí mbeann ip dampra an ḡadapariḡ.

X

Ip róráin le epónán uí Raéaile
brian ó Dúbba ip epúmpa baice aḡe
mac Saibbe óḡe i ḡeóta baéannaé
ip mac "Stand off" i ḡeop na pallainḡe.

XI

Mac Óplaié móipe ip llanḡapariḡ
mac Murrainne ip Tumaltariḡ uí Šlatapa
mac Méibbe ip Péiblimé uí Čaéapariḡ
aḡ coiméad cuanta ip ḡual ap ḡeapapariḡ.

^a tairḡuir .i. binn (m).

vii, l. 2 Maonaé, P; Maonar, m; Maoḡnar, G, C; Mleacélainn, m; Mleacéluinn, P; Mealaélainn, C; Muileacéluinn, G. l. 3 Connra, G, m; Connraé, P, C; Capraé, C. viii, l. 1 Fearaḡal, G, m. l. 2 Duibéiorpa, m; Duibéiorpa, P, G; Duibéiarpa, C. l. 3 bíe a réir ḡo leir, m; bíe ḡo leir ḡan epaoéaō, G. l. 4 Saḡpanaé, G, m. ix, l. 1 reoprbán, C. l. 2 ḡeamaraib, C, P; ḡeapapariḡ, m; ḡadapariḡ, G. l. 3 rialḡui-ḡeacé, m; rialríḡéib, G, m. x, l. 1 Raéaile, m; Raéaile, P; Raéille, G; Raéaile, C. l. 2 Dúba, P, m; Dúbba, G, C. xi, l. 1 Oiréiolla, C;

VII

Amhlaoibh, whose hatband with ribbons is gaily decked,
Maoghnas apparelled with similar ornaments,
Maolsheachlainn, Art mac Connrach, and Connla,
With Cathbharr, Mac Cána and Rághnall mac Samhairle.¹

VIII

In their ranks amongst others are Flann, too, and Fearadhach,²
And Muireadhach Ó Duibhdhiorma, the gay-hearted warrior,
There they are talking and chatting among themselves
In a language that soundeth not pleasant to Saxon ears.

IX

In the guardhouse now often, though rarely in former times,
A humming is heard that to gammers no solace brings,
Fenian romances about Banbha's noble kings,
The dance of the withe³ and the strains of the three-droned pipe.

X

It is charming to see, when Ó Rathaille starts to lilt,
Brian Ó Dubhda with his trumpet around his neck,
The son of Sadhbh Óg⁴ in a gaudily coloured coat,
And the son of "Stand Off"⁵ in the fold of a ragged cloak—

XI

The son of Órlaithe Mhór and Mangartach,
The son of Murrann and Tumultach Ó Slatara,
The son of Meadhbh and Féidhlím Ó Cathasaigh
On guard at the ports, and the gaffers in black despair.

Μαναρταις, G, m. 1. 2 uí omitted, m; Ἰλαταρα, m. 1. 4 ὄυαλ, P, C;
δρυαίω, G, m; ἑαυπαραιῶ G, m; ἑαυπαραιῶ, P, C.

¹ Of the family of the MicDomhnaill, Earls of Antrim: for genealogy cf. Keating, History, iv, p. 34.

² Var. lect. Fearghal.

³ Cf. supra, p. 111, n. 4.

⁴ An Irishman.

⁵ An Englishman.

XII

Niocalár go harpálda ip Alarcpom
 Tuatál ip Maolruadhna ua Cearbhaill
 Caṡaoip na ḡaptaoin go calma
 ip meipḡe an tṡluaiḡ ap ḡualainn ḡeapaltaiḡ.

XIII

Conēubap go pṡupraihail pa baiginet
 ḡlún pe ḡlún ip Conn mac Calabhaiḡ
 Corcparán ó Conallán pa halabapṡ
 aḡ ceapṡuḡað a ḡcpob pa ḡcop ēum caipmeapṡ.

XIV

An uair ip léip a léibionn eaḡapṡa
 ḡo bṡiḡ naḡ pṡánaib enáihā an ēpeaḡaipṡ
 aḡeip Niall óḡ pe Seoipṡe “Seaḡain me,
 Advance your pike, léiḡ Taiöḡ paiṡiompa.

XV

“Ip é péin lúbṡap liom go haḡḡeumair
 ip é ip áille pṡp áipḡe meanmain
 ip é ip tṡeipṡe lán pṡp pṡápp aḡallaih
 ip é dom pṡapcáilṡ buailṡeap enaḡbunle.”

XVI

Tuḡ a nḡlóppan bṡeoiḡṡeaḡṡ aiḡeanṡa
 ip ḡéipṡe ḡoihṡ ḡáp ḡoin ḡo ḡalapaih
 tuḡ pṡ Píotaṡ claoiḡṡṡe i bṡaiṡiṡṡip
 ip Róibín map pṡoiṡcín ap baillḡṡṡiṡ.

xii, l. 1 Niocalár, C, P; Arannán, G, m; pṡupṡuihail, m; pṡuiṡmáil, G; pṡupṡáil, P; pṡapaíhail, C. l. 2 le, G, m; Calabhaiḡ, C; Calabhaiḡ, P, G, m. l. 3 ó Conallán, ip Conallán, G; ó Corc(o)arán, P, C. xiv, l. 1 eaḡapṡa, C, G, m; eaḡapṡa, P. l. 3 and l. 4 inverted, C. l. 4 laiṡiompa, G. xv, l. 2 meanma, P, m. l. 3 aḡ allanaib, C; aḡallaih, G, m, P. xvi, l. 1 an ceol pa, G, m. l. 2 ḡ. ḡoiḡ, G; ḡáp ḡoin, m; ḡap ḡeoin, G. l. 3 Peter, G, m; bṡappaṡap, C, G, m.

¹ Var. lect. Arannán.

² Maolruadhna was a common name among the Uí Chearbhaill of Eile; cf. their genealogy, Keating, History, iv, p. 17.

³ A Geraldine, or Fitzgerald.

⁴ Var. lect. Mac Ealabhaigh.

XII

Niocalás¹ also, and Alastrom fully armed,
 Together with Tuathal and Maolruadhna Ó Cearbhaill,²
 Cathaoir, a captain—and bravely he bears himself—
 And the regiment's flag on the shoulder of Gearaltach.³

XIII

Conchubhar boldly presenting his bayonet
 Knee by knee with Conn Mac Calabhaigh,⁴
 Corcarán Ó Conalláin,⁵ armed with his halbert,
 All drilling their hands and their feet for the battlefray.

XIV

Whenever their ranks are drawn up to be seen by all,
 If the bones of the stiff old curmudgeon refuse to yield,
 Niall Óg shouts to George: "Get out of my way, will you?
 Advance your pike,⁶ let Tadhg in beside me here.

XV

"It is he who will bend himself smartly along with me,
 'Tis he is a man of the noblest and finest mind,
 The bravest in action, in speech the most affable,
 'Tis he who will strike for my freedom a rapping blow."

XVI

That voice hath brought anguish of mind on our enemies,
 The bitterest pain that disease could inflict on them,
 It is it hath left Peter⁷ unnerved by paralysis,
 And caused Robin to shake like a lambkin in all his limbs.

¹ Var. lect. Ó Corcaráin.

⁶ "The Pike advanced is useful for a Soulder upon a Troop, when they are to march swiftly, either for the relieving of some Court of Guard or to repair to their place of Rendezvous or upon some sudden in approaching to an Enemy to make a Charge, for then he will be in a fit capacity to clap down quickly his Pike upon the breast of the Enemy. It is likewise very usefull in the time of exercise to the half-files or bringers up upon any Doubling to the Front, for then they are always to be advanced, in respect of a longer march in their doublings, then those that double Ranks and Files, but, having doubled, they must conforme in Posture to the part doubled" (C. H. Firth: *Cromwell's Army*, London, 1902, pp. 392, 393).

⁷ In the original the English pronunciation of this name is imitated, viz. Píocap, Irish Peabap.

xvii

Siub Síomón aḡ ríoréur allair de
rúdá mífáaḡ i bfeionntar a éaéteuigéte
aiceo tuill ip taobh ip teanḡan air
o'eaḡla an fódáin fód nár fearaḡ rir.

xviii

Nár fáḡa i ráirte ná i fearmapaib
i ccoirpfliaib i nḡlóiriam ná i nḡarḡlur
tar ḡaé ḡné do péin an ḡlacair
faoiraḡ ón faoé rin ḡo fearḡa.

xix

A buide re dia aḡáib triaḡa Capraḡaḡ
Clanna Táiḡ ip árraib ḡearpaḡaḡ
Clanna Néill ip Óéin ip Óapoluir
i ḡcóir an ḡaoirte maol ó ḡearaḡuic.

xx

Aḡá iona éóir rir cóir naé anabḡann
baránta ceannárb an éaḡa rin
fear ionaib an ríóḡ rḡo oḡí a éapa leir
Rirtearb Talbóib anaimóin eaéḡrann.

xxi

bíé ḡur láirib mála an mhanḡair
ra bódáil ó bódáin a fearḡair
mar ionncam a fonn na bfeapaéon
caillfíó rḡól i ndeoib an allair rin.

xxii

Ip móir an ḡreann már ḡreann beiré ḡanḡaibeaḡ
ealaib na bfeataoi re im aice ri
ó éuaib ófíob an ní do mearaḡar
ip ceannra a ḡeluaḡin re cuan mo éapaḡra.

xvii, l. 2 ra muéa, m; ran muéa, P; ran muicúe, C; rúdá mífáaḡ, G; a éairḡéte, C. l. 4 fíodáin, m. xviii, l. 1 fáḡaib, G, m; fáḡaib, P, C. l. 2 ccoirpfliaib, G, m; ccoirpfliaib, P; ccoirpfliaib, C; nḡarḡlur, Mss. xix, l. 1 triaḡe, G, m. l. 2 clann, P; árraib, G, m; árraib, P, C. l. 4 an oḡaoirte, m; na teaoirte, C; an ḡaoirte, G, P; Warwick, m, C; Warawick, G; ḡearaḡuic, P. xx, l. 1 far éóir, G, m, C. l. 3 teig, G,

XVII

Look at Simon, with sweat running down off him ceaselessly,
 Unable to breathe, and in danger of being choked,
 With pains in his tongue and his side and posterior,
 Lest he lose the small farm that he hath not yet parted with.

XVIII

May he find no relief in sage or in sorrel-leaves,
 In mountain pease, water gladiolus, goldylocks,
 Until he be wasted away by those sufferings,
 Exceeding each pain that obesity causeth him.

XIX

Thanks be to God! the chieftains of Cárthach's clan,
 The descendants of Tál and the Geraldine veterans,
 The clansmen of Niall and of Cian and of Carolus¹
 Are ready to meet the bald bumpkin from Berwick² town.

XX

Ready to meet him, and meet him not languidly,
 Is the trustworthy captain and chief of that battlehost,
 The King's Lord Lieutenant—success to his energy—
 Richard Talbot, distresser of foreigners.

XXI

Strong indeed though the bag of the monger be,
 Who braggingly talks of his dairyman's cattle droves,
 As the income he gets from the lands of our gallant chiefs,
 He will have to unload after that sweat of his.

XXII

'Tis as good as a comedy, if guile can be comical,
 To see all around me this whole gang of pampered pets,
 Since they failed to accomplish the thing they had planned to do,³
 How tamely they fawn on the flock of my gallant friends.

m, P; τσι, C. 1. 4 ανθρόπιν, C. xxi, 1. 1 βιοθ, P, C. 1. 2 ὁδοί, Mss.
 1. 3 ὅπον, C, m; ῥον, P. xxii, 1. 3 αν νθ, P; αν ἡνιόκ, G, m, C.
 1. 4 ἐπαυθρε, C.

¹ Charles I or Charles II of England.

² Var. lect. Warwick.

³ At the time of Oates' Plot.

XXIII

Bíð go mbuaillib ruar a mbladaipeaðt
ar an bpoing do faoilpeað d'arðam
d'éir a bpóðta leo map leanbailb
ip cpáðte bíð nuair éíð a mbaiceanna.

XXIV

Ip bíð supab álainn árb na peapana
tuð mo érpéirí féin faoi armaið
ðráin ar ðúibí rúð í að peaeðaraið
an þuarépðaeð d'uaéðár a þfaicpiona.

XXV

Ip ruaili nað téib a mbéite baippíonna
dá mbáæð le dáraæd anpað
an uair éiptið le haor na paise amuið
pópðán ðaé ceolán náð éleæðaðar.

XXVI

Náð luirge rúil an éppunna éaimearþaið
ná rúil máðam lán do máigeannailb
ná rúil éilniðíð d'aonbpoing acapan
ar an ðconnlán ðcompán ðcapað rin.

XXVII

Dá þfuabpa ruarðaire pmeapæa aco
ðpoiðbéal ná poiðbéim dár þpeapailbne
nið a rúil i pumpa an þaémairne
ip ðonið a ðlóir na pðórnaið ðairb rin.

XXVIII

Tuð an poð po cop nað faeaðar
i n-aupir Oates mápðaið málluirðe
tuð mo énú pan Óm na éaiðbile
ip Þiaupur ðléiðeal épéan i ðCaðair luirp.

xxiii, l. 4 a mbaiceanna, P; a maigeanna, G, m; a þfaicpiona, C.
xxiv, l. 1 álainn breaða, C. l. 3 ðúibí, C, P; Goody, m; Judy, G; ruð, G,
m, C. xxv, l. 2 an anpað, P. l. 4 peopðán, C; ðaé ceolán, G, m, C.
xxvi, l. 1 éaimearaið, m; camiopeað, G; éamarþaið, C; éaimearþaice,
P. l. 2 máðam, C, G, m; máðám, P. l. 3 éilnið, C; éilnið, P; éilnið
eiðíð (e)allaðon, G, m. xxvii, l. 1 fuabpa, P; þfuabpa, C; þfuaðpað,
G, m. l. 3 an omitted, m; aémuirne, m; an þaémairne, C, G, P. l. 4
ðlóir, C. xxviii, l. 1 copp, P; cóir, G; cop, C, m. l. 2 in omitted, P,

XXIII

Although they start plying with soft words of flattery
 Those whom they once thought of robbing and murdering,
 After kissing them first, as if they were children,
 They are full of complaints when the backs of their necks they see.

XXIV

Though graceful and grand be the look of the gallant men,
 Whom my brave king hath summoned to arms of his own accord,
 Execration to Judy—there she is spluttering—
 The horrid old croaker, aghast at the sight of them.

XXV

Their ladies have almost their lives frightened out of them
 By the violent tempest of terror that seizes them,
 When they listen by night to the voice of the watch outside
 Humming old tunes that they were not accustomed to.

XXVI

May the eye of no filthy demoralized debauchee,
 May the eye of no shameless miss full of affected airs,
 May the eye of no infamous wretch of that company
 Fall on this muster of comrades and faithful friends.

XXVII

If a smeary old flatterer amongst them should ever try
 To injure our brave men by eyestroke or evil lip,
 May the blight of his eyes blast the rancorous rascal's rump,
 And the thorn of his voice stick fast in his raucous throat.

XXVIII

The wheel¹ hath now taken a turn unforeseen by them
 At the time of the Plot of the cursed impostor Oates;
 It hath planted my nut² in the Cúm³ like a battleoak
 And the valiant illustrious Piaras⁴ in Cathair⁵ Luirc.⁶

C; an amprip, G, m; Ocp, P; Oats, C, G; Oates, m; ιρ ἠόρραισ, C.
 l. 3 énúpa éúm', C; énúpa cuméac caicébile, G, m; énúpa éum na, P.

¹ The wheel of fortune.

² That is, darling.

³ Seemingly a place name. The readings in the Mss. vary very much.

⁴ Pierce Butler, Earl of Cahir.

⁵ Cathair Dúna Iascaigh, now Cahir, in the county of Tipperary.

⁶ Laoghair Lore, King of Ireland: vide Keating, History, Index.

XXIX

Although by a perjured and traitorous pack of wolves
 Their banishment had at that juncture of time been planned,
 Thanks to the ever bright Framers of Paradise,
 They are now safe and their enemies sorely pressed.

XXX

Our ranks show no weakness in dealing with knaves like them,
 And Tony the twister is helpless in chapterhouse ;
 The captains and chiefs of the Moderate Cavaliers¹
 And the whole Popish Plot are a puddle of tasteless beer.²

XXXI

The friar is dwelling, behold, in an abbey now,
 And the mayor yields obedience to every command of his ;
 He is wearing his tonsure, his skull-cap and wooden shoes,
 And the Justice bows down to the ground when saluting him.

XXXII

O King of creation, who formedst the sea and plain,
 Preserve long in life without fear or adversity
 The man who with Thy help performeth these wondrous deeds,
 James, son of Charles, from the country of Albany.³

XXXIII

A monarch is he not ignoble of pedigree,
 The nut⁴ of our clerks and a bulwark of help to us,
 A true-blooded Gael of our own Caiseal's royal stem,⁵
 And also a Frenchman descended from Pharamond.⁶

¹ An mílíria meapapóga, literally the Moderate Militia : cf. *The Moderate Cavalier or the Soldier's Description of Ireland*, a book fitt for all Protestants Houses in Ireland, 4to, Printed [at Cork apparently] 1675 (J. P. Prendergast: Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, first edition, London, 1865, p. 129, n.).

² Cf. *supra*, p. 16, n. ^e.

³ Scotland.

⁴ Darling.

⁵ The early kings of Scotland, and from them the Stuarts by female descent, derived their genealogy from Maine Leamhna (vide *supra*, p. 93, n. ¹), son of Corc mac Luighdheach, who was the first king of Caiseal (vide *supra*, p. 87, n. ^a).

⁶ Pharamond, who is said to have been the first king of the Franks, led the Franks across the Rhine into Gaul about the year 420 A.D. Clodion, who is said to have been his son, was the first authentic king of the Franks (428-448).

xxxiv

ḡéiricéé ár naoiġ ir ár n-eaġailrġ
 d'aonġuicé ár dtréan ir ár n-anabpann
 a dé dġl ir péile ná an fearannġorġ
 éidig an té rin ġan deapamad.

xxxv

A řir do éionnrcain táir na reanma
 ir binne puaim dá ġcualaó ġ ġcallaireaéġ
 már Dálaé nó Cártaé ir ainm duit
 reaoilimrġ an reřfob rin ar haiġřir.

xxxvi

A dé dġl ón éiġirġ tuġ Maoire ir cáé
 ġan méarřliuáé aonduine trřb an řál
 léiġrġ ġan éalainġ řa namġde ar lár
 Séamur mac Séarluir dá ġuinnġir řlán.

xxxvii

Na bearta rin do ġmalartuig an řaoġal elir
 ġan aipeaéġain ġo haġġumair le bpaon dob éicé
 aġġuinġim orġ a řairġe na daonnaéġa
 ġo ndeaáaó rin ġum maiġeapa na n-éipeannaé.

xxi.—ḡÉ D'PÁSADAR TÁINġĖIR

Circa January, 1690/1

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 M 33, p. 11, a Ms. by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M). In private hands, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, copied from M (P).]

Though anonymous in both Mss., these lines were very probably written by David Ó Bruadair, for they follow in each case a poem of his; the same metre

I

ḡÉ d'PÁRADAR TÁINġĖIR NA TAIRBĖEOLA
 pe ládur a éárġa ġo hanaġómeaé
 dar řáđraig ir řeářř liom ná an reanaéđġa
 'na řlánġe mar éáinġ an řalabóideáé.

xxxiv, l. 3 an řarraigġe, m; an řarriġorġ, P. xxxv, l. 2 ceairear-
 eaéġ, P, m. l. 3 már dálaé nó carġaé, m, E 16, C 10; már eárrġaé nó
 cáé, P, M. l. 4 řġaoilim, m; an řġřfob řan, m; an řġřfob rin, P; an
 řġřbinn ři, al.

XXXIV

Our saints and our Church beseech Thee with earnest prayers,
Uniting their voices to those of our strong and weak ;
O dear God, more bounteous by far than the fertile earth,
Equip without fail the man we are speaking of.

XXXV

O thou who wast first to start singing this melody,
The sweetest tune any one ever heard sung aloud,
Be thou an Ó Dálaigh, or be Mac Cárthaigh thy real name,¹
I send forth this dash of my pen, imitating thee.

XXXVI

Dear God, who broughtest forth from Egypt Moses and his followers
Through the ocean's briny waters keeping every toe unwet,
Leave Thou James, the son of Charles, with his people safe and sound,
Free from every want or failure, and humble to the ground his foes.

XXXVII

May the deeds that have changed, without being observed,
This world of deceit with a raindrop of grace
In a brief space of time, to the profit redound
Of the Irish, O Ocean of kindness, I pray.

XXI.—ALTHOUGH THE BULL-FLESH DASTARDS

Circa January, 1690/1

and rhyme have been employed by him in at least two other poems, and the use of the word *anamóinead* is characteristic. The safe arrival of Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, here commemorated may be his return from France with reinforcements in the month of January, 1691.

Metre: *Úrpán*— u á u u á u u a u ó u.]

I

Although the bull-flesh dastards had become
Distressful at the prowess of his card,
By Patrick, to the old coat² I prefer
Talbot's coming in the best of health.

¹ The alternative reading (*vide var. lect.*) may be translated: "Whether Mac Cárthaigh or anything else be thy real name." See the Introduction to this Poem.

² i.e., To my old coat or to the old state of affairs.

XXII—CAITRÉIM ÍÁDRAIG SÁIRSÉAL

Mart. 1690/1

[*Ms.*: Maynooth, Murphy x, p. 329 (m). R.I.A., 23 C 10, p. 149 (C); 23 E 14, p. 79 (E); 23 L 37 (L); 24 M 4, p. 115 (M); Stowe, A, iv, 2, p. 145 (S). British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private, Ms. by Piaras Móinseál (P).]

Titles: *Caitréim Íádráig Sáirséal ec Dáibíð ua bpuadair cec.* (P); For the Right Honourable Patrick, Earl of Lucan (L); *Dáibíð ó bpuadair cec.* don iapla Lucan (ó Lúcan, M) .i. an Sáirséalaí, an uair do éirp ré puair ar Gallaið ⁊ do raob ré an éanóim mhór do bí aco do éabairt ó baile áta Cluac do gabáil Luimniúe ⁊ mbaile an Íaoitig ⁊ gconbae Luimniúe do rinneadh an ghnóih pa leap fóiréadh móráin d'uairlið Gaoth, Anno Domini (inr an mbliadhain, S), 1690 (A, C, M, m, S), i.e. "The Triumph of Patrick Sarsfield and David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* for the Right Honourable Patrick, Earl of Lucan, i.e. Sarsfield, what time he routed the Galls (i.e. the English or the Protestants) and destroyed the great cannon they were bringing from Dublin to the siege of Limerick; it was at Ballyneety, in the county of Limerick, that exploit was performed, whereby many of the nobles of the Gaels were saved in the year of our Lord 1690." The Ms. A has at the end of this poem a note by the scribe, Seán na Raéaoineadh, "ar na rcpioadh ó láimh an ughair

I

Al rí na cpuinne do rín ipe
 rgaé ní uiré atá déanta
 puarcail Póola a guair an gleo pa
 ir puair a fóirne ⁊ ngrádh a céile^a
 ó éuaíð riri ⁊ n-uacádh oide
 rgan luaé uibe a hárbhgréaraið
 cpeanrað féin pe cantain réada
 ar rpeanraíð raopa rparádhéigre.

II

bíe nár meapap éoiðce tapan
 laoié ⁊ pannaið ráirleirpe
 d'éir ar éumap d'éigre ghlugair
 don tréadh tug mo rádh bréagadh
 do méin géalghnóim an té learpuirgeap
 gne dá bpaillíe ráirpceítepead
 bonn a mbraiéim ronn ar m'airpe
 lonnpaíð tearpa an tSáirpéalaið.

^a *Agur páirp ní deapna* (L).

i, l. 2 céile, L, m.

ii, l. 2 ghlugair, P. l. 3 méan, L, P.

XXII.—THE TRIUMPH OF PATRICK SARSFIELD

March, 1690/1

1. Dáibhíð ó bhuadair," i.e. "copied from the autograph of the author, David Ó Bruadair."

In this poem David Ó Bruadair gives us his estimate of the character of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. He describes in some detail his success in blowing up the train of artillery which William, Prince of Orange, was bringing from Dublin to the siege of Limerick in the month of August, 1690. Sarsfield is praised for his exploits at Maonuadha (R. xiii), Birr (R. xiii), Banagher (R. xiii), about the Moy (R. xv) and in the Province of Ulster (R. xiv), and the poet longs to see him coming across the Shannon and the Deel (R. xviii) to drive the cruel Galls from Buttevant (R. xvi) to Muileann Bháitéaraigh, in the Great Island in Cork Harbour (R. xviii), and so free Erin from the whole horde of foreigners and heretics (R. xix).

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xix, an ingenious and complicated species of rhyme in which a certain sequence of vowels is repeated thrice, and then followed by the syllables á é u. It may be represented thus:—

3 { (u) ɹ u ɹ u } á é u

(2) Rr. xx-xxvi, Grádhán—

(u) ɹ u u a u u a u u á é u.]

I

O King of the globe, O Thou who didst form it
And everything on it that ever was made,
From the risks of this warfare do Thou redeem Fódla¹
And in mutual love knit together her tribes;^a
Since she hath fallen upon fewness of tutors
And the loftiest poems are not worth an egg,
I myself shall attempt to play something or other
On a street ballad singer's loosely strung chords.

II

Although I had thought that I never again should
Hound on a hero with doggerel rhymes
After all my composing of vacuous poems
For men who have given the lie to my words,
Yet for love of the bright deeds of him who repaireth
Some part of their failure I shall loudly proclaim
The substance of what in my mind I discover—
The luminous splendour of Sarsfield's renown.

^a And alas! He did not.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 45, n.³.

III

A fíanna fuinní iarraim iéce
 gan triall pinne ráinéadúar
 ní trom éograig aét ponh formaid
 do bpoḡaḡ opaiḡ pe na árḡtréiḡiḡ
 ní mó reuéciam do éḡir éuraid
 d'péoiḡ ná d'fionna bárbéire
 aét a éeapḡcéim do ḡaé macaonh
 mar deir cairḡréim láir léaxa.^a

IV

Ní cúir aitéir ḡr liom reagḡa
 na bponh reacám d'páḡréaḡam
 ran énú éogaim a éḡú d'poreailḡ
 ní fíu an obair fáilécáḡpaiḡ
 an té éuillear doḡéaḡa ionaḡ
 i nḡréar fíle ir reárr péiḡe
 ran té naé múrelaim ní hé a ionnloc
 ir méan liom i ḡcaé d'éilíomh.

V

Pál bpeap n-anabpann d'pár bárr n-anacal
 mál ir caḡbúle cáirbéapaḡ
 taopcaé trúpcaé laomḡa lonnḡart
 laocḡa lúḡmair lánḡréiḡḡeacé
 uppa épḡḡa bpuḡmair beoḡa
 éuirpear deopaiḡ pá ḡéilleaḡ
 an ḡ-iarḡa ó lúcan dia dá éumḡaé
 ḡriaḡ ir ionḡa lánmácaḡa.

^a Quod Cæsaris Cæsari detur, tugḡar a éeapḡ péim do Ceapap (m) [cf. Mat. 21²¹, Marc. 12¹⁷, Luc. 20²⁵ Reddite ergo quae sunt Cæsaris Cæsari, et quae sunt Dei Deo].

iii, l. 1 a fíannḡuirḡ fuinní, L, m. l. 2 hárbḡḡéalaḡ, P. l. 3 bárr
 déire, P; bárbéire L, m. l. 4 caitḡréim, L. iv, l. 1 pḡaḡa, L, m.
 l. 4 méim, m. v, l. 4 lúcan, P, m; lúcan, L.

III

Ye Fenians of Westland,¹ I beg and request you
 Not to approach me with jealous mistrust,
 I desire not to wrong you, but wish to impress you
 With longing to rival his eminent deeds ;
 Nor do I deprive any knight of his due
 Of the flesh and the hair of the art of a bard,
 When I give to each youth his legitimate rank
 As the text in the midst of the Law doth enjoin.^a

IV

Since 'tis mine to divine all the filtered élite
 Of the regions around me, I'm not to be blamed
 For choosing to mention the fame of my darling,
 A work that demands no impregnable sense ;
 Whosoever deserveth a place will obtain it
 In poems of poets of cleverer vein,
 Nor do I intend by my praises of others
 To censure the person whose name I omit.

V

A wall around weaklings, erected to shield us,
 A champion chieftain of virtuous ways,
 Exuberant, troop-loving, fierce, flaming, generous,
 Active, heroic, and nobly endowed,
 A pillar of valour both lively and fiery
 Who forceth the foreigners under the yoke
 Is the great Earl of Lucan,² may God ever guard him,
 A lord fully practised in prowess of hand.

^a Give Cæsar what is due to him.

¹ Vide Part II, p. 268, n.¹.

² When Tyreconnell returned from France to Ireland in January, 1690/91, he brought with him from King James II a patent creating Patrick Sarsfield Earl of Lucan, Viscount of Tully, and Baron of Rosberry.

VI

Poílat uapal fóirtil fuaopac
 éoppgeal éuanna éadóéíðþionn
 ir Orcap niúneac corcpac cíocpac
 olcaé íotímap lá an éirlið
 rirþeac riuðlac bpipeap dúmte
 ir éluíteap trúp map á^a rléiðe
 ir éarpar éuige d'aitle an éluíde
 cpeaca duba ir bántréada.

VII

Re fíoc mborbéon éríce Loélan
 ðríóð ir onéonta áitbéime
 an buinne bríogímap ionnar taoide
 tuinne díleann áitbéipe
 peinníð ruaircþir einge tíaatí
 i ðerpuíð uama i bbráðpéacéatíð
 ðup mion náímaíð i ngoil ðnáétaið
 fá ðoim ðránna an rtaíðpéapla.

VIII

An tuile liað ra i n-inir fíacac
 minic ríam do báðað léipe
 luét a rúirð do éup ap ðcúl
 map ríþeap cúrra an mál ééaðna
 bloð dá airþeap i moð rþaipe
 ðo boð blarþa bbrárléaðac
 i ndíad an tuile ríaðpaíð rílið
 ðéað mian linne á ðeráét pé rin.

^a áir .i. fíad (L).

vi, l. 1 poílat, L; peaðac, P; poílat, m. l. 2 íotímap, L. l. 3 reang-
 þeap, P; mapac, m; ríþeac, L. l. 4 cluíte, P, m; cluíce, L.
 vii, l. 1 áitbéime, P. l. 3 peinníð, L; peinneað, m; rínníð, P; láin-
 þréacéatíð, m. viii, l. 1 tuille liað, m; fíacatíð, L; fíacatíð, m;
 baðað, L; bá, P, m. l. 3 bláð, L; bloð, P; cuirpeað peapda a moð
 rþaipe, m. l. 4 ríaðpaíð, L; ríaðpaíð, P, m; ríle, L; rílið, P; rílle, m;
 éráét, P; tréacé, L, m.

VI

Cadet of nobility, steadfast in forays,
 With white handsome body and fair glossy hair,
 An Oscar¹ in vehemence, hungry for slaughter,
 And thirsting for mischief on grim days of war;
 Restless in scouting, a stormer of fortresses,
 Sporting with troops as with wild mountain game,
 After the sport hath concluded he gathers
 Around him the booty of flocks black and white.

VII

'Gainst the proud raging hounds of the country of Lochlann,²
 A leopard-like griffin³ who dealeth sharp blows,
 Is the vigorous youth who resembleth the tide
 Of the wave of the deluge of ocean's abyss;
 Merry men⁴ sing in the island of Tuathal⁵
 In neat woven poems on parchment transcribed.
 How rarely his foes show their usual courage
 When attacked by the stately pearl's terrible ire.

VIII

Such a rock-sweeping torrent in the island of Fiacha⁶
 Hath often in times past been able to boast
 Of having defeated all that kind of people
 In the same way as this very prince's course runs;
 With historical method a part of his labours
 In calm-flowing, elegant, flowery style,
 After the flood hath passed, poets will set forth,
 Though I wish to treat of them while the flood lasts.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 40, n.⁶.

² Denmark and Norway.

³ A warlike chieftain.

⁴ i.e. men of wit, poets.

⁵ Vide Part I, p. 121, n.⁴.

⁶ Ireland. For the many kings and heroes called Fiacha, vide Keating's History, Index.

IX

Lá dár éionóil áirpíð holóint^a
 lán na nglanróð bparágeagad
 ní naé capmáil go mbí ar reamail
 a épuinn cairte ag páctéleirceib
 amail tuḡpan ceapad an éunnar
 ar na ḡponḡaib dánhéara
 do éadail iomlat aóme ip ionaimair
 le haḡarḡ luimniḡ d'árcéapad.

X

An tan do éiompuig peappa an ḡpionnra
 neart a épúip ip a áirnéipe
 ciméioll innill innri Sionna
 ip Muimniḡ uile pá méala
 nḡor páḡ búmba ná báó úma
 ná bánḡonn dá bparáḡpéicib
 i mbaile an ḡaoitig ḡan a reaoilead
 mar ḡal éoinnle i ndáil ppéipe.^b

XI

Do ḡúil naé cḡionpa elú na pcpíbe
 púigpead fillte i bparéapairb
 tuairim aóne ar uair na faille
 puair an peabac plánéapair
 pé éad pḡḡmair míle ip nócad
 aoir naé ónna tacutepeacḡ
 bliadna an éuinne d'ḡiad pan aóme
 pian ip a innpin náé éidip.

^a The Prince of Orange in person laying siege to Limerick the 9th of August, 1690, with a formidable army of horse (L).

^b The Artillery, Ammunition, Copper Boats, Bombs, and other engines that were intended for the Battery were by Lucan intercepted, taken, and blown up at Ballin-Itigg, and their guard taken and slain, etc. (L).

ix, l. 1 áirpíge, m; dá nglanróð, L. 1. 2 reamail, P; reamail, L, m; cḡoinn, L; époinn, P; cepuinn, m; páctéleirceib, second 'c' not aspirated, L, m, P. 1. 3 éunnar, L, P; éuinḡe, m. 1. 4 do éadail iomlat aóne, m; aóine or aóme (?), P. xi, l. 1 naé claoipíod, L. 1. 2 plánéacḡad, L, m.

¹ Patrick Sarsfield.

² Tyrconnell. The credit of having originated the plan of attacking the

IX

One day that the champion of Holland^a assembled
 The full of the fair roads with trees overhung—
 A thing the full record of which will not likely
 Be passed o'er in silence by far-seeing clerks—
 After he¹ had on the fierce daring soldiers
 The general's² plan and decision impressed,
 He visited transports of stores and munitions
 Intended for Limerick's slaughter and woe.

X

At the time when the Prince³ had in person assembled
 His forces in full strength of troops and supplies
 Round the battery placed on the isle of the Shannon,⁴
 While Munster was all overwhelmed with grief,
 He⁵ left not a bomb nor a copper pontoon,
 Nor a white goat of all the brass treasures they had⁶
 In Baile an Fhaoitigh⁷ that he did not disperse
 Like the smoke of a candle up into the sky.⁸

XI

In the hope that the fame of this fray may not fade
 I shall leave folded up in papers for aye
 An accurate guess at the date of that chance
 Which the hawk⁸ with celerity turned to account;
 Six hundreds of autumns, a thousand and ninety,
 An age not deficient in binding effect,
 Are the years of the Lord who on Friday submitted
 To pain that can never be fitly described.

Williamite munition train is ascribed to Tyrconnell by the Duke of Berwick, to Tyrconnell and Lauzun by M. de la Hogue, and to Sarsfield alone by Colonel O'Kelly: vide *Macariæ Excidium*, Dublin, 1850, pp. 373.

³ The Prince of Orange.

⁴ Also called the King's Island and Thomond Isle.

⁵ Patrick Sarsfield.

⁶ Story describes the munition train as consisting of "six 24-pounders, two 18-pounders, a great quantity of ammunition, much provisions, tin boats, and abundance of other things under the care of two troops of Colonel Villiers' Horse."

⁷ Ballyneety in the barony of Coonagh and county of Limerick. It is about fourteen miles distant from the city of Limerick. This exploit of Sarsfield's is fully described by Story, *Impartial History*, pp. 118-121.

⁸ i.e. chief, viz. Patrick Sarsfield.

XII

Ir epáidte liompa i dtearáe a hionnraib
 nae don lliumhain bárrléit ri
 an draigan dána daeta dáilteac
 éleactar pál a ghnáééile^a
 bíte go mairib taoiriú aghann
 ósolpar pala lá éigin
 go féill ir eirion eo gan eitim
 tóir ir deire tráibléireact.

XIII

Téid ar uairib go Maon Uadha
 'r doghné buaidreac áibéireac
 do na béimib éuigeap Pléimur
 cine^b ir méite máirnéalaiú
 ríor go bioirpa bíte an bile
 éiorap cuirp tar pál rceíte
 ir fór uim éeannéair fógairib anapaó
 ar bórdaib danaróa ir rtaidéataib.

XIV

Doğní ró fógla ran gcoige Olltaig
 an breo bronntac bláéptéadae
 ar an droing tar rruic na Maoile
 tug a maoin i máilléadaib
 doğní úrtae ar éiomn Úga^c
 eapann tug cúl pe cáin éléire
 ir bío heilbéiriú^d ó na laoeóil
 breoirde ag baol na ngáiréarab.

^a .i. a dúitche réim (L, m). ^b The Hollanders (L). ^c The Huguenots (L).
^d The Swiss (L).

xii, l. 2 daéglan áluinn, m; éleactae, m. xiii, l. 1 maonuada, m;
 maonuada, L, P. l. 4 éeannacuir, L, m; éeannéuir, P; bórbdaib, L, m;
 bórbdaib or bórdaib (contracted) P; ir dá déataib, P; ir daóéataib, L;
 ródá déataib, m. xiv, l. 2 tar rruic, P, m; pá rruic, L. l. 3 urtae,
 m; úrtae, L, P; éiomn ugha, L. l. 4 heilbéiricc, P; heilbéiricc, L;
 heilioraicc, m; br. dul, m; br. ag dul, L.

¹ Maon Uadha, now Moynoc, a parish in the barony of Tulla, Co. Clare, eight miles N.N.W. from Killaloe, on the borders of Co. Galway, near Scarrieff. During the war Sarsfield was usually stationed in Connacht or near its frontiers.

² The Duke of Berwick and Sarsfield attacked the Castle of Birr in September, 1690. Sarsfield protested against Berwick's hasty retirement (*Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 386, 387).

xii

It grieves me to think in her hour of invasion

This Munster of grey peaks had not such a help
As the gallant and handsome and bountiful dragon

Who always hath been a defence to his spouse;^a
Although there are chieftains still living amongst us

Who one day or other shall pay off old scores,
Yet he is at present the salmon unfailing,
In marches the finest pursuer of foes.

xiii

He goes to Maon Uadhla¹ on many occasions

And causes confusion most awful to tell
Among all that people that understands Flemish,

A race most prolific in seafaring men;^b
Down then to Biorra² the champion marches,
And there he cards bodies o'er ramparts of shields;
While round about Beannachair³ he heralds commotion
To arrogant envy and barbarous pride.

xiv

In the province of Ulster⁴ great havoc is wrought

By the warbrand, dispenser of beautiful steeds,
On those who came over across Sruth na Maoile⁵
Conveying in wallets their stores and their wealth;
He slaughters Clann Ugha,^c those blockheads who turned
Their backs on the law by the clergy announced;
And his valour heroic hath left the Helvetians^d
For chafers to gnaw and make gaps in their flesh.

^a i.e. his native land.

³ Berwick and Sarsfield attacked Banagher Bridge in September, 1690, and during the following winter repulsed an attempt of the Williamites to force a passage across the Shannon at that place (*Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 386, 409).

⁴ Sarsfield does not seem to have fought in the modern province of Ulster. In the months of May and June, 1689, he marched from Sligo to Bun Drobbaise, from which place he tried to arrange with Mountcashel and Berwick for a combined attack on Enniskillen, but he had to fall back to Sligo on the defeat of Mountcashel at Newtownbutler on the 31st July, 1689 (O.S.). The text refers most probably to his taking part in the operations against Marshal Schomberg in the neighbourhood of Dundalk. The county of Louth in ancient times was reckoned as part of Ulster. Schomberg's army contained many regiments of French Huguenots and Helvetians or Swiss.

⁵ The North Channel between Ireland and Scotland. Schomberg landed at Bangor in the county of Down on the 13th August, 1689 (O.S.).

xv

Uim ghealllúaid éilim maircfluaḡ an bile
 neamḡuaḡ linne a mbáirḡeapḡ
 ḡo mbíḡ ap eaḡaib oibḡe ḡeaca
 ḡḡan ḡuim aco i ḡeáirḡeapḡ
 mimic maiḡre an éuire éaidḡeapḡ
 ḡoir uim ḡaigḡib eláir Éile
 aḡ ḡcannḡaḡ a bíḡḡḡaḡ am naḡ ḡaolḡ
 ḡo ḡeang ḡíleaḡ ḡáḡḡeapḡ.

xvi

A ḡé naḡ iadḡan ḡan éḡ ḡiaḡaib
 éíḡ ḡan ḡian ḡo aḡ áibḡeapḡ
 ḡo Cill na mballaḡ ḡaolḡ ḡe ḡallḡaib
 bíḡ ap laḡaḡ láim ḡeapḡ
 ap éaol naḡ biaimḡi i nḡḡaolḡ dom éiaḡaḡ
 ap ḡbíḡeap ḡiaḡ ḡo báḡ ḡéile
 ḡ'uaḡ na Suiḡeap nḡḡuama nḡḡeapḡ
 ḡuaigḡeap mipe ḡá ḡléibḡib.

xvii

Ip é^a naḡ mairḡeann ḡeagḡ don ḡairḡeapḡ
 céile^b éairḡ éáirḡeapḡ
 ip ḡan é^c linne mac^d bé binne
 ḡ'ḡeap ḡé buinne ḡáimḡeapḡ
 ḡ ḡóḡaḡap leḡḡam luḡa
 an ḡóḡ ḡi ḡ'ḡeapḡaḡ a háḡḡéibḡionn
 Páḡḡaig ḡoḡa an láir ḡo loḡaḡ
 láim na ḡoḡeap ḡenámḡeapḡaḡ.

^a ionann é aḡur ḡḡuaḡ (L). ^b .i. Ceallaḡán (L, m, P). ^c ionann é aḡur eipḡon (L). ^d .i. ḡḡian (L); .i. ḡḡian ḡóḡaimḡ (P, m).

xv, l. 1 ap neamḡḡuaig linne, m; bpáirḡeapḡ, m; mbáirḡeap, L; mbáirḡeapḡ, P. l. 3 ḡḡur mimic, L, m; éuraid, P, m; éuire, L; Éilim, L; Píḡilim, m; Éile, P. xvi, l. 1 ḡiaḡaḡ, L; ḡiaḡaḡ, P, m. l. 2 mallaḡ, m; le, m; ap laḡaḡ, L; aḡ laḡa, m; aḡ ḡaipe, P. l. 3 báḡ ḡléibḡe, m. l. 4 ḡḡua(ḡ)ḡ, L, m. xvii, l. 3 háḡḡéimḡionn, L. l. 4 láir, P; cenámḡeapḡaḡ, L, m.

¹ The river Moy in the county of Sligo. At the opening of the campaign of 1689 Sarsfield was stationed at Sligo, and was in command of two or three regiments of foot, with a few horse and dragoons.

² Éile Uí Chearbhaill comprised the modern baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybrit

XV

I hear at the bright Muaidh¹ the champion's cavalcade,
 Nor hateful to us seems the watch that they keep,
 As mounted on horseback, all heedless of trappings,
 They sally forth quick on a cold frosty night;
 East to the woods of the lowlands of Éile²
 That dapper band's salmon chief frequently goes
 And frightens its foemen, when least they expect it,
 Subtly and trimly and fully equipped.

XVI

Would to God that both they and the man they serve under
 Would exultingly come in the midst of this course
 Unto Ceall na mBallach,³ beside which the Galls⁴ are
 Flaming for ever with furious rage,
 That I might not be left to repine in the slough
 On my banishment west to the top of the Féil⁵
 Through fear of the ill-humoured Swiss⁶ with their girth-bands
 Who never cease hunting me into the wilds.

XVII

Alas, that the fair branch of valour, the spouse^a
 Of the elegant Caiseal, is not alive now,
 And the son^b of Bé Bhinn⁷ is no longer amongst us
 Who drove the fierce traitor hordes into the waves;
 But since they have gone, those swift lions of Erin,
 Who from fast-binding fetters this land would redeem;
 The chieftain to kindle the country is Patrick,⁸
 In bone-smashing slaughter the sturdiest hand.

^a Ceallachán Caisil, cf. : Part I, p. 44, n.⁴.

^b Brian Bóroihme, cf. : Part I, p. 39. n.⁶.

in King's County. Birr (cf. supra, R. xiii) is situated in the barony of Ballybrit.

³ Now called Buttevant in English : cf. Part II, pp. 172, 173, 251, n.³.

⁴ Foreigners or Protestants : cf. Part I, p. 39, n.¹; and Part II. p. 50, n.³.

⁵ Cf. : Part II, p. 254, n.¹.

⁶ From Marshal Schomberg's correspondence with William III we learn that his French Protestant regiments were recruited, for the campaign of 1690, in Switzerland (Macariæ Excidium, p. 340).

⁷ Bé Bhinn, daughter of Archaidh, King of West Connacht, was mother of Brian Bóroimhe ; vide Keating, History, vol. iii, pp. 256, 258.

⁸ Patrick Sarsfield.

XVIII

Tiocfa an péinnib fíuðar fréimhlic
 go na péim^a go páiréarab
 tap tuinn tSionna map éaoir éine
 ir tap Daoil guirim gnáitéig
 map buair doíra pan geuairb geoil ri
 ir map éuan pceoil báir mnáib aorpa
 puairge Ciopcam uainn ir a fúipeann
 puar go Muileann Óáitéarab.

XIX

Suan pan áit rin ní dual dáibrin
 ó épuar láime an bárrléidib
 cuirib tpeara tiuga teanna
 gimear gleaca ir gáimgréaca
 béapar peolmáe bréan ar bóirib
 o'éanaib íógpar táimnéala
 ir cuirpe ar bpuimrít bun a bíobbae
 éum a loimgrí lánéarpa.

XX

Ó o'iméig a ndaéab do éabibib élaip íéilim
 dob iomarcae aepaig dá éarnaib ar éar éigim
 tap iomae a bpaicim ar gallaib ag táitéilim
 mo éupaé éum reapaib na peanna an Sáirpéalaé.

XXI

Buinne map élaipim gan páeall gan párbpéirpe
 gan mupar gan meabál gan máirge pe háirgréabib
 ir gloimide gpadam an galata gnáitéabtaig
 map éirib fip Sáxan pe n-a ainn i o'táiméagab.

^a péim .i. buide (L). [This gloss seems to mean: go na péim .i. buide pe na péim.]

xviii, l. 3 puairgeor dóguib, m; map buair doíra, L, P. l. 4 puairgear coircam, m; buairpe cioéae, P; puairge ciopcam, L; a omitted, L, m, P; fúipeann, L, P; fúipeann, L, P; fúipeann, m; báiréarab, m. xix, l. 3 beanfuir peolmáe, m. l. 4 lánéaréaca, L, m. xx, l. 1 éilim, L, P. l. 2 dá éarnaib, L, m. l. 4 an peanna, L, m. xxi, l. 2 háirgréabib, m.

XVIII

In fury the champion, subtle by nature,
 Will, thanks to his swift course, with rapiers come
 O'er the wave of the Shannon like bright flash of lightning,
 And over the blue Daol¹ by salmon beloved;
 As payment to me for this musical visit,
 And a haven of stories for all our old wives,
 He shall drive from us Kirkham² along with his soldiers
 To Muileann Bháitéaraigh³ up⁴ in the south.

XIX

Nor have they a right to be left undisturbed there,
 Escaping the rage of the brave leader's hand,
 So he shall deliver full many a stern fight,
 Begetting fierce struggles and horrible shrieks,
 Which shall leave many corpses to rot on the highways,
 To feed birds that presage the shadows of death;
 And the rest of his foes he shall send running headlong
 With broken and shattered ranks back to their fleet.

XX

Since the death of the former battleoaks of Féidhlim's plain,⁵
 Whose abounding vigour guarded it in all emergencies,
 More than many whom I see exacting vengeance on the Galls,
 Sarsfield is for me the choicest knight for keeping up the tune.

XXI

Sapling incorrupt and free from empty boasting, as I hear,
 Void of pride, pretence, or pity in the midst of battle shrieks;
 The honour of the prowess-loving hero all the brighter shines
 From the way the men of England quake with terror at his name.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 151, n.³.

² The name seemingly of some Williamite commander in the county of Cork. If *Croiccam* of the mss. were a corruption of *Croic cam* (crooked Kirke), the reference would be to the well-known Major-General Kirke.

³ Muileann Bháitéaraigh, now Walterstown, on the Great Island in Cork Harbour. For the mills on the Great Island, see the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. iii, p. 54.

⁴ Vide Part II, p. 15, n.².

⁵ Cf. Part I, p. 69, n.⁷.

xxii

Ḑeað mmił a éairteal ḡaé peaétmáin ḡan rámhpaoran
aḡ riorcað bpear bpala ḡo calma enáimlaeðba
ip upaibe a ḡlacað map éaca pe hárbpaótar
naé clumteap a éairpe pe ḡairbe a nḡrámhpaobair.

xxiii

Uppann dá allaiñ^a an aicme pe dta ppaoeðba
naé cuiḡib a beapta ḡeað pealata a bpáta aopta
bíé lonnap a ḡlaice dá n-aéðumað i n-át baogail
pan ionaiñaið aco naé meaptar ḡo mbá baonna.^b

xxiv

Cum luimniḡ d'arḡain d'ppearadap dáim épaopaé
nié pa pañail ná ppaad le ḡáibéalaiñ^c
na dponḡa ba mapb ap maiðin i bpánpaonaiñ
pa n-ionḡantap tpealanña ón leaðarétaé lánpaobta.

xxv

Uppa naé caizil a éalann ap éápépeáétaib
pnaé pipeann le ppaepaieaét tapéta ná tlaitéanlaié
puilnḡéaé paḡairpe ip airtip i n-ápóppéipilnḡ
ionnap an flata cuḡ laḡpame lá d'éipinn.

xxvi

Ní hiomað ní pala ní baḡap ní báib bpéiḡe
ní cuiña ní capadap ceanḡail tap árbḡaolaiñ
cuḡ cumað na haipte pi ap m'airpe ná ḡráð éimnié
aét cuilleaiñ na ppaappan naé peaca aét a peáé ḡpéine.^d

^a uppanñ é [*lege* dá] allaiñ .i. cuið dá élá (L).

^b .i. an tan naé cuiñnið a beie na beaeta nó ḡo puḡ a máétaip é (L).

^c .i. 'Eipionnaiḡ (L).

^d et fórp naé ppaadap an bpaiepeað ḡo deoḡ (L).

xxii, l. 1 mmiłl, P. l. 4 an ḡrámhpaobair, m; a nḡrámhpaobair, P; a nḡ(p)ámhpaobair, L. xxiii, l. 1 pe ata, L. l. 2 ní cuiḡib, L, m; bpearpta, m; ppealata, m; péalata, P; bpáta, P; bpáé, L, m. l. 4 ionnaiñaið, m; nionnaiñaið, L; baona, P, m; baonað, L. xxiv, l. 2 naé ppaadap ḡáibéal(l)aiḡ, L, m. l. 4 ba mairb, L, m; bá mapb, P. xxv, l. 1 éalann, L, P; éalann, m. l. 3 árbóppéipilnḡ, L, P; áppéipilnḡ,

xxii

Though prepared for expeditions every week without a rest,
Clipping off his spiteful foemen with his brave heroic arm,
He ought rather to be taken as a prop in noble toil
For his never quailing at the fierceness of their bitter hate.

xxiii

Portion of his glory^a is that those with whom he is enraged
Do not comprehend his tactics, wise though be their aged seers,
By the vigour of his hand he smiteth them at danger's ford
At the very time he doth not seem to them to be a man.^b

xxiv

To ruin Limerick a greedy band of men rained down on it
Things the like of which have never been to the Gadelians^c known.
In the morning throngs of dead were lying stretched in sloping layers,
With their wondrous armour rent in pieces by the smiter's hand.

xxv

Chief who spareth not his body in the grievous plight of wounds,
Nor leads a life of ease, intent on nought but fruits and tender birds,
Firm in revelry and constant in the toil of mighty war,
Like the prince who brought relief to Erin once upon a time.¹

xxvi

It is neither spite nor anger, menace, nor pretended zeal,
Neither bribe nor friendship binding on account of noble kin,
That hath turned my mind to frame this poem, nor the love of aught
But the merits of the man whose shadow only I have seen.^d

m. xxvi, l. 2 *cumá ní*, L; *cumann ní*, m; *cuma ná*, P; *ceangal*, L; *ápōðaoðlaib*, P. l. 4 *peacapa rǵaib*, m.

^a i.e., part of his fame.

^b i.e., what time they do not think him to be alive, or that his mother gave him birth.

^c i.e. Irishmen, from Gadeli, a Latinized form from *Ḡaeðil*.

^d and I do not know if I shall ever see him.

¹ Tuathal Teachtmhar, king of Ireland; cf. Part I, p. 121, n.⁴; Part II, p. 22, n.¹; and Keating's History, vol. vi, pp. 242, 244.

XXIII.—ՕՆ ԾՏԱԼԱՅՍ ՏԻՆ

Օգոստեմբեր, 1691

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 353 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 116 (E); 23 E 18, p. 191 (E 18); 23 M 31, p. 11 (M); 23 O 39, p. 193 (O). Private Ms. by Píaras Móinséal (P); Los Angeles Ms. (A).]

Titles : Sir John Fitzgerald's Complaint of his failing followers, directed to David Bruader from Limerick, just at the said John's going to sea for France in Order to the Capitulation, in which voyage being attended by none of his ancient dependants to their Shame and perpetual Infamy (E, M, P); Síp Seon mac 'Eamunnn cct. (M) i.e. Sir John fitz-Edmond Fitzgerald *cecinit*. Síp Seağan mac D̄eapailt .i. T̄iḡeapna na Cl̄aonḡlaire, cct .i. an ḡeapán do éuir pé cum D̄aib̄iḡ uí ḡruabair nár lean bume dá coimḡur é ar ndul tap ráile do, Oḡt̄imber 1691 (A, m), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claoughlais, *cecinit*, viz., the complaint he sent to David Ó Bruadair about none of his friends or neighbours following him when he was going across the sea, October, 1691; Síp Seağan mac D̄eapailt cct. dá éapáin a luḡeao

I

Օն Ծտալայ րմ^a do éleaćtapa րmo րմոռար րóմam
 peappa aco ní leanann me ná d̄ir don րóր
 տարրաḡaireacć deapb̄ća doḡn̄im̄i ḡóib̄
 ḡo mb̄iaib̄ Sacpanaḡ dá d̄teap̄cair̄ter̄in ar̄iḡ ḡo րóill.

^a .i. an Cl̄aonḡlaire (M, P).

1, l. 1 րóմ, M; րeóմam, P. l. 2 peappa ar b̄iḡ, O, m. l. 4 ar̄iḡ ḡo deo, O, m.

XXIII.—FROM THE LAND WHERE I RESIDED

October, 1691

o'feaparb Éirionn doéuaib leir don Érainne ran [mbliadain] 1691 (O), i.e. Sir John Fitzgerald *cecinit* complaining how few of the men of Ireland accompanied him to France in the year 1691.

The Treaty of Limerick was signed on the third of October, 1691, and the transhipment of the Irish soldiers to the Continent began two or three weeks later. Sir John Fitzgerald had favoured this policy, and was disappointed at his followers not sharing his views. In O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, pp. 119, 120, we read: "Sir John Fitzgerald as disbelieving that good faith would be observed to his countrymen by their enemies, attached no value to the Treaty of Limerick. . . . Sir John accordingly influenced as many of his retainers as he could to emigrate with him, and 'went,' says his native Irish pedigree, 'to France, with the chiefs of the Gaels, in November, 1691,' where he finally died."

Metre: Gránpán— (u) a u u u a u u u í u 6.]

I

From the land^a where I resided and my fathers long ago
There have not been two, nor even one man, found to follow me.
Verified shall be for certain what I prophesy to them—
That the Saxons soon shall start to kill and slaughter them again.

^a Claonghlais, cf. Part I, p. 150, n.¹.

XXIV.—a caitibile dár tairgeas

October, 1691

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 353 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 116 (E); 23 E 18, p. 191 (E 18); 23 M 31, p. 11 (M); 23 O 39, p. 193 (O). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P); Los Angeles Ms. (A).

Titles: Dáibhí ó b'ruadair cēt aḡ f'neagha (A); f'neagha ó áé í b'ruadair aip (O); f'neagha ó áibhí í b'ruadair aip Sir Seaḡán mac ḡearaile (m); aḡ ro f'neagha ó áibhí h'í b'ruadair aip Sir Seaḡán et do éuir ina d'iaib é ḡo Carraic an Phoill (E, M, P), i.e. The answer of David Ó Bruadair to Sir John Fitzgerald, and he sent it after him to Carraic an Phoill (Carrigafoyle).

After the surrender of Limerick about 19,000 Irish soldiers left Ireland to take service in France. Of these about 8,000 sailed from Limerick, while the remainder took ship at Cork. The last division of the Irish army quitted Limerick on the first of November. "In a fortnight after Limerick was surrendered, the expected French fleet, under Count De Château-Renaud, arrived about the twentieth of

I

A caitibile dár tairgeara d'ioḡraip mór
ip caradap nár cealḡac ó éroiḡe ḡan ḡó
ḡear neamḡuraé pe realaḡ h'ib mo ḡnaoi ip mo ḡlór
ip maipḡ liom leaḡ aḡarḡa do b'ruim aip b'órḡ.

II

Ip deapḡḡa mo f'carapḡ riḡ ór c'riocḡ don ḡleo
c'réar m'earap do beir ceannapaé peam ḡaoib ran b'fóḡ
ḡar p'p'p'p'p'p'p'p' ḡom aite liom ná caoineap cló
na haicme rin fá ḡcairpeamne beir m'ín ḡo f'óill.^a

^a et ní ḡo deo (P).

i, l. 2 a éroiḡe, P, M; ó éroiḡe, m, O. l. 3 neamḡuraé, m; neamḡuraé, P; neamḡuraé, O. ii, l. 3 ḡo mba, m; iona aoiḡneap cló, m. l. 4 ccairpeamne, m, O.

XXIV.—BATTLEOAK FOR WHOM I ALWAYS

October, 1691

October at Scatterry in the river of Limerick, being eighteen men of war, four fire-ships, and twenty ships of burden, bringing vehicles, ammunition, money, and all other necessities of war. . . . The French fleet, being informed of the surrender of Limerick, returned within a few days to France, with deep resentment at their unexpected disappointment. There went aboard of them a part of the Irish soldiers" ("A Light to the Blind," pp. 190, 191). From the present poem we learn that Sir John Fitzgerald was one of those who went to France at this time, and that Carrigafoyle, in the county of Kerry, at the mouth of the Shannon, was the port of embarkation.

David Ó Bruadair criticizes severely the soldiers of Sir John Fitzgerald who did not accompany their colonel to France. He accuses them of riotous conduct during the war, and of ingratitude to him who, by his courage, had gained for them from the English at Limerick those terms of peace which they were now using to excuse themselves for abandoning their former chief.

Metre:—(1) Rr. I-VI, *Grúpán*: (u) a u u u a u u u í u ó
(2) R. VII, *Grúpán*: (u) a u u i u i u á u í.]

I

Battleoak for whom I always have evinced an ardent zeal
And an undeceitful friendship springing from a heart sincere,
Though thou hast deemed my face and voice for some time past
indifferent,
Sad am I that thou with back turned sailest from thy fatherland.

II

I must part with thee for certain, since that warfare's end hath come,
Which I fondly hoped would leave thee ruling near me on this sod;
Dearer to me were thine anger than the smoothest looks of those
Unto whom I now must needs be meek and humble for a while.^a

^a And not for ever.

III

Αν εαλβα^α δά νδεαῶαὶδὸ δουλ ἰδ ῖλιγε ἐὺμ πεοιλ
 ρδο leanamian ἰ n-anaeainn μάδ ἐρῖδ α δερεοιρ
 δον παγαίρνε δο ἐλεαῶταδαρ παν αοιρ δοῶδιδ
 ἀτά αιρεαῶταιν ἰ n-αιγεανταιβ na νδαιομε ρόρ.

IV

San pmalapaic δο leathanuig uim ἐρῖδ an ἐεο
 ρεραπαίρεαῶτ ní abaraimpi αῶτ ἰοῶβαιρτ βῶ
 an γεallamian ap maitimeaeap δο πρῖτ λιβ ὀδιβ
 πα δεαpa δυιτ ζαν ρεαπαίρεαῶτ na βυῖθνε ἰδ ρῶδ.

V

Ip marcalaḗ ap mapzaḗ δοῶίμπι an ἐόριρ
 leap hairgeaḗ na Saepanaiḡ ζαν ὀλιγε ζαν ἐόριρ
 Ip anaíreaḗ pe peanaḗap δά ρíne Seon
 ζο βρuiḡe παίρβρε παν αιρτιοζαλ nár líonaḗ ρόρ.^β

VI

Ó δ'earcapap ζαν αιρῖοδὸ ζαν innethom ὀριρ
 ná acpuing δουλ ap eaḗtpa le cloídeam im ὀδιδ
 aḗcwinḡim ap ἐαρῑanaḗτ an ἐοimḗde ἐόριρ
 ζαν βαρcaḗ ap biḗ ζο δεαζαιρπι δον ἐρῖδ pe beo.^ε

VII

Ó ceapadap cionta cloinne δῶβαὶδὸ Ἰuinn
 tappainḡ na cuinḡe ip tpuime δ'ῑάρ ἰ ζcoill
 ip maiḡ naḗ puil aḡ δουλ ἰ δερῑάτ δαρ linn
 tap παίρḡe λιβ ὀ βρυιδ an βράca ἐρυim.

^α εαλβα .i. βυῖθαν (P, M).

^β nár παḡa a milledn aḗτ an cionntaḗ (P, M).

^ε ετ ní βρυαιρ Ὀάιδιδὸ an ḡυιδε ρim (P, M).

iii, l. 2 δά μαεφυinn δαmḡ μά τρῖδ α ττοιρ, m; α τερεοιρ, 0; an
 τερεοιρ, P. iv, l. 1 pmallaipe, m; pmalaipe, O. l. 2 ἰοῶδap, m;
 ἰοῶδαιρ, O. l. 3 maitimeaeap, m; maitimeaeap, O; maitimeaeap, P.
 l. 4 deappa, m; ndeapa, O. v, l. 3 ainireaeḗ, m, O; δο ρíne, O. l. 4
 βρuiḡe, P; βράιδ, O; βραιḡαἰδ, m. vi, l. 4 δον τῑρ ρι, m, O. vii, l. 1
 ap δῶβυιδ, m, O. l. 3 α τεραῑτ, m. l. 4 ἐὺμ παίρḡe, m, O.

III

As for those who failed to go with thee upon thy seaward march,
And to follow thee through hardships into which they might be led,
The excesses they indulged in in the days that now are past
Have by no means been forgotten by the memories of men.

IV

In the wretched rout which lately spread such gloom o'er all the
land,
I do not call it dissipation, but a sacrifice of cows,
The very promise of forgiveness then obtained by thee for them
Was the reason why thou wentest on thy way uncheered by troops.

V

Proud and haughty in the market I behold that band of men
Who, without regard to justice, robbed the Saxons lawlessly,
John¹ is heedless of their talking, if he signs before he finds
Some flaw or other in the Article² which hath not yet been fulfilled.^a

VI

Since I now have neither riches, silver coin, nor golden store,
And have no longer any strength to go campaigning sword in hand,
I beseech the lovingkindness of the Lord of righteousness
That thou mayest to this land return alive without a wound.^b

VII

Since the sins and the crimes of the clans of Conn's mansion³ have caused
The loftiest pile⁴ that once grew in the wood⁵ to depart,
Woe be to him who neglects to escape in good time
O'er the ocean with thee from captivity's harrowing rack.

^a May no one but the guilty be blamed for it.

^b And David did not get his prayer.

¹ John Bull, the Englishman.

² By the first of the Civil Articles agreed upon the third day of October, 1691, the Catholics of Ireland secured freedom of religion. Three weeks later the English Parliament violated it.

³ Ireland, vide Part I, p. 41, n.⁷.

⁴ Chieftain; viz. Sir John Fitzgerald.

⁵ In the ranks of the nobility.

XXV.—AN LONGÛRISEAD

After October, 1691

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 159; XII, p. 21 (m); R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 117, copied from M (E); 23 G 24, p. 185 (G); 23 L 37, p. 179 (L); 23 M 31, p. 13, written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh (M); 24 M 4, p. 108 (M 4); 25 N 15 (N). British Museum, Add. 33567 (A). Private, Los Angeles Ms., p. 506 (Ang.); Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, copied from M (P).]

Titles: *Dáibhí ó Bruadair cēt.* (m); *longar langar 'Eipeann γ Dáibhí ó Bruadair cēt* (A); *Dáibhí ó Bruadair cēt. ar 'Eipinn dona Anno Domini 1691 aithil bopónrad peacaí a cloinne féin longar langar d' 'Eipinn ran mbliathain rin, Regnum in se divisum desolabitur* (L, M, N, P); *an longbhrisead .i. aithil do rinnead peacuíde a clainne féin longar langar d' 'Eipinn a n-October, 1690 (recte 1691) Dáibhí ó Bruadair cēt.* (Ang.), i.e. “The Shipwreck of Erin, composed by David Ó Bruadair on the misfortunes of Ireland in the year of the Lord 1691, viz., how the sins of her own children brought ruin and dispersion upon her in the month of October of that year: Regnum in se divisum desolabitur.”

This poem was popularly known as *An Longbhrisead*, The Shipwreck. It is

I

Le ciontaib na healta ag ar ballaó a gcluarthuigre
le ppiotal a leapa tan tairgēte a dtearlaiēte
pá mhionnaib an leabair dá leamainn ní uamán dam
an tuirpeam ro ar m'aire gur fearb an duanaireacēt.

II

Innhe ag gallaib ní maētnam dom ēuairimri
ir cunnail a geaingean ra gearadar buan gan reup
ní hionann ir clanna na n-annear ór ghuairpara
do riēpead a gceangal go pantuib le puinne fuile.

III

Ní hiongnad banba mearcuigēte an uama ēuil
do ēuitim ran aindeire i gceanaib a cuallaēta
rap ēirig dá caēuib ag caraō pe cpaōdtanaib
dā ciorpbad gan pīor ag ganēuib mar fuarapa.

i, l. 2 tán, P; tan, L; tuarlaiēte, P. l. 3 lámhainn, L; leamainn, P.
l. 4 pá an cēt., P; pá omitted, L, m. ii, l. 4 ceangal, L, m; cceangal,
P. iii, l. 1 an uama, P; an uama, L; an uama, m; i n-uam a cuil, A
(O'Grady). l. 3 ēirib, P, m; cūib, L; cūib, m 2; caēuib, L.

XXV.—THE SHIPWRECK

After October, 1691

so entitled in E, M, and Ang., and the word occurs in the following poem, *Ḑéac aonbriopaé peannaire*, R. vii, vide infra, p. 180. In 23 N 14, p. 144, a Ms. in the R.I.A., Michael óg Ó Longáin, the scribe, gives a list of Ó Bruadair's poems which he had not got. The last entry in this list reads *An lonḡbriore úb Ḑáibíó uf óruabair ḡ creibim ḡo bpuil an lonḡbriore rín aḡ Ḑonncaó ó Floinn a ḡCorcaíḡ*. Donnachadh Ó Floinn's copy is extant in Brit. Mus. Ms., Add. 33567.

In this poem David Ó Bruadair treats of the misery of Ireland after the departure of the Irish army in October, 1691, and ascribes all the misfortunes of his native land to the dissensions that prevailed among the leaders, and the insubordination of the irregular troops. Disappointed at the turn events had taken, he announces in the last stanza his intention of not writing any more poetry for the men of Ireland.

Metre: (1) Rr. i-xl, *Amhrán*: (υ) 1 υ υ α υ υ α υ υ ua υ υ
(2) R. xli, *Amhrán*: (υ) 1 υ υ 1 υ υ α υ ó υ.]

I

For the sins of that people whose earsense was rendered dull
To advice for their weal when redemption¹ was offered them,
I swear by the Bible this dirge that is in my mind
Shall be, I am sure, if I risk it, a bitter rhyme.

II

The success of the Galls² is no wonder at all to me;
Discreet is their compact, unbroken their friendship lasts,
Not like the sons of the women from whom I spring,³
Whose bond would, if pulled by a hair, be dissolved in bits.

III

'Tis no wonder that Banbha,⁴ distraught in the webs of sin,
Hath fallen through the crimes of her clans into misery,
For her hosts, I have learned, when they met with adversity
Were unwittingly bent on maliciously wounding her.

¹ Liberty.

² Cf. Part II, p. 50, n.².

³ The sons of Irish women.

⁴ Cf. Part I, p. 11, n.¹, and Part II, p. 49, n.³.

IV

Dá gcurtar i bpratainn gan fála gan ualléubap
an riorma rap éreanabap maiete gúirt Nuadac rir
dar linne ní peacaó a éur deaétsuigéte i nduanairpe
naé oirbheart meatac an margaó fuarabap.^a

V

Ní hionann ir aghallá an amail ran fuarḡairpe
éumileap teanḡa do éneapab ár dtuailḡineac
o'ionniar Sacran ir o'arm peacé pluagḡobal
ir cupata an peapab le ap beanabap buair ap bié.

VI

ḡé cuiréac i ḡcarcap na caḡurpab fuabpaéa^b
ir tuirm ḡac tpeapa ap a marbaó aḡ bpuacáirpeacé
o'puinnioim a n-eaḡna ir o'peabap a ḡcpuabóimioail
ir iomóa anam a hanaéuinn o'fuairclabap.

VII

ḡac ḡoile naé beapb na hairtioḡail fuarḡairpi
do cineac dá dtairbe ir o'peartab an tualangḡaig
do lingpeac a leacéumac ap aiteappac uaiḡneapa
dá bḡiceac a bḡacapa dealb ap buailteacárap—

VIII

O'imircib leanb ir mbanalḡpan mbuairḡearḡa
ó Šionnainn ḡo leaḡaim pá ainim aḡ ualḡartaiḡ
gan riolla ap bié eatarḡa ir paḡarḡa an puabóoilḡ
acé inneam an peartaiḡ ir fairpe na n-uairal rin.

^a má comhliontar é ḡ muna ḡcomhliontar (nḡearnaḡar, m) ní hiaó ir
cionnḡac (A, L, M, P, m).

^b .i. i Luinnneac (A, M, P, m, L).

iv, l. 2 Nuadā, L, m, m 2, P. v, l. 4 báineabap, P, m. vii, l. 2
tuailangḡeice, L; tuailangḡeice, P, m, m 2. l. 3 luigḡeac, P, L, m.
viii, l. 1 dionnarbaó a leanb, m 2. l. 3 ón puabóoilḡ, L.

¹ Ireland; Nuadha was the name of an ancient pagan god and also of several
early kings of Ireland.

² The number of nations represented in the Prince of Orange's army is reckoned
differently by different writers. Colonel O'Kelly, author of *Macariae Excidium*,
also mentions seven, viz., England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden,
Germany, and France (l. c. pp. 47, 129). J. O'Callaghan, the editor of O'Kelly's
work, counts ten, viz., English, Scotch, Anglo-Irish, Dutch, Swedes, Branden-

IV

Were the quarrel to parchment consigned without spite or pride
 And all that the nobles of Nuadha's field¹ spent on it,
 'Tis no sin, I opine, to indite in a poem-book
 That the bargain they made is no exploit of cowardice.^a

V

Not like the talk of the fool and the flatterer,
 Who rubbeth his tongue on the skins of our worthy chiefs,
 From an army of seven leagued nations² and England's wealth,
 Brave was the stand that obtained any boon at all.

VI

Though our fierce raiding warchiefs were cooped up in prison^b then,
 While the loud-roaring din of each fight threatened death to them,
 By dint of their skill and their hard mettle's excellence
 To many a soul they brought freedom from dire distress.

VII

Those whose stomachs can't stand these relief-bringing Articles,
 Decreed for their weal by the grace of Almighty God,
 Their wrongful reproof would have lit on some other void
 Had they seen all the poor I have seen in the cattlefields—

VIII

Children and women migrating in fear and dread
 From Shannon to Leamhain,³ bemoaning their misery,
 Having nought betwixt them and the rush of the bloody sword
 But the Mighty One's strength and those noblemen's vigilance.

^a If it be fulfilled, and if it be not fulfilled, it is not they who are to be blamed.

^b In Limerick.

burgers or Germans, Danes, Norwegians, French, and Swiss (*ibid.*, p. 340). Eight are mentioned in the Latin poem on the Battle of Aughrim, written by an Irish Jacobite:—

Emicat antierius campo pedes acer Iernus . . .
 Irruerat; sternit Batavos, Danosque trucidat,
 Impingit terræ Morinos, Frisiosque supinat,
 Et notos premit Angligenas, Scotosque repellit,
 Teutones impellit, Rhenique bicornis alumnos
 Conculcat refugos proiectis Saxones armis.

(J. Gilbert, *Jacobite Narrative, Ireland, 1688-1691*, pp. 275 et seq.).

³ Vide Part II, p. 13, n. ².

IX

An conaëclann cnearta leap leanað an fuainniment^a
 ip d'fúilíng peaé mannap i leapgaib luainneada
 cuíña gá geallað don garrpaib gluaip abur
 ní éuigim ó pantaib gur leaínap a geuaipet tap muip.

X

Gaé inéinn méarapaða méarap gan tpuailleað nié^b
 fuirpeaé pá beannaib an éannair puð buaða an gúipet
 máp ióðan do bpaéað gan faipbpe fuain go pe
 ní tulg ina pállainn dom bapaíail pteaðað anoir.

XI

Öronga oo deaéaib ní feaðap an geualabap
 go humal éum deabéa ran maéaipe ap mbualað an öpuim^c
 poineann a peaib an peaiað beag fuapaðap
 tug pilleað na bpearpan ó bpaetaig a mbuannaigéte.

XII

I ötiééib bpeap bpala géap anaipaeá puap map rin
 pipoetaib^d gan aipioétain éneapuiéte an éuaip tap goim
 ap nöpuibim an deataig na n-aice le fuaim an tpuip
 longapaib langapaib peaipib map pcuaine tpuð.

XIII

Öo lingeadap peaata aco an deapg ran uaine bpiope
 ó ionað na gleaca mo lapað le buaib éum enuic
 aét ionaímaib eaélainne an tpeabéaig ap luap do öul
 bað cuma an peap gpaapaið ap peaéain nó an pcuabaipe.

^a .1. an luét náp gaé cuíña aét an cáp do leanaíain (A, M, m, P).

^b .1. an deagluét do uíhluið pán pmaét tánuig et náp éaill ap éill
 ná ap éapaib puaiñ (A, M, m, P).

^c .1. an luét ag a paib púil le tiðeapnap agur náp pan dá feapaíñ
 (A, L, M, m, P).

^d pipoet .1. coínnaiðe.

ix, l. 1 fuainniment, m. x, l. 2 po, P: pó, m; pá, L; buað, A,
 L, m; buaða, P. l. 3 fuainn, P. l. 4 éuilg, m; éuillg, m 2. xii, l. 1

IX

The high-minded group^a who adhered to the good old cause,
And held out despite hardships on slopes that were slippery,
Though our fine youths were offered bribes here, I cannot conceive
In what way their journey o'er sea hath been foolishness.

X

Should a sober mind think to remain without spoiling aught^b
Under the horns of the power that won the field;
If known to be pure and his mantle without a crease,
'Tis no rent in his cloak for him now to submit, I think.

XI

I don't know if you heard of some people^c who humbly went
At the tap of the drum to the fight on the battlefield;
The brief spell of calm they enjoyed in their properties
Caused them to turn from the flag under which they served.

XII

Though to rest thus in hostile abodes be improvident,
They remain, nor discern the wound's cure from its violence,
And, when darkness draws nigh, at the sound of the armistice,
They break up in disorder and disperse like a flock of stares.

XIII

A band of them skipped o'er the fallow and lea-lands crisp
From the scene of the fight to the hills with cows shamefully;
But, when the corn in the harvestman's haggard is blown away,
'Tis the same to have swept as have grubbed for a little while.¹

αννιπεαῖ, L, P; αννιπεαῖ, m 2; ανεαραῖ, m. l. 3 επιου, m. xiii, l. 1
uaiene, L, m.

^a The men who did not accept a bribe, but followed up the cause.

^b The good men who yielded to the power that prevailed, and who had never disappointed the Church or a friend.

^c The men who had their eyes on chieftaincies, and did not abide to maintain them.

¹ Grubbing or clearing the surface of a field with a hoe, called a grubber, preparatory to sowing the seed was the hardest kind of farmwork. The sweeper had a comparatively easy task.

xiv

Nuníear na bpreartalað realgðlan ruaníneara^a
 náð ðuðigð ðon ðairmirr aét ðaítean a geyuac þa geyuð
 ionnar an aétta leaþ taéttað an t-uan gan ðoir
 i gcoinnuð an ðaie ðo þalaðar uaða an ppuiz.

xv

An nuníear þo ðanaim náð þatall i gcuairþligðið
 aét tupað agur tpeaðað agur taðairr gan þuað gan oir
 a n-oineað ðon aicme níor ðarþain luað an uir
 ðorinneað a gcepaðað þa gceapbað ó buaic go bun.

xvi

An cuimpearr Caiteann gá hairling ba uaðmaie^b
 ná an cuðað þe nðeaðaðar þlapair na þlaparðe
 upba ap ðalam ba tapð le tuata aco
 nó upba ap aþrac mun agarað a þuaie ap þoin.^c

xvii

Cine na n-aðað ó gllacaðar uallaðar^d
 muine ná maða níor ðaingean ap þuanna aco
 óð miongar ir mairg náð rmaðtuirg na buaicollaið
 þul ð'imðið a nðeaðað óð nðearcailð cum þuaðteaðair.

xviii

Óð gcuirpað an tpeanabean anairr a tpuagðerpuir
 þá þonnailð an earrpuirg nó i leabað an luain^e þi ðoir
 ba cuma ði garð na þreatan óð þuaðtairi
 nó Cuirpaðl ó Capa nó Caðal ó Cuallaðtairg.

^a .i. na ðeaððaoime þarántaíla þiaðmaþa þunáiteaða (M, P).

^b .i. luét miltte an toparð .i. na moðaið (M, P).

^c .i. ap muic nó ap þoin (ðaoire, P) a gcoinnarpan (M, P, m).

^d .i. an cinéal céaðna fðr (M, P).

^e luain .i. abað (L, M, m, P).

xv, l. 2 þuað, P; þuaie, L; þuað, m. l. 3 uirg, P, m. l. 4 þoin, L; þuin, P; bun, m. xvi, l. 2 le, m; þlapar, P. l. 3 tuata, m. l. 4 ná, Mss.; aþruð, P; aþar(þ)að, L, m; agarað, L, m; agarað, P; a þuaie, P; a þuað, L, m; uað, m 2. xvii, l. 1 naðrac, m. l. 4 þuaiteaðuir, L, P. xviii, l. 3 garð, P; garð, L, m 2; gupað na þr., m. l. 4 Capra, P, m 2.

XIV

A number of high-minded peaceful provisioners^a
 Who shared not the fight, but expended their ricks and herds,
 Like the law which the innocent lamb¹ was once throttled by,
 Dirtied the river above them against the stream.

XV

Those good men, I speak of, who never trod crooked ways,
 But kiln-dried and ploughed and gave without grudge or blame;
 Their bounty preserved not the price of an egg to them;
 They were robbed of their goods and were mangled from crown to sole.

XVI

That rabble of Catheads,^{b 2}—could sight be more horrible
 Than the rage into which those muck-shovelling slovens got?—
 A bull to each boor of them seemed to be ruining
 Land or the like, if he proved not his spite on cows.^c

XVII

When that tribe of plebeians^d had taken to arrogance,
 Neither woodland nor milk-yard was safe from their billetings;
 For their gnawing, alas, no one punished the rapparees,
 Ere so many had fled to the wilds on account of them.

XVIII

If an old woman spread out her wretched frame's linen garb
 On the top of an abbot's bed or under a bishop's feet,
 She might just as well be maltreated by British roughs
 As by Caireall Ó Cara or Cathal Ó Cuallachtaigh.³

^a The good substantial men of solid credit who supplied provisions.

^b Those who destroyed the fruits, i.e. the serfs.

^c On the pig or cow (sheep, P) of their neighbours.

^d The same set still.

¹ In the fable of the wolf and the lamb. ² Plebeians, cf. Part II, p. 42, n. ³.

³ These names are invented to show the poor old woman was plundered by those who should have protected her. It is as if we should say in English that the plunderers were Frank Friendly and Charlie Chum.

XIX

Uppaim an tragairet f6 éalañ do fuaéadap
 gé hongað a baðar i ngraðamailb uaétpraða
 rcpille na rcpairpeann dá mbappað uim rpuacaire
 do brippeað a plataimn le bata na buannaéta.

XX

Ir cuirbête an élaairet ap éeaétrailb do éuargaðap
 muirpear na meacan ip banna na mbuanaiðéte
 cuma ní féadap bíoð aitépear^a ap buaðlannailb^b
 tuilleað dá dteartar ní paða go luaiðféadpa.

XXI

Ionañailb aircip ríofg Sacpan gan fluaéúmar
 ó fiucað na ndéalb dá ndeaéailb beité rpuama rir
 uim ifeapn adamaip taca na huairpe rin
 do brippeað an balla le paða na puaðéuile.

XXII

Fán gcpuimne do leaéadap aingil na puacaire
 ag ronnað a leapa do féaénað ap uailbreaéailb
 turpar do éairg mo galappa guaraétaé
 pa uipe do gaðað ran gcalaité ri a geluanairpeaéte.

XXIII

An ruirpe^c gé paðað ap eaétrpa i n-uaétað rpuic
 ip inneall a éapað ó éeartar ap dpuacal rir
 a gpinnioll a éairipi ap féapailb na tuaimpe ri
 doéonnappe an earbailb iona paðadap uailb anoirp.

^a aitépear .i. milléan (P, M).

^b buaðlann .i. bpreiðioñ (L, M, P); má tuilleadap é, ionann aitépear
 7 milléan agur ionann buaðlann 7 bpreiðioñ (m).

^c ruirpe .i. rí nó róciðgearna (P).

xix, l. 3 mbapa(ð), m, L; mbappað, P. l. 4 brippeað, L. xx, l. 3 biað,
 P; bíoð, L, m. xxi, l. 3 adamaip, L, m; adamaip, P, m 2. xxii, l. 2 ronað,
 m. l. 4 pa éuire, m 2. xxiii, l. 2 éartar, m 2. l. 4 doéonnappe, m 2.

XIX

Respect for the priest they have stamped from the face of earth,
Though his crown was anointed in the highest of dignities,
If he hindered a stile-wench from going with an idle lout,
He was certain to get his pate smashed with a soldier's staff.

XX

With criminal banging this carroty crowd of men
And reaper-band whacked and belaboured cows viciously;
I cannot explain—let the judges be blamed for it^a—
I shall mention ere long something more of their character.

XXI

When the king of the Saxons fled without army-power
From the rage of the wretches who failed in their loyalty,
Round a hell full of horrors the wall then was broken down
By a menacing rush of the flood-tide of violence.

XXII

Through the whole world the fiends of the hellish pit spread themselves,
And urged proud men on to avoid what was good for them;
That tour of theirs caused my disease to become acute,
For their wiles found a ready acceptance in such a port.¹

XXIII

The king, though equipped for the venture with little stock,
Though the state of his friends was the very reverse of due,
From the depths of his love for the men of this island-mound²
Perceived from the East³ the distress they were in for him.

^a If they deserved it.

¹ The crafty suggestions of the devils were readily accepted by the proud.

² Ireland.

³ France.

xxiv

An fuilingið þearða d'aigne a þrúaðuiðge
 ó ðonarað an ðeaða ðo þagaia a luaiðmilleað
 tugi iorpað agur airðeað tpealania tuiarðge ið þið
 tap monðaið an mæra þa þearpa agá mbuaðailleátt.

xxv

ðuiðbe an ðeaða an tan d'airð tap þruað a þið
 ið cuipre na ðanða i n-anarað an þuarealta
 oiripeam agá níor labair an luamaipe^a
 ður þuipreað a þeapa^b þe þleaprið an ðuam ðo luett.

xxvi

Cuipear an caiteðile capðannað d'þuait an uile
 a iðe agur a aiteanta meapþuiðge uaið i ðeipoið
 ag toipmeape þaðaipe ið þeaðta ðað þuaðaipe
 ðar innill a ðapa þe harðam þuainne an ðiðt.

xxvii

I neitð na caipre ní þacaðar þuairc ap bið^c
 þní ðuðaðar aipe ðon ainn ðr ðluaipeaðar
 ðear míoðair a ðeaðape ðon ealða ðuairceaptauð
 ó þurðam ðað teallaið níor anaðar uair an ðluig.

xxviii

D'uipearbaið þaða na ðtaðarþar nuæþuæð
 þilear an t-aðair ðo macaið na þtuamaðta
 le þiuðaipe a ðtaiprið tap cpeaprið an ðualðara
 ðo ðuilleaðar aiðir mo mairð ið þuaraðar.

^a luamaipe .i. lomðreoið (L, P).

^b þeapa .i. long (m, P).

^c ðar leat (P).

xxiv, l. 1 ðaigne, L, m. xxv, l. 1 ag þið, P. xxvi, l. 2 meapþuiðge,
 L, m; meapþuiðge, P, m 2. l. 4 þuainne, P. xxvii, l. 1 þuairc, L;
 þuairc, P, m. l. 2 ainn, P, m. l. 4 þurðam, m; þurðam, P; Þurðam,
 L. xxviii, l. 1 ttaðarþað, L, m. l. 3 a ðaiðrið, L, m, P.

XXIV

The brave patient lord, intent upon snatching them
 From the rain's rage that threatened to ruin them speedily,
 Sent money and goods to them, soldiers and smiting arms,
 And came o'er the sea-crests in person to shepherd them.

XXV

When the flood in its proud course destructively broke its dams,
 And Banbha's pulse throbbed in the throes of deliverance,
 The skipper spoke not of delaying a moment's space
 Till his ship at the quay-side was moored with its passengers.¹

XXVI

The kind-hearted leader² set forth upon signboards then
 His prayer and his moderate orders through hate of wrong,
 Forbidding the rule and excesses of highwaymen
 Who were ready to ruin the basis of righteousness.

XXVII

They saw not a welt³ in the terms of that document,
 And they did not give heed to the name it proceeded from;
 Though meek the advice to the flock on the left⁴ he gave,
 They stopped not the looting of hearths for a single hour.

XXVIII

For neglecting the grace of these newly framed benefits,
 Which the Father⁵ rains down on the children of loyalty,
 By transgressing the limits of duty with violence
 They merited reproach, woe is me, and they got it too.

¹ King James landed at Kinsale, Co. Cork, 12th March [O. S.], 1688/9. In his Journal it is stated, "His Majesty's first care was to have the money, arms, and ammunition which he brought along with him from France safely landed and secured in the Fort of Kinsale" (Macariae Excidium, p. 296).

² King James II.

³ A defect.

⁴ The wicked, viz. the goats as opposed to the sheep; cf. Matt. xxv. 32-33. These words might also be translated 'the Northerners.'

⁵ God the Father.

XXIX

Níop fionnað i ptaipib na peanáð puaðoilte
 ġur ġeineað i bcalmham amail an ġuaine pi
 buipib pa mbeapra pá beapa ġo tpuailiġe
 cup cpoiċe i nġac baile inna peapaim map ġuaitċeantap.^a

XXX.

An ġuipeann tuġ peannail pa pañail naċ eualapa
 d'ġuipm a peacċta poċ ċarċairniġ a ġuaġarċa
 ón bċuipriġean bċpeabair leap peapað anuap a bġuil
 ip ionġantaċ ġlacaid naċ plaitċear a bċuapapatal.

XXXI

An cuipre naċ caigileað calla ná eualaipe
 ip d'imip a n-allaim^b ap acċpann tuaiplipe
 ó uprain ġac ana ġeac^a maiċmċeac i ġepuaðċoirċib
 ní ċuiġib luċt peapa ġur taipe do ċuapabap.

XXXII

I n-ionacċlann airġċe an bacaiġ pa buacċalla
 ġlobal ip eallaiġ ip apba an tpuaiġ do ġoib
 i ġcumann an ċaile do ċarċain tap nuacċar ċnir
 ip ionġnað ap leacaiċ ġan taprainġ a muanament.

XXXIII

Do ċuipeaim a ġcaibipne ġaba aġur puabaiġ pi
 le liopċacċ na hairċe ní capm^aail ġur luaċ ðam pċup
 i mionnaiċ 'p i n-earċainġe óp appacċaiċ cuan ip ċnuc
 mullaċ an taiipnġe ip beapb ġur buaileabap.

XXXIV

Ap ċioppuiġ an t-arm i nbeabaiċ dáp n-uapalaiċ
 pap cuipeað dáp bpeapaiċ ċum paipġe i bġuaplonġaiċ
 a bġuilingið peappana ap n-eaġlaiṛi d'ġuaċċ amuiċ
 ip d'iomalat beacċa na healt^a po anuap do ċuit.

^a acċt papfop ní beapnað peiðm leo (P).

^b allaim .i. clú (L).

xxx, l. 2 ċarċuipn- a p, L, m; ċarċuipniġ a p., P. xxxi, l. 1 coipe, L.
 l. 4 cċpuaðċoirċib, L. xxxii, l. 2 tpuaiġ, L, m, P. l. 3 map, L. l. 4 ap
 leacaiċ, L, m; a leacaiċ, P; a nuanament, P; a muaimment, m2; a
 muanamcċpú, L; a muaimme, m.

XXIX

Unknown in the stories of deep-read historians
Is the birth upon earth of a litter of such a kind,
Proud men whose conduct hath been the disgraceful cause
Of gallows erected like shop-signs in every town.^a

XXX

The men who abused thus in such an unheard-of way
The form of his law and derided his menaces
Are amazed that they have not obtained from the prudent king,
From whom every boon hath come, lordship as recompense.

XXXI

How that gang, who have hitherto spared neither coif nor pack,¹
But gambled in wayward contention their fame away,
From the Source² of all boons, who forgives even heinous crimes,
Could hope to find mercy is more than the wisest know.

XXXII

To make up for being plundered by beggars or servant boys
They kept robbing the poor of their clothes and their herds and crops;
While to tell how they loved a wench more than a wedded wife
It is strange a memorial has not been engraved on stones.³

XXXIII

To recite their quaternion⁴ of thieving and robbery
I think I may well cease, this lay is so wearisome;
In swearing and cursing by demons of ports and hills
The nail on the top of its head they have surely hit.

XXXIV

All our nobles who were by the army in battle slain,
All our men who were sent o'er the ocean in cheerless ships,
All the cold and exposure endured by our Church's priests—
The irregular life of that gang was the cause of all.

^a But, alas, there was no use made of them.

¹ Who spared neither woman nor man.

³ Cf. Part II, p. 22, rann vii.

² God.

⁴ Dossier.

xxxv

Ḑé t̃uḡamar amar ap aitéip ḡo tuairmeaé
na neíte tuḡ earbaíð na n-airtioḡal ruaiḡéte pe
ice mo ðearmað paða ḡo mbuailepinn r̃ppioe
doðonnape na ḡarmain peacám ḡan ruaimneaé.^a

xxxvi

Inniipíð palam ḡac faircé^b puanglaire
ḡo b̃puilíð na hairm p̃i aḡ taḡra a ðeḡuaḡépuéa
ḡan tiomna an peacétaire ð'eagair a n-uaim ḡan éiol^c
tuḡað dá aipe an té f̃eacmaíl ran uaim do ðilḡ.

xxxvii

Níl tuiple ná taitneaím f̃á ap f̃eamalað f̃luaḡ an f̃uip̃e
pe tuilleað aḡup ceaḡraéað ranf̃uim náḡ f̃uaiḡeara
ip miéíð baím f̃earað pe f̃eanmaíð f̃uaraéa
ip naé ionaím̃ar eaḡa^d ná eallaiḡ a luaé dom éiḡ.

xxxviii

Cine mo éapað dá meara ḡup ḡua mo ḡuḡ
táíð m'uilleanna ip m'earna na ðeap̃taíð le dua mo épuil̃
t̃ré éurp̃ainn a ḡḡap̃aím ḡé leaḡéiop̃p̃uiḡ lua mo p̃uip̃e
ní f̃il̃p̃inn an daðaím dá paḡaím̃ im éluanaipe.

xxxix

l̃ ḡeuiḡéte a maipe do m̃ap̃taím̃ ḡo buaballaé
ḡé é̃p̃iḡniḡ mo m̃eanma taḡaím̃ a ðeuaḡapea
culaiḡ ná capall do paḡmar an ruac̃air p̃i
ná oipeað an f̃app̃uip̃e pe b̃peacað ní f̃uap̃ara.

^a .i. na ep̃oáa ḡan ðop̃baoi (L, M, m, P).

^b .i. f̃ápaé ḡaáa f̃earaím̃ (L, P).

^c .i. ḡan éléim (L); ḡan élaoine (P).

^d .i. ap̃ḡar (L).

xxxv, l. 3 iḡce, P; ice, L, m; p̃ioḡaím̃, m 2; r̃ppioe, P; r̃ppioé, L;
r̃ppioé, m. l. 4 doðonnape, P; doðonnape ap ḡarmuim, m. xxxvi, l. 2
cp̃uaiḡépuéa, m 2. l. 3 ð'eagair, L; uaim̃, L; uaim, P; uaim, m.
xxxvii, l. 1 f̃luaḡ, P. l. 2 ranf̃uim, P; ranf̃uim, m, m 2; ranf̃uim, L.
xxxviii, l. 4 baḡtaím̃, L, m, P. xxxix, l. 4 pe, L, m, m 2; le, P.

XXXV

Although I have ventured to hazard a random guess
At what caused the rejection and loss of the Articles,
Look how long I've neglected to have a good fling at them—
I, who see all around me the looms left without a thread.^a

XXXVI

Every green-clad tract ravaged doth tell how these instruments¹
Are sadly complaining that void is the foreman's² will,
Which arranged for their weaving without partiality;³
Let him who betimes may from law stray take that to heart.

XXXVII

Not a slip or success that hath shadowed our country's host
For forty Novembers⁴ and more have I failed to weave;
It is time for me now to desist from such futile tunes,
Whose reward brings no treasures of corn or herds home to me.

XXXVIII

If the tribe of my friends believe that my words are false,
My elbows and ribs of my hand's toil give evidence;
Though the strength of my eye is half spoiled by their fall from rank,
I ne'er should have shed a tear, had I been a flatterer.

XXXIX

In the whirl of success, while it lasted victorious,
Though the slumber⁵ of news of them shook my mind mightily,
From the spoils of their onslaught not a horse nor a suit of clothes
Nor as much as a passport did I by my writing get.

^a The gallows without ropes.

¹ The gallows.

² King James II.

³ That had ordered the gallows to be used impartially.

⁴ The forty years and more. The earliest extant political poem of David Ó Bruadair, *Créacht do óáil me im áptac galar, was written in the year 1652; vide Part I, p. 26.*

⁵ Dearth.

XL

Sirim an ðearpað^a leaþ ceapað an ðuað ran ðuil
 ran bile^a do ðeannuiḡ le peannaib mo buain a bpuib
 rriopaið^a an tpeaca do ðearbðað i bpuarêpoiðcið
 ḡo ðtuillio þir ðanba malairt na duaine ri.

XLI

ḡé þaoilear dá raoirpe beit þearcair rððail
 im rciððarð aḡ raoi aco nð im ḡearpaþrððorð
 ór cpiðð di mo rciððocað ḡo peanaðbrðḡail
 þirip ðom rciððinn ar þearaib rððla.^b

xxvi.—ḡeað ainh̄biosað feannaire

October, 1692

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, xii, p. 97; xcv, p. 17 (m). R.I.A., 23 B 37, p. 19 (B); 23 E 14, pp. 51, 105, 122 (E); 23 G 24 (G); 23 L 37, p. 160 (L); 23 M 30, p. 24, with completion in 23 M 31, p. 21 (M); 23 M 47 (M 47); 24 M 4 (M 4). British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Title: *Ḋáibí ó bpuaðair ecct.* (all Mss.) ar ðoðuiðeaðar luðt miltte an topað ar na coingfolaið do rpiðð (M; al. rpið) tpeð mðrêrðcaipe an aðar neaibða a luimneað, October, 1692 (A, B, E, p. 51, E, p. 105, M, M 47, M 4), i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* on the ingratitude of those who spoiled the fruit of the terms obtained through the great mercy of the Heavenly Father at Limerick, October, 1692" (1694, M 47).

Ranns vii and viii are omitted in A, E, p. 51, E, p. 105, G, L, M 30, M 47, but are found in E, p. 122, M 31, and P. Their genuineness is proved by the conchlaun. The gloss in L on the first line of the poem shows that that Ms.

I

ḡeað ainh̄biosað feannaire nár þiar a ḡlún^c
 ip nár anacaib an eaḡlaip ná an þialðoðt uiað
 aḡ ðamnað na n-airciogal nár þiaðað ðúinn
 ḡo ðearbðta nif m'þearḡra pe ðia na nðul.

^a .i. an t-aðair, an mac, aḡur an rriopaið naom̄ (P).

^b aðt beaḡán ar na ropairif þór (M, P, m).

^c .i. peaðt n-aðrán (L), i.e. seven stanzas, vide Introduction to this poem.

xL, l. 1 ceappað, L; ceappaib, P. l. 3 do ðearbða, m. xLi, l. 1 rððuil ðam, m. l. 4 rim þirip, m.

i, l. 1 an þaraire, m, G (corrected to peannaire). l. 2 nár þiaðað, P, M; do þiaðað, A, G, m, M 47.

XL

I beg of the Craftsman^a who formed the cuckoo and gnat,
And the Champion^a whose Passion redeemed me from durance vile,
And the Spirit^a who melts the cold ice in frigid hearts,
That Banbha's men merit a different song from this.

XLI

I had hoped to live in comfort when our gentry would be free,
As steward or as petty provost happily with one of them;
But, since I am reduced to old shoes as the net result of all,
Finis be unto my writing for the men of Fódla's land.^b

XXVI.—AN IGNORAMUS OF A FLAYER

October, 1692

formerly had them. It reads, "peaóct n-abpáin [i.e. seven stanzas] of this more at large on page 33." There is a lacuna in the Ms. now between p. 25 and p. 36, Similarly the stanzas wanting in M 30 are supplied in M 31, originally part of the same Ms.

This poem is a continuation of the preceding poem, *Ue ciontaib na healta*, The Shipwreck, though it was written about a year later, and in E it is given as if it were the ceangal to that poem. The poet attacks bitterly those who were dissatisfied with the terms of the Treaty of Limerick. The particular person upon whom David Ó Bruadair vents his anger is not named, but he and his followers are said to have brought about the ruin of the country by their robberies, oppression of the weak, disobedience to ecclesiastical counsels, disregard of the teachings of faith, and neglect of their duties to God.

Metre: (1) Rr. i-v, *Áirpáin*: ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ ú
(2) R. vi, *Áirpáin*: (∪) ú ∪ a ∪ a ∪ í ua ∪
(3) R. vii, *Áirpáin*: (∪) ú ∪ ∪ ú ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ á
(4) R. viii, *Áirpáin*: (∪) á ∪ 1 ∪ 1 ∪ 1a á ∪
(5) R. ix, *Áirpáin*: (∪) 1a á a ∪ ∪ a ∪ ∪ í ∪ á.]

I

An ignoramus of a flayer who hath never bent his knee,
Who protected not the Church or the unselfish humble poor,
Though he goes about condemning the Articles we failed to get,¹
My ire in sooth is not directed against the God of elements—

^a i.e., The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

^b Except a little still to come about the rapparees [viz. the Poem xxvi].

¹ So P.M. Other MSS. read *do fíadaib dúinn*, 'which we obtained,' but cf. Poem xxiv, rann v, l. 4, supra.

II

But I wonder at His wisdom, at His prudence and His love,
And confess His ever-faithful mercy hath o'erflowed its banks,
Seeing that He hath not sternly sent to ruin us this year
A lurid flare of lightning or a fierce convulsion of the waves.

III

With brutal ribaldry yon render menacingly doth declare
That he will not go to Mass again until his poll grows grey ;
Not more prone to giving alms, he will not gladden a single face,
Because of the abatement¹ which hath docked his order's rule by half.

IV

He repents not of his wrangling with the Sovereign of the waves,
At whose will the ocean dries up in the winking of an eye ;
And much displeased is he that at the mere report of his great deeds
Banbha and her hospitallers² tremble not in every limb.

V

Brave as were the crowded ranks which with His rightful sufferance
Were hither drawn to bruise and crush us from beyond the sea ;
It is not the Saxon nor his allies that hath rent our troops,
But the groundless foul invectives of that fiend against his God.

VI

The cause which drove our gentry from us far away beyond the sea,
And quenched in deep dejection those who stayed behind beneath the
rod,
Is the constant booleying of some of our nobility,
And the ceaseless disobedience of men who took to plundering.

VII

The God of grace hath brought that shipwreck on the Fenian bands of
Fál
For the sins of him³ who was the cause and author of it all ;
I should not like to take my oath that the account of your upset
Will not travel far and wide and reach in time the ears of all.

¹ The cessation of the war or the Articles of relief.

² Ireland and her hospitable noblemen.

³ This person is nowhere more clearly named.

VIII

Các leap bpipeað bun ðac fialcána
 pðo íárpuið buinne an éipt le fialplámað
 do beápnac cuirp ip epuið an cia ip eláite
 acáib anoir fá feup ðo biaibeánað.

IX

Biaibeán pcpapaire ó d'ácpuið an coumbe a éár
 a éliar ná leanpa ná a dceagape aríp ðo bpad
 pa ðia cá haite ðam aíteape an pcaoimni pláip
 ná fiparán cailleac pa bpeapð pe ríð na nðipár.

XXVII.—DO CEALG MO COM

Circa 1692

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, xii, p. 351 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, pp. 14, 50, 115 (E); 23 M 31 (M); 23 M 47. British Museum, Add. 29614 (A). Private: Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).]

Title: Dáibíó ó bpuabair ece. (all Mss.). These four lines were written

I

Do cealg mo com ðo tpom le haicfoib
 airceap na ðcoðnac lonn do learpuiðeað pinn^a
 pnað paicim ap bonn pan bponn do éacuiðóip
 ðan eapbaíð ðan poðail acé moðaið ip maipcíuibe.

XXVIII.—IS DAIHNA CNEAD

Circa 1692

[Ms.: T.C.D., H. 5, 4, p. 146, a Ms. written by Eoghan Ó Caoimh in the year 1699. In this Ms. these verses occur at the end of a number of fragments of poems]

I

Ip daihna cnead an bpeacé po ap 'Eipinn oill
 pá ðallpmaçt bpeap tap leap dár élaon a cuing
 ðan daihna plaça að aipceab pceúme an fu<inn>
 acé clann pá peacé do pcap pa céile cuim.

^a .i. paopclann 'Eipeann an tan do dibeað iad i ndiaíð ríð Séamur, 1691 (M, P, E).

ix, l. 2 a cceagape, P. l. 3 ðam aðallam, P.
 i, l. 2 éuimð. l. 4 éile cuim^a.

VIII

Those who hitherto infringed the basis of each honest law,
And transgressed the bounds of justice by their devious attempts
To harm the property and person of the inoffensive man,
Are, since they have been disbanded, scoffing now at everything.

IX

The scoffing of a strapping scoundrel, since the Lord hath changed his
lot,
Who will not obey his clergy nor their teaching any more,
What greater need have I, O God, to answer such a blatant fool
Than the ravings of old women angry with the King of grace?

XXVII.—PIERCED HATH BEEN MY BREAST

Circa 1692

on the exile of the old chiefs of the Gaels and the confiscation and appropriation of their property by surly foreigners after the surrender of Limerick, according to the gloss in M, P, and E.

Metre:—Grúpnán: (u) a u u au u a í í.]

I

Pierced hath been my breast severely with full many a disease
At the journey of those gallant chiefs who laboured for our weal,^a
For in the land they loved to dwell in now so far as I can see
No one hath been left unrobbed or free from want but serfs and curs.

XXVIII.—A CAUSE OF GROANINGS

Circa 1692.

by David Ó Bruadair. If he did not compose them, the scribe, Eoghan Ó Caoimh, may be the author.

Metre:—Grúpnán: u au u a u a u é u í.]

I

A cause of groanings is this judgment by which mighty Erin lies
'Neath the sway of foreign Galls, to whom her yoke hath been diverged,
Without a prince's heir abiding 'mid the beauties of the land,
Having none but orphaned children parted from her bosom-spouse.

^a The noble clans of Erin when they were banished after King James, 1691.

XXIX.—*ḡáilte í ceallaig*

Circa 1692

[Mss. : Maynooth, Murphy, vii, p. 46; xi, p. 236; xcv, p. 21 (m). R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 42 (E¹) and a second copy, p. 137 (E²); 23 G 24, p. 342 (G); 23 M 34, p. 13 (M); 24 M 4, p. 138 (M⁴), Brit. Mus., Add. 29614 (A). Private Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P).

Titles : For the Honourable Sir James Cotter, congratulating his safe Return from England by a faithful friend who cordially wisheth him and his all Happiness both Spiritual and Temporal (M, E², P; a later hand has added in M *Ḍáilte ó ḡruabair cct.*); For the Honourable Sir James Cotter, Knight, congratulating his safe return out of England, *Ḍáilte ó ḡruabair cct.* (E¹, m); *Ḍáilte ó ḡruabair cct.* (G, M⁴) *ar éaáct an ruidipe Séamur mac Coitir plán ó Šacronaó* (M⁴), i.e. on the safe return of the knight, Séamus Mac Coitir, from England; *do Séamur mac Coitir iap mapbaó úrle ran mbliadán . . .* (G), i.e. to Séamus Mac Coitir, after killing Lisle in the year [omitted].

Sir James Cotter, of Baile na Speire, Co. Cork, killed the regicide, John Lisle, at Lausanne, on the 11th of August, 1664, and escaped. He was in England when his mother died in 1667. How long he remained there is not known, but he had returned home, already knighted, in 1688, in which year he married Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Plunkett, seventh Lord Louth, and Jane, daughter of

I

ḡáilte í Ceallaig ría rúp Séamur
roépaib rinn pe teaáct an trém
da éoiḡ tap linn plán a Šacpaib
mál naá plim do éapnaim céim.

II

Céim do learuig peaáct an ríḡḡeála
roo léanuig ppaatann paca an ḡríféara
an ḡéim dáir éeapc an ḡalḡaó ḡníméaáctá
ḡréimpe a deapc do éleap na epaoirḡéimne.

i, l. 1 *Ceall-*, G; *Cealla*, P, m; *ría*, m, G. l. 2 *roépuib rúp*, G. l. 3 *da éaáct*, P, A; *da éoiḡ*, m, G. ii, l. 3 *ḡalḡaó*, m. l. 4 *ḡréimpe a deapc*, P; *ḡréim pe a ppaapc*, G, m; *do éeap*, G, m; *do éleap*, P.

¹ This phrase, still current, signifies a very hearty welcome. The following incident recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1351 is probably the origin of the expression : “ William O Donough Moyneagh O’ Kelly [i.e., William mac Donnachadha Mainigh Ui Cheallaigh] invited all the Irish poets, Brehons, bards, harpers, gamesters or common kearogs, jesters, and others of their kind in

XXIX.—MAY OCEALLAIGH'S WELCOME

Circa 1692

Sir Luke Fitzgerald, of Tecroghan, in the County of Kildare (vide Rr. xiii-xv). The marriage articles are dated 30 July, 1688. In that same year he erected the monument, still existing, in the old parish church of Carrigtuohill. He commanded the famous *Dragúin Buidhe* under Lord Mountcashel in the unfortunate northern campaign of 1689, and was routed at Lisnaskea, 30 July, 1689. King James appointed him Governor of the City of Cork and the Great Island near it in February, 1690. In the campaign of 1691 he had a sharp skirmish with Captain Thornycroft at Bottlehill on the 30th of April. He was ordered by the Duke of Tyrconnell to cause Mac Cartymore's regiment of foot to march to the City of Limerick on the 29th of July. He held command then for King James in Kerry, and it was by his order that the mansion of Edward Denny, Esq., Tralee, was burned, 24th August, 1691. Being within the Articles of Limerick, Sir James Cotter remained in Ireland after the war, and died in 1705.

Metre: *Séabpað mór* (vide Part I, p. 119) and *Grúpn* in alternate stanzas. The accented vowels are different in each of the *Grúpn* stanzas. In addition, *Conchlaun* is observed throughout, i.e. the last word of one Rann is the same, in whole or in part, of the first accented word of the next.】

I

May Ó Ceallaigh's welcome¹ greet Sir James,
Glad am I the brave man hath arrived
Home from England safe across the sea,
Prince not feeble to maintain his steps.

II

A step that did good service to the just rights of the Royal Seal,²
And inflicted on the patent of the brewer's pack³ a wound,
Was the stroke by which the war-withe's daring exploit cut away
The ladder of their expectations from those greedy soldiers' wiles.

Ireland to his home upon Christmas this year, where every one of them was well used during Christmas holy Days, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their Departure, soe as every one was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty." Gothfraidh Fionn Ó Dálaigh's poem composed on this occasion has been edited and translated by Miss E. Knott in *Ériu*, v, pp. 50-69.

² King Charles II.

³ The Cromwellians; cf. *supra*, p. 21, n.², and the verses of Thomas Cobbes, quoted in Part I, p. 37, n.¹.

III

Ρέιμνιό ρρομήτα ναέ τυαρ τοιβέιμ
 τρυαḡ α ὀύιτḡε ιρ παοιλιό πέ
 ρονναέ ρυαιρς ναέ δυβ ρε θεοραιό
 ní τυρ an έυαιρς εολαιḡ έ.

IV

Έ ḡο μιρμιοέ δ'ḡιορς an αḡαρ νεάμḡα
 δ'είḡνιḡ ριυέα αρ ρυḡ α ḡεαρḡνάμḡα
 ι ηḡλέαρ ḡυρ ρευέ don mbiḡ α ḡεαρḡ τάνα
 ρḡά έιρ ριν τρις ḡο ρciob ḡο baile an báιρe.

V

βάιρe ροέλύ ρυḡ an ρυαναιό
 ρian α λάιμe ιρ buan αρ bun
 iomáin τυḡ ρeal ρυain ḡά ḡρionnpa
 ḡan ρeap ρmuail na έionnpa αḡ eyp.

VI

Cyp ρεέιμe an τia ρo ιρ τριαḡ ḡο Έοιτρεαḡαιḡ
 ρά νέλαιḡ ciao ní ḡiaḡpaiḡ ρopmabaḡ
 béiμe ιρ cian ρan ḡpiaḡ ρa ι ḡeoḡpom 'p ι ḡeion
 ḡpéamḡa ρiala an iapla loḡlannaiḡ.

VII

Loḡ náρ τpaocḡaḡ τnḡḡ na ḡpeallτaḡ
 iar n-éιττeacḡ Έpoin ceann ḡυρ ḡéin
 Séamup don líon ḡo έpiall tuile
 ḡnḡoiḡ τυḡ miann an ρuipe ρéiḡ.

VIII

An ρuipe ḡo ρéiḡ ḡ έáaḡḡoin έuipe na ḡcleap
 τυḡ ρiḡipeacḡ ρeéiḡe ιρ ḡéιρceapτ einḡe don ḡeap
 ionnpup naḡ τpéata méiḡ ná μioḡaipeacḡ ḡpeab
 τυḡ τiḡeal don té acḡ ḡéιρe α έoiḡḡ ι ηḡal.

iii, l. 1 τυαρ, P; τυρ, G; τυιρ, m. l. 2 παοιλεαḡ, P. l. 3
 θεοραḡ, P. iv, l. 3 ρḡυιḡ, G; ρḡυḡ, m; ρḡυḡ, P; biḡ, G; mbiḡ, P, m.
 v, l. 3 ρυan ρeal, G, m. vi, l. 2 ciaoḡ, P; cia, G, m; na ḡiaḡuiḡ, P;
 ní ḡiaḡpaiḡ, G, m. l. 3 beinne, G, m. l. 4 loḡlannaḡ, P. vii, l. 2
 n-éιττeacḡ έpoin ceann, G, m; n-μḡḡeacḡ έpomḡeann, P. l. 3 tuille,
 G, m. viii, l. 3 τpéaḡa, G, m; τpéata, P. l. 4 ρυαιρ τiḡbal (τιḡeall,
 m), G, m; τυḡ τeιḡiol, P.

III

War-tried soldier, free from all reproach,
 To meet him fills the poor around with joy;
 Cheerful fence, to strangers never dark,
 No vain resort of learned men is he.

IV

He with courage that was aided by the Heavenly Father's might
 Forced into a state of fury all his bitter enemies,
 And adroitly from the world removed the bull that led their herd,
 After which he whisked the ball home nimbly and so won the game.

V

A famous game the mighty hero won,
 His hand hath left a mark that long shall last,
 His hurling gained his prince a spell of rest,
 Nor left a smouldering foe opposed to him.

VI

The brilliant form of him who is the chieftain of the Coitir-clan
 No envious man shall e'er succeed in hiding under clouds of mist,
 His tribe in justice and esteem hath lived for ages in our land,
 The generous and noble stock descended from a Lochlann earl.¹

VII

Loch wherein the traitors' spite was quenched,
 Séamus of that race that roved the seas
 After the death of Crom² cut off a chief,³
 A deed which set his sovereign's mind at rest.

VIII

The sovereign whom he rescued from the chief Cú Chulainn⁴ of the gang
 Gave him an escutcheoned knighthood and land obtained by right of
 sword,
 It was neither fattened flocks nor the cajolery of bribes
 Gave this man his title, but the keenness of his blade in war.

¹ The Mac Coitirs are descended from a Danish chief, named Oitir, probably that Oitir, chief of the Lochlannaigh, who sailed from Loch dá Chaoch in 917 on an expedition against Scotland, where he was slain.

² Oliver Cromwell.

³ John Lisle, the regicide, who was killed by Sir James Mac Coitir at Lausanne.

⁴ Literally Cú na geleas, an epithet of Cú Chulainn.

ix

ḡalaḡ pe ḡríf uan pe hanḡḡann
 uppa laoiḡ naḡ tair pe tpeon
 a ḡnéite ip ḡrian i ḡelú na ḡcupaiḡ
 enú na ḡcliar dán cuḡaiḡ ceol.

x

Níl ceoloiḡe cḡpaḡ ná eaḡarḡaḡ laoiḡe
 ó Eoḡaill ḡo teopannaib páirḡe Ploinn
 naḡ pḡḡarḡa dḡḡan le peapḡadaiḡ pḡonn
 beoḡeaḡt an leoḡain ḡan ḡarḡaḡ tar toinn.

xi

Ṭonn tuḡ toḡḡar cuain dá éaoipeirib
 i ḡeríf ḡappaḡ cḡir a ḡloḡ
 áinear oll pe tḡiall na toinne
 tuḡ niaḡ lonn pe coille a cḡop.

xii

An ḡḡop leap íín an coimḡe cḡuḡnaoimḡa
 a loḡ ár pḡíimne a élf ḡan ḡniḡléine
 ḡan loḡ i ḡcloinn i mḡaoi ná i mainéapairib
 ap olc na ḡeríoc do dḡḡean mḡc Éamoinn.

xiii

Ṭo mḡc Éamoinn ip lám leapa
 lúb i pḡadaiḡ naḡ cuir cḡr
 inḡean an pḡíl pḡinn ó lúbḡmaḡ
 pá éíib élaoin ip úḡḡlan d'ár.

ix, l. 3 ḡnéit, P; na ccupaḡ, P; an cupaḡ, G, m. l. 4 cuibḡ, G, m.
 x, l. 4 beoḡaḡt, G. xi, l. 4 do coille a ḡḡop, G, m; pe coilleaḡ a
 ḡḡop, P. xii, l. 1 a ḡḡop, G; peap, m; leap, G, P. l. 4 dḡḡean, mḡc.,
 P; dḡḡean mḡc, G, m, xiii, l. 2 cuir, G, m; cup, P. l. 3 lúbḡmaḡ, P.

¹ Darling.

² Youghal, Co. Cork.

³ Fairche Fhloinn, the parochia or territory of Flann, is Muscraighe Uí

IX

To griffins warlike, to the weak a lamb,
 Hero-prop not gentle with the strong,
 Sunbright face that glows in knightly fame,
 Nut¹ of clerks to whom a song is due.

X

There is not from Eochail² to the borders of the land of Flann³
 A master of harmonious music nor a framer of a lay
 That is not bound to herald forth in verses full of melody
 The arrival of the lion safe and sound across the wave.

XI

Wave with flotsam for his noble tribe,
 In Barry's country⁴ be it duly known,
 Great delight on coming o'er the wave
 The brave knight brought its crosses to remove.

XII

May the cross whereon the sacred body of the Lord was stretched,
 With His breast by shirt uncovered for us in our wretchedness,
 In his children, wife, and manors, free from any hurt or harm,
 Shelter from the evils which befall a nation Éamonn's son.⁵

XIII

To Eamonn's son a helping hand is she,⁶
 The maid who never sets her heart on wealth,
 Daughter of the fair-haired Lord of Louth,
 Who grew with plaited tresses fresh and fair.

Fhloinn (Muskrylin), al. Muscraighe Mitine, a district extending from An Dribseach (the river Dripsey) to Buirneach (Ballyvourney), in the County of Cork. Ua Floinn, the chieftain of this district, had his castle at Magh Cromtha (Macroon), al. Caisleán Uí Fhloinn.

⁴ The baronies of Barrymore and Barryroe in the County of Cork.

⁵ Sir James was son of Edmond Mac Coitir.

⁶ Eleanora, wife of Sir James, was daughter of Matthew Plunket, the seventh Lord Louth. She died in 1698.

XIV

Օ' ար՛ an յոնորաւս սնալ շան ամբրե՛ծեա՛ծ
 յօ քրձի՛ծեա՛ծ շտտար՛ շտտա՛ շտտե՛նիլի
 Ծ' քար՛ շա՛ծ շուղս՛ շու՛ շան արլլ տե՛ն
 Բան մեկու՛նիւր մեկու՛ ծօ քր՛ու՛ na Երլանճե՛նա՛ծ.

XV

Էսքո՛ւտ a շոնիւր քեա՛ծ a քարճօմ
 քարսնեա՛ծ քլլեա՛ծ a քարք քե՛ծ
 Նկու՛նշեալ a ծեա՛ծ քարք a քաղքարս
 Ճեաճ՛ նար՛ քար քե մաղճնա՛ս a մեմ.

XVI

Մեմճլա՛նե an քրեմիւր շան տօլճ ձա՛լ
 ' ք ար Երքեա՛նա ծա՛ ձե՛լ na Երքարճար՛ն
 a քաղքարք քեա՛ծ ձեմ ձուճք քաղ ճրա՛ծնար
 Ծօ քրեանի՛ջ քե Տեանս՛ր մա՛ Կօւտիւր մ' քա՛լտե.

XVII

Բա՛լտե le քօրքմանն սամքե
 ծօմ քար՛ աօնու՛նե յօ մեկու՛
 քարսնա՛ն շան քարա՛ծ a մեկա՛ծna
 Օ na՛ծ մարա՛ծ քա՛նna Բա՛լ.

XVIII

Բա՛լտե ծմ քրօնե շան ձլա՛նե քօրքեմե
 ի նձա՛լ an կա՛ծ im ճու՛ն na՛ լիճե՛լի
 Օ ձա՛ծ ճե՛ տա՛մ տար՛ կնե ամու՛ն քրեմիւր
 նօր քա՛ջ mo ծօճքար՛ քիւր mo Եւնքրեմե.

xiv, l. 3 աճա՛ շա՛ծ, G ; Ծ' քար՛ շա՛ծ, P, m.
 քարսնա՛ն, P. l. 4 մարիւ՛ծ, G, P, m.
 l. 4 ծօճքար՛, m.

xvii, l. 3 քարնա՛ն, G, m ;
 xviii, l. 2 um ճու՛ն, G, m, P.

XIV

In unruffled peace she grew an innocent and humble maid,
 Pious, quiet, gentle, charming, ever prudent in her speech,
 And each tuneful tone of fame, without a single missing chord,
 Grew in her, the gracious fair-skinned heiress of the Plunket-clan.

XV

Bright her features, slim her noble waist,
 Calm the glances of her placid eye,
 Close her white teeth, straight her eyebrow thin,
 Maid whose heart ne'er loved a vacant face.

XVI

Pure love of the graceful chief whose fame hath never been impaired,
 And of all our clans who are his spouse's firm and constant friends,
 Her comely beauty, bright and loving, lighting my approaching steps,
 Hath given to my welcome to Sir James Mac Coitir extra strength.

XVII

I pile up welcomes with true love and zeal
 For him who is my fellow-countryman,
 From me who am without a friend this year
 Since the Fianna Fáil¹ have disappeared.

XVIII

May a welcome from my heart, proceeding with unerring step,
 Meet the hero, whom I never fail to mention in my prayers,
 Though I am beyond the border, absent from my friends a while,
 Yet my love hath never left the old home of my family.²

¹ The Fenians of Fál, i.e. the Irish army.

² This line proves that David Ó Bruadair was born somewhere in the neighbourhood of Carrigtuohill in the barony of Barrymore, Co. Cork. The name, O Bruadair, is not uncommon in this district at the present day, though often corrupted into Broderick by English speakers. Vide Part I, Introduction, p. xi.

XXX.—IS URÓRA CLÉIB

After 1692

[Ms.: R.I.A., 23 L 37, p. 49 (L), transcribed from the author's autograph.

Title: My observations upon the present things happening in this age (L). This poem is a complaint on the decline of poetry consequent upon the departure of the Irish chiefs. Sir James Cotter alone remained to carry on the old traditional hospitality due to learning. A note in L at the end of the second rann tells us: *Tuig supab é Dóthraigh Fionn ppiomúghar an dána ro*, i.e. "Understand that Gothfraigh Fionn is the chief author of this dán." *Dán* (art. metre) here glosses *pméir* *ip éigre* (vulgar poetry, i.e. the modern assonantal metres). We learn thus from this note the interesting historical fact that according to the tradition of the schools in the seventeenth century Gothfraigh Fionn was the first professional poet who wrote in the modern assonantal metres. There were two poets called Gothfraigh Fionn Ó Dálaigh, the former of whom died in 1387, and the latter in 1507. The latter is, it would seem, the one referred to here.

I

Ip uróra cléib gan éigre dóthrom ar bun
ip fuirceann gan rcléir dobéarað oiréirí cion
tar imioll ip méala ppéir a crota do dul
pa bfuilb gan gléar gaé pé ar a loirg a bup.

II

Geað trudaireacht gléir a bfeadaid forglá a bfuil
a3 pppiongar pe déanaid dhéacht i bpoalaid Scuic
ip furaide péire i bfeit na rocaille fir
naé tuigéar aét pméirip éigre i bporba Cuirc.^a

III

Dá dtigeað ie héinneac dhéar i geormalaét éir
i gcunnail i gcéim 'r i péimib pcoile do éur
iar dtuireadh an rcléir do adéarað pcuturra glie
ionnur a céille air péin naé doirce Dutch.

^a *Tuig sup bé Dóthraigh Fionn ppiomúghar an dána ro.*

II. l. 3 a bfeit.

¹ The Irish language, so called from Éibhear Scot, an early ancestor of the Gaels, cf.: Keating, History, vol. ii, p. 26.

XXX.—MY HEART IS BROKEN.

After 1692

At the end of Rann ix the poet remarks: *Críochnócað anoir maille peam bapañail do reálarib na hampipe*, i.e. "I shall now finish by adding my opinion about the events of this age." The events he refers to are, first some writings recently published, and secondly the transitory nature of all human glory, even such as that which Louis XIV was gaining by his victories. The poem is not dated in the Mss.; but it would seem to have been written some years after 1692.

Metre:—(1) Rr. I-VII, *Ámpan*: (∪) 1 ∪ ∪ é ∪ é ∪ o ∪ ∪ 1

(2) R. VIII, *Deibide*. This stanza has perhaps been wrongly incorporated in this poem by the scribe.

(3) R. IX, *Ámpan*: (∪) é ∪ ∪ é ∪ ∪ o ∪ ∪ ó

(4) R. X-XI, *Ámpan*: (∪) ú í ∪ ∪ í ∪ ∪ á ∪ ∪ á.]

I

My heart is broken at the absence of correctly written verse,
And of the gentle-minded folk who would bestow its due on it;
'Tis sad the beauty of its form hath vanished from the reach of sight,
While many here, though ill-equipped, are searching for it all the
time.

II

Nothing but the merest mumbling can the best of those attain
Who are striving now to fashion poems in the speech of Scot;¹
'Tis easy for their muse to blunder, knowledge now is so corrupt
That in Corc's land² nought but vulgar poetry is understood.^a

III

If anyone could write a piece of poetry correct in form,
Prudently embroidered in the style and metres of the school,
When the tale was told, a clever Scottie³ ycoman would assert
That its sense to him was such that Dutch⁴ could not be more obscure.

^a Understand that Gothfraigh Fionn is the first author of this *dán* (metre, kind of poetry).

² Munster, vide Part I, p. 120, n.¹.

³ Irish, vide Part I, p. 204, n.¹.

⁴ The sound of the Dutch became familiar to the Irish from the invasion of the Williamite army.

IV

Ó d'ímteig a cléiré dár géill an fopur go fuin
 p̃gup fíleata an té nár léig na gochara anoir
 ní éluimim pe héirneadh éiríocht eotara éoir
 ip ríoirpe réidh naé éarann oéar ap bíé.

V

Fuirgneadh cléirpe ip b'féileann b'foparfa i b'fop
 ip eulaig an tréada ip tréite d'fopraéat go huir
 mádh rpuéaire féarfa an té nó poéaire puir
 an bile rir Séamur faor mac Coirir a rpríoc.

VI

bile naé tréigeann tréite fopraile rir
 beiré foineanda réim pe réime ip bopb pe bpuiré
 mar éuilleadh le héactaib léirpe a éoilg fa éruib
 do éuibig don féile réidhteac oéair a bpuib.

VII

Adeir gliocar an traoḡail cé gur doirb an gúiré
 gur buille don baorpaib réad do bponnaḡ go bpuir
 aét tuigib an taoḡnoét féadar poéain a éuir
 gur cuirle don défearc baonnaét coéuigéte a éuirp.

VIII

Clon ní fíleap ó f'earc ndé
 ip maig adeir gur buirbé
 ní tuar tearc don té f'óirp
 do f'earc ndé ap a úioróilb.

iv, l. 2 léig.

v, l. 1 a bop.

vii, l. 2 bulla.

¹ Poet living in the east of the county of Cork. David was living further west at this time, most probably in the county of Limerick, cf. Poems xxxii-xxxv, infra.

IV

Since the bands which science used to yield to now have disappeared,
And he who never read the vowels is esteemed poetic now,
I do not hear of any pacts of payment for effectiveness
Between the Easterns¹ and a gentle knight² who ne'er rejects the
weak.

V

Edifice of clerks and woodbines,³ experts skilled in wisdom's lore,
Hill on which the feeblest flock finds fitting help in time of need,
He who roams in search of feasts or he who rolls expectant eyes
Finds the brave Sir James Mac Coitir is the man to set him up.

VI

Warrior who ne'er forsakes the traits which mark a man of might,
Calm and gentle with the gentle, with the haughty proud and stern,
Besides his other brilliant deeds of sword and hand he did his share
In helping bounty to deliver eight men⁴ from oppression vile.

VII

The wisdom of the world asserteth, gloomy though the saying be,
That it is a stroke of folly to be brisk in giving aught,
But the naked wretch who gets a cover for his skin perceives
The kindness which supports his body is a vein of charity.

VIII

Aught that flows from charity,
Woe who calls it moonless night,
No small pledge is his who aids
Poor folk for the love of God.

² Sir James Mac Coitir, for whom see Introduction to Poem xxix, *supra*, p. 186.

³ Skilful entwiners of verses, i.e., poets.

⁴ Eight literati of the well-known Blarney school.

IX

Na tpeit'epi rin dpeimear pe portab an p'ori
nae leigib luet beapla agur brotail na zc'ori
a de nime caomian ip copain zo deo
an te rin ip aonuppa dozeugete doib.^a Amen.

X

Siuob puigle naé paolaim gup deapbêa an bái
púnp caoilte na repibeann ra ap leaéaó map táib
tonn bsinne ap líne ran maibe na láin
d'pónn píete gup éfoblaic ap éapadap cáé.

XI

Clá Laoirig leap líonaó ó plaetar go láp
aḡ brúé cioréa na éiméioll, ḡcairmeaptaué áig
riu ppiḡbe éi éoiréce ní mairpe na ḡeáig
i bponne aoiré má épiócnaiḡ a n-abair an fáib.

^a Críochnócad anoir maille peam baramail do rceálaið na haimirne.

х, л. 3 φραοιδε. л. 4 ἐριοῦναιδ.

IX

The men who in spite of their weakness keep scaling the heights of
that prose,

Who allow neither upstarts nor speakers of English into their midst ;
O God of the heavens, I pray Thee, preserve and protect to the end
That person who now is the only prop of support that they have.^a

X

These words prove I do not think the explanation of the spread
Of those writings¹ which are being circulated is more sure
Since the floodtide of our nation, with his baton in his hand,
Hath complied with every fancy merely for the sake of peace.

XI

Of the fame of Louis,² filling every spot from heaven to earth,
As he crushes lands around him 'mid the roaring din of war,
Not an atom will continue to exist, when he is gone,
If the words the prophet³ utters be in point of time fulfilled.

^a I shall conclude not with my opinion of the news of the day.

¹ This probably refers to such writings as *Parlaimint na mBan*, which was composed by Domhnall Ó Colmáin (P.P. of Knockraha in 1704), in 1697, under the patronage of Sir James Mac Coitir.

² Louis XIV, King of France.

³ Isai. XL, 6, *Omnis caro fœnum, et omnis gloria quasi flos agri.*

XXXI.—*μιτήρ σοίχειμ*

1° Novembris, 1692

[Ms. : Brit. Mus., Eg. 154, fol. 83*b*, which was written by Edward O'Reilly, the lexicographer. In this Ms. the title of the poem is *Θάμβις υα θρυαθαίρ εκτ.* 1° Novembris, 1692. Unfortunately this Ms., the only one, so far as I know, in which this poem is preserved, is imperfect in several places, especially in rann xxxv, ll. 2, 4. The laws of the metre in which the poem is composed enable us to fill up the lacunæ of the Ms. with fair certainty in most other cases.

The poem is a panegyric on Mac Donncha Ealla, that is Mac Donogh, chief of Dúthaigh Ealla (Duhallow, Co. Cork). His Christian name is not mentioned in the poem. In the Catalogue Raisonné of Edward O'Reilly's Mss. (R.I.A., 23 H 1, p. 180) it is stated that the poem was addressed to "John, son of Donogh McCarthy," but this may be merely a deduction from rann x, l. 4. From the poem itself we learn that the person to whom it was addressed was the son of Margaret, a sister of Lord Muskerry (R. xxxiv). If the words *υα* (grandson) and *ιαρινθ* (great-grandson) in ranns xxii and xxix respectively are to be taken in their strict sense and not in the general signification of descendant, then his grandfather, possibly, was called Diarmaid, and his great-grandfather Cormac. We are told also that he was related by blood to the O'Briens of Dál gCais (R. xxiv), Viscount Roche of Fermoy (R. xxv), the Fitzgeralds of Aine (R. xxv), the O'Sullivans of Dún Ciaráin (R. xxvi), and the Butlers of Dún Iasc or Cahir in the County of Tipperary (R. xxvii).

Charles McCarthy, alias McDonogh, was one of the assessors for the County of Cork, appointed by a commission of James II, dated 10th April, 1690. As these assessors were chosen on account of their being men of great local influence, it is probable that this Charles (in Irish, Cormac) was the MacDonogh, chief of Duhallow. Lord Barrymore, writing to the Duke of Würtemberg on the 29th of October, 1690, says, "I have within these two days received a very humble

I

*Μιτήρ σοίχειμ ᾧ φίλ ἑCάρταιῃ
 ceimnlitpe ἑρύ ἑῖβιρ ῑιnn
 ὁ τά im ῑοθάιρ ἑνύιρ don ἑριανῑuil
 τύιρ ἀρ ὀτοθάιρ τριalluiḡ ῑinn.*

II

*Re coḡnac cláir aoibinn Ealla
 ἑαḡcaoinῑiḡ mo luit ὁ lḡ
 ὁρ ἑ a ῑῑῑῑῑ ῑ ῑῑῑῑ don ḡealḡῑán
 lup ἀρ ῑῑῑ ní ῑeacῑrán ὀḡ.*

1, l. 1 *μιτήρ σοίχειμ*. l. 4 *τύιρ*; *ῑinn*.

XXXI.—'TIS TIME TO GO WITH JOYFUL STEP

1st November, 1692

petition on behalf of Colonel McDonogh, chief of the country called Duhallow, between Mallow and the County of Kerry, and of another chieftain of a country called O'Callaghan, in order to obtain the protection of their Majesties. It is of very great consequence to draw over people of their quality and interest who will bring with them a thousand men and at least seven or eight hundred cows" (D'Alton, King James's Irish Army List, London, 1861, vol. ii, p. 689).

In the year 1585 the Annals of the Four Masters mention the contention for the lordship of Ealla (Duhallow) between Diarmaid mac Eoghain mic Donnchadha an bhóthair mic Eoghain mic Donnchadha and Donnchadh mac Cormaic óig mic Cormaic mic Donnchadha. As the published pedigrees of MacDonogh of Duhallow are all imperfect, I will give here the later generations of the pedigree preserved in 23 L 37, p. 259, a Ms. in the R.I.A., transcribed by John Stack from a Ms. by David Ó Bruadair. It runs as follows: *Donncað mac Corpbmaic mic Corpbmaic mic Corpbmaic mic Donncaða mic Donncaða mic Donncað mic Corpbmaic mic Donncaða na rcoile mic Diarmada mic Diarmada mic Corpbmaic Finn*, etc. In 23 L 37 the generations are continued up to Oilioll Ólum, but these can be found in Irish Texts Society, vol. xv, pp. 16-17, Nos. 111-84.

An account of the Mac Donoghs of Duhallow was published by Mr. Wm. F. Dennehy in the Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society for 1894, vol. iii, pp. 157-162.

Metre: *Séabnað al. réabnað mór nó pába*, vide Part II, p. 39.]

I

'Tis time to go with joyful step to Cárthach's seed,¹

The headlines² of the noble blood of Éibhear Fionn,³

Since a bright face of that race before me shines,

I shall now set out upon my journey's start.

II

To the chief who rules o'er Ella's pleasant plain⁴

In the light of day I shall bewail my wounds,

Since none of the white grain⁵ can here be found but he

For he doth know full well the herb to give me ease.

¹ Vide Part I, p. 28, n.².

² The Mac Carthys are the senior tribe not only of the race of Éibhear Fionn, but also of all the Gædhil.

³ Vide Part I, p. 51, n.².

⁴ Duthaigh Ealla, the barony of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

⁵ Nobles.

III

Mo liač léigpıoð, móran eile
 ð'uaiplıb Muıııneač ó nač maiρ,
 ʒo mac ðonnča an fuile map apopε
 muipε ár n-opéra ð'ačéopε < aıρΛ.

IV

Alaıð féapuaine mıeıε ðonnča
 deačpaıð ðán ðo buııne an buıρð
 bpač na ʒeliaρ ap épıð í Éıbıρ
 'p a čol pıaıı ʒan éıııđı ıııρð.

V

Nočεpαðpa ó ló cuıð ðom épéačεtaıb
 ðo čuıı čaomıanεa an čláıρ buıʒ
 má čá ʒo mbıa pceol nač pcaoilııı
 leop ðom čıa má čaolıııı cuıð.

VI

bloʒ ðom bpanııðán beıč pá mııoʒaıb
 čá meapa ðom beıč pa bρııı
 εuʒpað liopεa a lıb pa leaðán
 mo pčúʒ pεpıopεa ap beaʒán lııı.

VII

Alaıʒ ár bponıı εpııı a ʒεumııııı
 ceannap pεapııııı ó puapı pıað
 ð'aεpað an ðponʒ ʒo puııı póʒııaıł
 εpııı aʒ pııııı an póʒııaıρ ıað,

VIII

Pár na pıan ʒan pεčpııı pııpbeač
 ðo na pεčaıb póʒpaρ am
 čum a nuall óρ čáč ðo čanεaııı
 mo nuap páč a n-anεpuııı anıı.

ııı, l. 1 léıgııoð. ıv, l. 1 féap uaine. l. 2 deačpaıð ðan ðo buıııe.
 l. 3 Éıbeap. l. 4 éıııbeač. v, l. 1 ðo épéačεtaıb. l. 3 mbıað; pcaoil-
 pıııı. vı, l. 4 pʒuð. vıı, l. 3 pıııaıł. l. 4 a bpoʒııaıρ.

III

I shall send my cry of woe—since there are not
Many other Munster noblemen alive—
Unto the Mac Donncha of the golden hair
On whom the deadweight of my grief may be discharged.

IV

Mac Donncha's fields of pasture green decide a lay
Is due unto the scion of that bounteous board,
The herds of Éibhear's heir attract the gaze of clerks,
For his desire is never to refuse their ranks.

V

A portion of my wounds I frankly shall expose
To the hound that watches o'er the gentle plain,
For, even though I fail to tell the tale complete,
My gloom is satisfied, if I bewail a part.

VI

Portion of my torture is to live with serfs—
How were it worse to be beneath a millstone crushed?
The list of their deceits and calumnies has caused
The ruin of my throat by scantiness of food.

VII

Perverse is the friendship of our landed churls,
Ever since they gained the lordship of the soil,
Inflated with success and pride they have become
Sluggish in the sharing of their harvest crops.

VIII

The ways, deserted by the hum of faithful bees,¹
Proclaim unto the boors that now the time hath come
For them to raise a louder cry than all the rest;
Woe to that which brought about their tyranny.

¹ The Irish nobles then in exile.

IX

Áimrip uapóḱ cian ḡo ḡepuibpinn
 ap mo éorpán cuinḡ ḡo mbiaḱ
 'na bale b́án dá b́pút aḡ poḱaiḱ
 tán ḡo denút naḱ poḱainn pian.

X

Ní leamhainn leo pmioḡ ná pméide
 pmaḱḱ na b́peanntaḱ oipne ip epuaiḱ
 i n-am ḡeoin a nḡoḱ dom éiallḡoin
 oḱ na Seoin ap iappaiḱ uain.

XI

Oḱ Muirip mór maiḱḱac éamoinn
 Earcail íce an epéin 'p an epuaiḡ
 é naḱ deonpaḱ don éuain éneamha
 buain pe leonaḱ epiana ár epuaiḱ.

XII

Dá mbiaḱ an té i dḱpáíḡ lí ip clannḱa
 nó an éuib eile pór im ḡar
 epé piaḡail puḱḱ ponn dáḱ paḱbaḱ
 onḡ im uḱḱ níop baḱḡal daḱ.

XIII

bpoic pe páimain i n-aoip úcaiḱ
 bíḱ ḡupb anairḱ éiḡean dúinn
 apír ḡeaḱ bpeaḱ éiḡin opain
 léiḡim leaḱ leam éonaiḱ cúl.

ix, l. 1 uap ób. l. 3 poḱainn. l. 4 tán. x, l. 1 leamhainn. xi, l. 2
 earcail; epuaḡ. l. 3 éuan. xii, l. 3 poḱaiḱ. l. 4 ní baḱḡal.
 xiii, l. 1 páimain ann aoip úcaiḱ. l. 3 apír.

¹ John Bourke of Cathair Maohail (vide Part i, p. 88) and Sir John Fitzgerald, Bart., of Claonghlais (vide Part ii, p. 157), both patrons of our poet.

IX

I should hardly have believed in former times
 That there would be laid upon my wretched frame
 A boorish yoke to bruise it like a pale hard clod
 For that jealous herd that speaks not words of peace.

X

I should not even dare to nod or wink at them,
 Hard and heavy on me lies the flayers' sway,
 What time the chatter of their voices wounds my brain
 I grieve, alas, the Johns¹ are far away from me.

XI

Alas, the noble son of Éamonn, Muiris Mór,²
 A Hercules to save the wretched and the strong,
 He would ne'er have let the garlic-eating horde
 Venture to afflict a trithing of our land.

XII

If the chieftain who was settled in Tráigh Líf³
 Or the rest of them were living near me still,
 From the fitful laws, which almost drive me mad,
 There would be no risk of sadness in my breast.

XIII

My meddling with a spade, when it is fulling time—⁴
 However much I am in want of linen cloth—
 Again although it is a doom proves my need,
 I commit my case to my protective hounds.

² Sir Maurice fitz Edmond Fitzgerald of Caisleán an Lisín, who died on the 17th day of April, 1679. David Ó Bruadair composed an elegy on his death, vide Part II, pp. 172 et seqq.

³ Edmond Fitzgerald of Ennismore, Co. Kerry, son of John, Knight of Kerry. David Ó Bruadair composed his elegy also about the 6th of May, 1676, vide Part II, pp. 146 et seqq.

⁴ Tralee, Co. Kerry.

⁴ Cf. supra, p. 12, where David Ó Bruadair also refers to himself as a weaver.

xiv

Ḑé mað leabpán níor an aḡam
 iomða bpaiteoir bíor im éeann
 a lop íoca an bainne heappéa
 líonta áp laibne ip ḡeappéa <ḡeall>.

xv

Ó'earbuið ḡan m'eað caoin ná ceanntréan
 pán ḡcoill peolaim ḡaða pe
 poḡnát áp muin ó an ḡcuail enapað
 puail nað uið mo mapeað e.

xvi

Óm éuapðaið mionca pán muine
 le mileoið im luip ḡað lá
 iomða maipce i maol mo ḡualann
 pe taoib taile ním tualanḡ pta.

xvii

Ḑon laoið iappap ap éað coiðée
 ó nað cpeibteap aét na clúim
 nfl páð uaim i leið a péanta
 cluam ḡan cleið ip véanta óúm.

xviii

Ḑmáil Oirín d'éip na péinne
 puapap páopaið ippeað óḡ
 caiðe ip bile dúil dá n-aiðle
 bile búð ḡan paipne i pód.

xix

Óp éiḡean dúimn ḡeall do ḡlacað
 pip na ḡpfoðaið náp ḡann cáil
 cóip nað tuḡap taoð pe poiḡeall
 puḡap cpað ip comíteann dáib.

xiv, l. 2 bpaiteoir. l. 3 iota. xv, l. 2 pe. l. 4 muið. xvi, l. 4
 nsum. xvii, l. 1 laoi. xix, l. 3 coip na.

¹ This may signify not only his knowledge of Latin, but also his mastery of archaic Irish.

² The faggot-load.

XIV

Although I have not got a single booklet left,
 Many are the spies who lie in wait for me,
 When it comes to paying now for cream-shorn milk
 The full stores of my Latin¹ are of curt avail.

XV

Being without a quiet or a headstrong horse,
 To the wood I wander forth at every turn ;
 From the faggot-load my back is full of lumps,
 The rider² whom I carry almost breaks me down.

XVI

From my frequent visits to the wooded copse,
 Carrying a billhook in my hand each day,
 Many a mark is left upon my shoulder top,
 Neither can I bear the stiffness of my side.

XVII

Any lay that seeks from others a reward
 Is believed by none, unless it be a cluain,³
 Though I want not reasons for refusing it,
 A cluain without disguise must be composed by me.

XVIII

Like Oisín, when the Fenians all were gone,⁴
 A young and faithful Patrick⁵ I have also found ;
 Since they are gone who is there who should be more loved
 Than this gracious hero of unaffected ways ?

XIX

Since I now am forced to seek another pledge
 To replace these griffins, not devoid of fame,
 In order not to have to trust a lesser chief
 I seized a scion who is just as stout as they.

³ Vide Part I, p. 93, n.¹.

⁴ Vide Part I, p. 16, n.¹.

⁵ As Oisín met St. Patrick so I have met a Patrick in Mac Donncha. Mac Donnacha's Christian name seems to have been Cormac (Charles); see Introduction to this poem.

XX

Ó ro fáḡrao inn im eirmeaḡt
ealḡa ḡreaḡréiḡ na reop rlin
dom réir ḡan roc biaḡ an beaḡḡán
liaiḡ ár lot mo ḡealmáil ḡill.

XXI

ḡriaḡ an lonḡḡuirḡ ár liom éuirḡear
croiḡréiḡ eiḡ ar ḡeúil dom éia
leaḡḡaḡ ḡrom na ḡeual ar ééirín
ḡ'ḡonn beirḡ buan dom éléiḡín cḡia.

XXII

ḡ'ua ḡaḡ plaḡa raoipe ronḡoinn
re reanaireiḡ biaḡl ip ḡá
ḡan aḡt don eo ip ua ḡo ḡiarmaiḡ
maḡ leo a éḡua ní ciaréuiḡ <clá>.

XXIII

Ar mác líláiḡḡréiḡe ní máoiḡḡiom
aḡ mál Múḡcraoiḡ beirḡ na ḡnia
iomḡa leiḡ i ḡconḡra a éairḡe
ḡioḡ breip lonḡra tailce an cḡia.

XXIV

Ní máoiḡḡiom róḡ ḡé maḡ oirḡear
arḡéḡú éair na camnill éuain
na éḡuḡ raop aḡ rní ḡo roḡraiḡ
ar lí caop na ḡroḡaiḡ ḡuain.

XXV

Ná ḡuil bíocuinḡ uair ḡear Muḡḡe
maipe na ḡpeiḡ reolaiḡ rí
ḡré ḡuil na laoḡ lonn ó éine
conḡ ḡo ḡḡraoḡ ḡár láine lí.

xxi, l. 1 lonḡuirḡ. l. 3 leaḡḡaḡ. xxii, l. 2 biaḡl aḡt ḡá. xxv, l. 4
ḡḡraoiḡ.

¹ The castle of Kanturk.

² Or Diarmaid's descendant.

³ Or a vassal.

⁴ The Viscount of Muskerry. Donogh MacCarthy, Viscount of Muskerry, was

xx

Since that calm-faced flock, possessed of graceful steeds,
 Hath left me thus to pine away in wretchedness,
 This youthful chief will serve me now without a frown,
 My princely surety is the leech to heal my wounds.

xxi

When the chieftain of this camp¹ shall take my part,
 From my sadness he shall drive the clouds away
 And with a plaster cure the sores the loads have caused
 In order that my wretched chest of clay may live.

xxii

The heir of every chieftain's happy freehold lands
 In nature's course takes after his ancestral sires,
 But the salmon, Diarmaid's grandson,² stands alone,
 If they have got his blood, 'tis no dark share of fame.

xxiii

Of the son of Margaret I shall not boast
 That he is a sister's son³ of Muscraighe's prince;⁴
 There are many others in his charter-roll,
 Although that chieftain's power adds increase of light.

xxiv

Neither shall I boast, though fittingly I might,
 Of the harbour-light of Cas's⁵ noble blood
 Which in his freeborn form in ever peaceful streams
 As red as rowan-berries constantly doth flow--

xxv

Nor of the high blood of the Viscount of Fir Muighe,⁶
 Which conferreth beauty on his countenance,
 Mingling there with Áine's⁷ valiant heroes' blood
 Like the rushing wave, could fuller beauty be?

created Earl of Clancarty by Charles II in 1658, and died in August, 1665, his son Cormac (Charles) having predeceased him, June, 1665; vide Part I, p. 119.

⁵ Vide Part II, p. 47, n.⁴.

⁶ Fermoy, Co. Cork; vide Part I, p. 155, n.¹⁷.

⁷ Áine, formerly a possession of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond; vide Part I, p. 29, n.⁵.

xxvi

Puair ó bpeazán Dúna Ciaráin
cuirle naé díre pódgar <all>
air aġ ronnað ppaoid ip féile
lonnar laoid na ppréme éall.

xxvii

Cor ar riubal peal ór éigean
ní hairtear dul ġo Dún Iare
pionntreab do pcaoil ppué don tplámic
na épué éaom naé rámic <riare>.

xxviii

Ar ġaé pfoġċraoid i bponn Póola
aon péim páir buð pearann ġ<liað>
ġaé péit d'uaid na ppréim dá leanainn
'r ip céim cpuid pe ġceanpamn <cpiall>

xxix

A ráé d'iarinó d'ár ó ġCormac
caiteleoġan úr dán aob dair
d'árað leirpan búide ip beoðar
beirpeal dúime ár n-eolar air.

xxx

Do ééacé eanġuain ióét ip úrġné
innleacé ceoil ip ġcuirleann ġcuil
imriadað n-eac luaimneac lámpéan
cuailġneac pa bpeac cáinġéar <cuin>.

xxxi

Do ééacé innleiom uairle ip oirbeirp
ioðna puirpe ġo paé ndé
ġlac map Dónn ap ép'annaiġ éeolmai
ġoll do élannaið eoġain <é>.

xxvi, l. 2 pódgar plaid. l. 4 éall. xxviii, l. 3 ppréim. xxix, l. 3
buidé; beoðað. l. 4 buinn. xxx, l. 3 imriadaġ.

¹ Barony of Dunkerron, Co. Kerry, lordship of Ó Súilleabháin Mór; vide supra,
p. 44, and Part II, p. 237.

² Cahir, Co. Tipperary, of which Butler was the lord; vide Part I, p. 135, n.⁵.

³ From this rann and rann xxii the person to whom this poem was addressed

XXVI

From the dragon of Dún Ciaráin¹ he received
 An unexhausted vein announcing something great ;
 In him stimulating wrath and bounteousness
 Is the martial splendour of that noble stock.

XXVII

Since my foot must now needs travel for a while,
 It is no strain for me to journey to Dún Iase,²
 A brilliant tribe that hath poured forth a healing stream
 Which in his graceful body ends not in a fen.

XXVIII

If I were to trace from every royal branch
 That swordland held in Fódla's sod by charter right
 Every vein his race did weave into its frame
 Hard would be the task which I should undertake.

XXIX

A choice great-grandson, sprung from Cormac's grandsons,³ is
 This youthful battle-lion whose emblem is an oak ;
 Grace and vigour kept increasing with his growth ;
 'Tis lucky for me to direct my steps to him.

XXX

He united prudence, meekness, noble looks,
 Intelligence of music and of tuneful pipes,
 Skill in riding horses, powerful and fleet,
 Lord whose legal judgments are acute and grave.

XXXI

He united stores of noble rank and deeds,
 Offspring of a royal prince by grace of God,
 A hand like Donn's⁴ upon the tuneful music-branch,
 The Goll⁵ of Eoghan's clans⁶ is he for chivalry.

would seem to be Cormac mac [Donnchadha ?] mic Diarmada úí Cormaic MicDonneha.

⁴ Donn, son of Mílidh Easpáinne, drowned at Teach Duinn, off the coast of Kerry, on the occasion of the Milesian invasion; see Keating, History, II, pp. 80-86.

⁵ Vide Part I, p. 40, n.⁴.

⁶ The Eoghanachta of Munster, descendants of Eoghan Mór; vide Part I, p. 56, n.³.

XXXII

Tempered and refined was he in honour's forge,
 Defraying others' sorrows seems not strange to him,
 Accurately he directs his deadly lance,
 Such the chieftain's sway that ever doth increase.

XXXIII

If anybody asks me, I know how to tell
 What this pledge is worth who hath adopted me,
 Heir begot by chieftain, fitted for the task,
 Offspring of a highly favoured queen is he.

XXXIV

I cannot here enumerate his famous deeds,
 All but very few of which have left my mind,
 Because of what hath thus escaped my memory
 A crippled mass am I, condemned by cruel dooms.

XXXV

There is one among this gang attacking me¹

 From me a sniveller hath taken in sharp-voiced rage

XXXVI

Though heed should not be paid to his contentiousness,
 The incident which caused it is a source of pain;
 Every frown thy smooth and narrow eyebrow gave
 Let loose the bitter tongue of his iniquity.

XXXVII

Woe is me that they have gone o'er foreign bounds,
 Those men who under God were wont to give me help,
 For their absence now hath left me cattleless,
 A leading calf no longer treated daintily.

¹ The second and fourth lines of this rann are omitted in Eg. 154, the only Mss. containing the poem that I know of.

xxxviii

Alèt Sean do búrce dia dá d'ídean
 opeaċ peam d'áil ní raor ġo pe
 biað ġan ac ar p'óu a ċolèa
 mo t'otġba mac 'Donnèa òe.

xxxix

Dúinn má um ċopaċ ór cionn Anna
 d'uapmínáil a lor láime linn
 ní f'uil epé ór epé buð capċa
 pé peam pé ní p'capra rinn.

xl

Alitèim ar dia do aġur d'iri
 dá uprain biaðta na mboċt
 peimrri a bur ġan fall ġan poime
 'r tall ġo nġlur an ġlórpe noċt.

xli

Rann í Ċaoim má d'liġ ó Dálaiġ
 i ndán ġaċ aoin a lor lóin
 ġá c'óra do d'uil 'na ċapaid
 ionná dúin ġan ġanġaid ġlórpe.

xlii

Ó ġeallar pún m'eaġnaiġ d'innriri
 d'ua na d'epiaċ naċ taircioð ní
 d'orinnear lán ċnú do ċantain
 ġé tú ar lár a macpauð <mí>.

xxxviii, l. 4 d'ídean. l. 4 mo t'otġba mac.
 xli, l. 4 dúinn. xlii, l. 2 taircioð.

xl, l. 3 peimrri; fall.

XXXVIII

Excepting Seán de Búre¹ alone, whom God protect,
 A kinder face than his I never yet have met,
 Upon his castle lawn I shall not be refused
 Whatever the Mac Donogh leaves him to relieve.²

XXXIX

If I am moved by Anna³ most of noble dames
 On account of gifts of hand received by me,
 No clay is there, for clay she is, more lovable,
 I shall never in my lifetime part with her.

XL

I pray to God that he may grant to him and her,
 The two supporters of the feeding of the poor,
 Plenty without want or failure here below,
 And reveal them glory's light beyond the tomb.

XLI

If Ó Dálaigh owes, to pay for his support,
 A rann unto Ó Caoimh in every poem he makes,
 Why ought he to be more zealous for his friend
 Than I am bound to speak with undeceitful voice?

XLII

I promised to relate the secret of my grief
 To the grandson of the chiefs who ne'er stored aught,
 I have sung enough of song to fill a nut,⁴
 Although I am a month among their youthful bands.

¹ John Bourke, of Cathair Maothail, Co. Limerick; vide Part I, p. 88.

² The translation is uncertain and the metre corrupt (p6b : c6g6a).

³ Anna ní Urthuile, wife of John Bourke of Cathair Maothail; vide Part I, p. 88.

⁴ i.e. to fulfil all due. Cf. ní lán gac cnú don éprobuing, Ériu, v, p. 142; and supra, Part I, p. 182, R. cv.

XXXII.—*ḡeað scannail le daoimib*

Circa 1693

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 E 14, p. 130 (E) ; 23 M 32, p. 2 (M). Private, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal, containing two copies (P¹ and P²). E and P have been copied from M.

In all three Mss. the short introductory prose passage on the duty of praising benefactors is followed by *Ḍáibib ó bpuabair cct.* The poem is addressed to Anna ní Urthuile (Rr. III, vii), a lifelong benefactress of the poet's. She was the wife of Seán de Báire of Cathair Maothail : vide supra, Part I, p. 88, and Part II,

Ḍibḡib ḡac maiṛ a maoidaib ec ór maiṛ le dia a molað ḡ a mairṛ do moidaib epéaḍ uim naḍ molpaiḍe a epéaṭúirib do méir a maiṛḡnfoim ar a fion ḡ fór epéaḍ uim naḍ aibmheoḍaḍ an té do cúibeoḍaḍ a maiṛḡnfoima ḡ naḍ foillpéoḍaḍ iab?

I

*Ḗeað pcanail le daoimib pfoim a n-anabpḡibe
pan mairṛir doḡnib luḗṭ pcaoilte a ḡearṭa ḍóibpḡin
meapaim ḡup poimnte poimpe ir bapraḡóibḍe
a éabapṭaḍ caoim don tí naḍ aibmheoḍaḍ.*

II

*Iar ḡepaḗaḍ ḡac epaoibḍe paoipe i bpeapann fḡóla
ir ar ḍṭapraing na nḡpfoḍ ba linn ṭap beannailḍ bḡéna
do heapbaḍ^a pinn ḡo híriol anamḡineac
pá ama na daoipre aḡ riol ḡac pearnḡóige.*

III

*Ḗéar bpaḍa me ṭaoib pe pcaoimpre peanaḗḡṭa
nár ḍaimḡean ar ḡaoiṭ ná ar ḡimḡiḡ ḡairbpeoṭa
ní pacaib mo éliṛ pḡir í dom élanailḍ coimappan
a pallainn dá ḍpuim ḡup éfoḗlaic Anna ḍompa.*

^a eapbaḍ .i. ceapaḍ.

i, l. 3 bapraḡóibḍe, P². ii, l. 4 riolpaḗ, P¹ ; riol ḡac, P².

XXXII.—THOUGH MEN ARE ASHAMED

Circa 1693

p. 49. The poem is not dated in the Mss., but probably it was composed after the capitulation of Limerick. Rann vii is separated from the rest of the poem in M and E, and may perhaps have been written on a different occasion.

Metre : (1) Rr. i-v, *Grípán* : (v) a u u í u í u a u ó u
 (2) R. vi, *Grípán* : (v) a u u o u u o u u i u u ú
 (3) R. vii, *Grípán* : u ú u u ú u u a u u ó.]

All good deserves to be praised, and since God is pleased when He Himself is praised and His goodness extolled, why should not His creatures be praised for His sake in proportion to their good deeds, and, furthermore, why should not a man acknowledge and proclaim the good deeds of the person who helped him?

I

Though men are ashamed of recounting their miseries
 And the goodness of those who relieve their necessities,
 I adjudge it a point of pomp and conceited for one
 Not to acknowledge one's kind-hearted succourer.

II

After every free branch had been plundered in Fódla's land,
 And after our griffins had gone o'er the ocean's crests,
 I was committed in humble submissiveness
 'Neath captivity's hames to a whole breed of sourfaces.¹

III

Though long I have been to a ragged old coat reduced,
 Too worn to keep out either wind or rough icicles,
 My bosom found none of my neighbours to deal therewith
 But Anna,² who gave me her mantle from off her back.

¹ The Williamite planters.

² Anna ní Urthuile ; vide Part i, p. 88.

IV

An ðarðanað ðaoinται ϐaoilteað almnópað
 ip ppeartalað ríor ḡan ríðe pe ðreamaið ónna^a
 a matat ḡeað maiðte i mbriḡ ap ðuir pappair óirne
 ðo paðað ðon mír rin bíor ðon tpaḡartóirpaðe.^b

V

Óa n-abapað aoinneað rinnt ḡur palaiḡlóirpe
 labairt ap ḡnfoimaið paioite ðapar tpoðap
 mo ppeaḡra air ppióðeða i ḡepið ár peanmópa
 nað blaðap beite buiðeað ðon tí nað annaið pōḡnar.

VI

Máρ maρla beite popta poðumaið poimeanta puðað
 palmað poiðilleað poiρb pe muirpear ḡað úipð
 aḡ tabairt a poðair ḡan ðoðma ḡan tuirpe ḡan tpiúit
 leatpiniḡinn ðopair a hoipirḡ ní hupar ḡur piu.

VII

ḡeað dútpaðeðað pepúðaimpi m'ainðeipe ðóib
 ðo púil pip an noúðeap i ḡceannaið ba ðóip
 ðon ðuiniḡil map ðuḡnaið ðum peanma ip ðóit
 mo ðúram ḡo bpiḡpib ap Anna¹ ḡo póill.²

^a onna .i. laḡa (P¹); ona .i. laḡ (P²).

^b ðo ðomaoinðaið mópa mionca.

iv, l. 1 allamnópað, P². l. 2 ona, P². l. 4 ðon mír, P²; ran mír, P¹.
 v, l. 2 tpoðap, P¹; tpoðap, P². vi, l. 3 poðuir, P²; poðuir, P¹.
 vii. This stanza is separated by a line in P¹. It occurs independently in M and E.

¹ .i. Anna ní Upéuile.

² In P¹ these four lines follow, separated by a line drawn across the page—

biaðeað ðioð ppaolior ḡur láip an luð
 pḡur pñiað ḡan ðpið epoinnoirpað árap muc
 an tia aco bíor píopoiniḡ pēárpðe a ðtuḡ
 na ðiaið nað bíð ðoiððe ḡo ḡaiððeað ḡuirt.

IV

The cloak of this mild, gentle, loving, kind almsgiver,
 Who is constant in serving the weak without wearying,
 Though worthy of praise, seeing all she had clothed me with,
 Would pertain to that function peculiar to priestliness.^a

V

If anyone says it pertaineth to vanity
 To speak of the kind deeds of those who love charity,
 My answer in writing at the end of my sermon is
 To be grateful to one who oft serves is not flattery.

VI

If it be discredit to be pleasant, handsome, blithe and gay,
 Songful, cheerful, calm in bearing the demands of every class,
 Sharing wealth without moroseness, weariness, or jealousy,
 The office she fulfils is hardly worth a copper halfpenny.

VII

Although I explore them my wretchedness earnestly,
 Hoping to find in them chieftain-like qualities,
 To help me in singing the praise of my gentle fair
 They will probably still leave to Anna¹ the care of me.²

^a i.e., to great and frequent communications [a play on the double sense of the word, *comdoin*, communion and favours].

¹ i.e. Anna ní Urthnile [vide Part I, p. 88].

² In P¹ four lines follow. Most probably they do not belong to this poem. They may be translated thus:

A biadhtach among them imagines a mouse is a mare,
 And a pigsty's round bulk is a mountain without any end,
 But the generous man is the better for all that he gave,
 For he never shall know after that what bitter want is.

XXXIII.—IS PAOA LIOM ZO DEARÛĒA

Circa 1693

[Mss. : R.I.A., 23 M 30, p. 42 (M). Private, a Ms. by Piaras Móinséal (P); a Ms. by Seán Ó Dreada (D).]

Title: *Óáibh ó Bruadair cct.* (M, P). In this poem David Ó Bruadair laments that, owing to the absence of the Irish chieftains in Flanders, he has to pass his life in a Babel of foreigners, exposed to the cruel exactions of a hearth-

I.

Iʳ paða liom zo deapbēa 'r iʳ lánbʳónač
 don aicme rin a bʳacamaipne lá ap coṁḡap
 eačtʳač na bʳeapačon aʳá i bʳlónḡap
 rap cealḡač pan mbaile aco le ʳáinṁeolaiḃ.

II.

Óám acʳuinneac im aice aniuḡ na ʳápleoḡain
 le ḡcleacʳainnpe le macanap beič áipleoḡac
 pe hapḡioḃ an ʳeallaiḡ ʳi ḡac ʳʳáč nóna
 mo ḡapbēuile ní heaḡal liom i láin Óuul.^a

III.

Áčcuinḡim ap eaḡnaṁ an áʳbčóṁačʳaiḡ
 leap balbāč lučʳ bappačair na báibleoine
 zo bʳaiceappa zo ceannapač na ḡḡnácčóḡaiḃ
 an ealba iʳ áʳ n-airḡčeačne enáinleoinʳe.

^a A hearth-money man.

i, l. 2 bʳeacamaipne, D. ii, l. 1 am aice ʳi, P; aniuḡ omitted, P.
 l. 3 zo ʳʳáč, D. iii, l. 4 n-airḡčeačna, D; ne omitted, P.

XXXIII.—WEARY IS MY MIND FOR CERTAIN

Circa 1693

money man, named Odell. The Odells were foreign planters settled in the County of Limerick. One of them, John Odell, was High Sheriff of the County of Limerick in the years 1678 and 1679, during the persecution caused by the supposed Popish Pot.

Metre:—*Grípán* : (v) a v v v a v v v á ó v.]

I

Weary is my mind for certain sad and utterly forlorn
Thinking of the band of chieftains whom I saw in comfort once,
The heroic exploits of the manly hounds in Flanders now,¹
And the many of them wounded here at home by swoons of death.

II

If to-day those mighty lions were in power near me still,
With whom I was accustomed to disport myself without restraint,
I should not live in fear lest every afternoon my rugged quilt
Might be seized and held by Odell^a for the money of this hearth.

III

I beseech the wisdom of the Great Omnipotent, by whom
In former times the haughty hordes of Babylon were stricken dumb,²
That I may see that flock of chieftains ruling in their loved abodes
And behold my cruel robber suffering from broken bones.

^a A hearth-money man.

¹ The Irish army, which had followed King James II to the Continent, distinguished itself specially in the campaign of Flanders against England.

² The confusion of tongues at the building of the tower of Babel (Gen. xi, 1-9).

XXXIV.—IS LIACETAIN LEASUIĞTE

29^o Julii, 1693

[Mss.: Maynooth, Murphy, x, p. 351 (m). R.I.A., 23 O 39, p. 195 (O); 24 M 4, p. 128 (M). T.C.D., H. 1, 18, fol. 4 (H).

Titles: *Ḫáibh̃ ḡ bhrúadair cēt. map ġnátuġaḡ ap lárinnéac̃ta* (M, *lárinneara*, m) *Sir Seán mh̃c ġearraile .i. tıġearna na Claonġlaire i ġcaē Landen* (M, *Landon*, m) *aġ bhrábant i b̃rlónḡpar an 29 lá do July, A.D. 1693, ip̃ ep̃é na ép̃ḡḡac̃t inrañ eaē éac̃ḡna fuair an Seán p̃eáim̃p̃áib̃te op̃ḡ ñḡḡipeac̃ta* (M, m); *Ḫáibh̃ ḡ bhrúadair cēt. do Sir Sean mac ġearraile ap̃ roñ a ġairġe a ġcaē Landen aġ Brabant an 29^o lá do July, A.D. 1693, na b̃ruair̃ p̃é ep̃é na ép̃ḡḡac̃t rañ eaē p̃m̃ op̃ḡ ñḡḡipeac̃ta* (O); i.e. "David Ó Bruadair *cecinit* in commemoration of the heroism of Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of Claonġlais, in the battle of Landen at Brabant, in Flanders, on the 29th of July, A.D. 1693, in which battle the aforesaid Sir John obtained a grade of knighthood on account of his bravery." The date, 29^o July, 1693, is the only heading in H, the author's autograph. The battle of Landen was fought on the 19th of July, 1693, O.S., that is the 29th of July, 1693, N.S. As David Ó Bruadair's other poems are dated according to the old style, the 29th of July in the title of this poem may represent the date of composition and not the date of the battle. It was at the battle of Landen that Patrick Sarsfield was mortally wounded.

Sir John Fitzgerald's early career has been dealt with before; vide Part I, pp. 138, 180, 184, and Part II, Introduction, p. xx, et seqq., also pp. 154, 166, 206, 218. In 1686 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Major-General Justin Mac Carthy's regiment of foot, and in 1689 he became Colonel of the same. With it he served at the siege of Derry in that year. In June, 1691, he fought hard to withstand De Ginkle's army on its advance against Athlone. At the siege of Limerick he was obliged to give way to a Frenchman who was, according to D'Usson, "more versed in the science of defending fortified places." Being royalist rather than nationalist in sentiment, he approved the acceptance of the articles of Limerick

I

Ip̃ liac̃tain learp̃uġte ap̃ éiac̃ do éap̃aḡpa
an p̃ian po leaēar ġup̃ buaiḡ t̃ú an lá
ap̃ ġliac̃taib̃ ġar̃ba d̃p̃iannaib̃ ḡeap̃b̃ta
ip̃ iad̃ p̃eac̃ lap̃air̃p̃i aġ luac̃uġaḡ a lár̃m̃
a p̃eiac̃ na p̃anna po d̃p̃iaḡ na nġearpaltaē
d̃p̃iaḡ ġo p̃earḡa ip̃ fuair̃ cl̃ú an lár̃p̃
iap̃laēc̃t m̃ac̃aire a m̃bliac̃ḡna ḡ éac̃annaēair̃^a
ḡia ġan m̃ap̃la ḡḡḡ buanuġaḡ pl̃án.

^a ut fertur et m̃ap̃ b̃p̃eāġ é ñf̃ ḡḡm̃pa ip̃ b̃p̃eāġ é.

1, 1. 1 an p̃ian nap̃ eaēuip̃ le buac̃cl̃ú an lá, O; a ēp̃iaēp̃ip̃ éalma ḡ ġluair̃ éuġaim̃ tair̃ġ, m. 1. 2 ġliac̃ētaib̃, O, m; luac̃u, and so in all such endings, v.g. buañuġ, puar̃ġl̃ú, p̃tuam̃uġ, ēpuall̃l̃ú, éuap̃ḡḡ, H. 1. 3 d̃p̃iaḡ, O; p̃ear̃paḡ, H, O, m.

XXXIV.—A LECTION TO CURE

29th of July, 1693

and the transference of the Irish army to France. He sailed from Carrigafoyle towards the end of October, 1691, but he complained that he was disappointed at the fewness of those who accompanied him. Yet their numbers were sufficient to form a regiment, known as the Régiment de Limerick in subsequent campaigns. He was appointed colonel of this regiment, and with it he fought in various parts of the Continent, acquiring "glorious renown in Normandy, Germany, and Italy." He distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Landen or Neerwinden, 19/29 July, 1693. William III of England was defeated in this battle by the Duc de Luxembourg. De Ginkle, another old adversary of Sir John's, was drowned in the subsequent flight. After this battle there was a report current in Ireland that Sir John Fitzgerald had had an additional degree of nobility conferred upon him. What that degree was is not stated definitely. In the introduction to this poem it is said he received an "order of knighthood." This cannot mean merely that he was made a knight, for his father, Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, had already been created a baronet about 1645, and he had succeeded to his father's title in 1666, or at the latest in the spring of 1667. In the poem itself the additional degree of nobility is referred to as *ia plaóct maócaipe* (an earldom of the battlefield). Perhaps some rank in the French nobility is meant. David Ó Bruadair did not attach much importance to the rumour, as is evident from the note which he appends to the last line of the first stanza of this poem. After the battle of Landen we find Sir John Fitzgerald serving in Italy with the French army under the Maréchal de Catinat from 1693 till 1696. When peace was concluded between Louis XIV and Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy, he returned to the North, and is said to have fallen in the battle of Oudenarde on the 11th of July, 1698, in which battle Major-General Nicholas Fitzgerald was also mortally wounded.

Metre:—(1) Rr. i-III, *Áirpán* :

(∪) 1a ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ a ∪ ∪ ∪ ua ú á
or more briefly : 3 {1a ∪ a ∪ ∪} ua ú á

(2) R. iv, *Áirpán* : (∪) á 1a ∪ ∪ 1a ∪ ∪ é ∪ ∪.]

I

A lection to cure the deep gloom of thy friends

Is this spreading report that thou wonnest the day
Against the rough ranks of those resolute bands

Who had quickened their hands to put thee to shame.
O shield of these parts¹ of the Geraldine lands

Who didst stand like a man and win battle-renown,
And didst buy on the field an earldom this year,^a

May God long preserve thee exempt from reproach.

^a *Ut fertur* and if it be false, it is not my falsehood.

¹ The estate of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais was the only portion of the former extensive possessions of the Fitzgeralds in the county of Limerick then remaining in Geraldine hands.

II

Ա ըրիւթիւր ձեանարից րարբար անբառն
 Ծ'արրմա հեւեքած իր բսւիծեանիւ Ծ'բար
 միւս իր մեանմա Խար իր Խարբար օրտ
 Եւեք բաւ ճրածան աջ բարեւոյցած ա յեւիւր
 Ի Ծերար նա մեծիւր բի ըար յօ Բբաւեարբա
 ճրիւս Ծօ Լեան աջ Բսւամոյցած Բեւիւ
 նա Բբաւծօն մաջիւծ բի Ի Ն-Իրաւեք Ե'աւարծա
 իր Իս Դան աբսւոյց ար ըսարծոյցած Իծ Ծեւից.

III

Շրիւլլ Եան Եարցբար ա հիւշիւծ եւեքարան
 Իւծբիւծ անամս Բսւոյնիւր Նար
 Եւար աջ բաւմեւր Բբաւեքա իր Բեանուեք Լիծ
 րիւսբար Ե'արեքար Դան Երսւիւլիւցած Ի Ծերաւեք
 ար ԾԵԻԱՇԵ Եւմ Բաւե Ծուր Բաւ Ծօ Ե'բարբար
 աջ Իրրարիւծ Եարբ Իր Բսւծ Բարծիւր Ծաւծ
 ան ըլիւծ Նար ըսանցաւ րիւծ Ծա նա Կարբաւց
 իր Իս Բե Ե'բարբար ան սար իւծ Եւեք.

IV

Եւեք Բսւարբան աջ Իրրարիւծ Ծօ ըսանաւար
 ան Եան րար Լիծ Ի րիւս Լիւն Ծ'եւմոյց Ծսլ
 իր Եան Բաւծա Նաւ Իսրան յօ Ն-Երբցե ա Բսր
 Լա րարբար Եւ ա Երբարնա նա Եւանցարբ.

II, l. 1 բսւիւլիւ, H, m. 1. 2 բարցլաւ, O, m; բարցլաւ, H. 1. 4 մաջիւծ, O; աբսւոյն, O, m; ըսարծոյցած Ծարծ, O. III, l. 1 Եան, H, m; Երաւեք, O; ա հիւշիւծ եւեքարան Երիւլլ Ե. Ե., O, m; Իւծբիւծ, H, m; անամս, H, O, m; Բսւոյնիւր, O, m; Նար, m. 1. 2 Բեանուեք, H. 1. 3 Բաւ, m; յօ Եարբար, O, m, with gloss Եարբար .i. friendship, m. 1. 4 րիւծ, H; Լեւ, O, m; Եւեք, m. IV, l. 1 Եւեք Բսւարբան, O, m. 1. 2 Եւմոյց, H, O, m. 1. 3 Բաւծա, H; Իսրան, O, m.

II

O powerful lord who shalt foster the weak
With the rest of thy exploits of wide-growing fame,
Their hope and their courage shall be and remain
Thy advancement in rank while redeeming their plight.
In command of these towns in the west may I see
The sun of thy cheek, as it humbleth the pride
Of these insolent hounds who usurp thy estate,
By thee rendered powerless and begging all round.

III

When thou shalt resolve to depart from abroad,
Full many a fair modest face shall draw near,
Clerks chanting speeches and blessings upon thee,
Directing thy steps without fail to the shore ;
When home thou art come, there shall be on the watch for thee,
Seeking that mercy they little deserve,
Those who cleaved not to thee on the day of the Rock,¹
When they gazed in the hour of thy weakness on thee.

IV

In their weakness shall they then come seeking thy aid
Who refused to go west on the sea-road with thee,
And may others more valiant than they arise here
To serve thee, O Lord of the Claonglais,² one day.

¹ Carraic an Phoill, Carrigafoyle in Kerry, on the southern shore of the estuary of the Shannon, the port from which Sir John Fitzgerald sailed for France with only a small portion of his followers; vide Poem xxiv, supra, p. 161.

² Vide Part I, p. 150, n.¹.

XXXV.—α τεαῖταιριῶε να γεαυαλταιγε

Circa 1693/4

[Ms. : H. 1. 18, the author's autograph, in which it follows the preceding poem, Ἰρ λιὰῖταιν λεαυιγῖτε, with no other title than "The ensuing lines were composed in answer to a false message." The false message, which purported to come from a lady of the Fitzgeralds, was a request for the return of a cloak she had

I.

Α τεαῖταιριῶε να γεαυαλταιγε ρα ηαῖαιῶ ζαν ῥιῶιγ
 νί ἐραυεαμαῶιῶ α η-αβαρῖταιῶι mun βπειῶm αουῖαιρτ
 α παλλαιννίῶν δά ηγεαλλῶδ ρί δο ῖαῖδζ μαρ ριυῶ
 ἱρ θεαρῖβ λῶνν να αραῶδ ἀρίρ ναῖ ραῖαῶδ α δῶιλ.

II.

Μο ῖαιρτζ ῖοιῶῖε ρεαραῶ ρῶνν δον αἰῶλῶνν ῦρ
 λεαρ δῶιῶνν ρῶνν ἰ δεαρεαῶνν βῖῶ ζαν ρειῶῖρρε αμῦm
 αἰῖρῖρ δῖ να ῖαρῖβλαῶιῶ μάρ αῶμαῶ δῶιῶνν
 ναῖ ζλαεαμαῶιρ ζαν αῖηγεαλ ερῶιῶνν ὁ αη μαῖηρε μῖῶιῶ.

III.

Νά μεαραῶ ρί ζυρ βαρραῖβαῶιρ νά ζρεαῶαν ἀρ ζεῶιρ
 νά τεαῖτε ααρ ρερῖβ δά μῖαρεῖαμαῶιῶ να ραῖῶῖρρεαρ ρῶῶ
 γεαῶ ααιρ αταῶιῶν ὁ ααραιρῖνῖγεαῶ μο ῶεαῖλῶῖτε εῶιλ
 νῖορ ῖεαρεῶῖτεῖγεαῖτε ζο ηῶεαῖαιῶ δῖοῶνν δῶλ ρῖλλτε ἰ ρεῶιρῶ

IV.

Ατά δ' ῖεαῖυρ ζηῖοῖῶ να ηαλζῖρῖοῖζνα ἱρ ααιῶῖρρεαῖ ερῦ
 ἱρ δ' αἰαῖλλῖῶεαῖτε να ηαῖῖεῶιῶζῖ 'ρ δον δαιῶῖρρε α δῖῦῖῶ
 ἱῶ βατα βῖῖτε ναῖ αεαρ ἀρ ζελῖ ρε ρεαῶῖαῖβ ρῖρτε
 ζυρ θεαρῖβ λῶνν νάρ ῖεαῖυῖζ ρῖ βειῖτε λεαῶῖαῖ ρῖοῶ.

ι, l. 1 γεαυαλταιῶι. l. 2 αῶῖῖρτε. ιι, l. 1 ῖοιῶῖε. l. 2 α τεαρεαῶνν βῖ;
 ραιρῖρ α μῖῖρ. l. 3 * αῖῖλαῶι: αῖμαῶ. l. 4 ζλαεαμαῶιρ; ερῶιῶνν; μῖῶιῶ.
 ιιι, l. 3 ααραιρῖνῖοῶ. ιν, . l. 1 ηαλζῖρῖοῖζνα; ααιρῖοῖῶ. l. 2 βαἰαῖλλῖῶεαῖτε.

XXXV.—MESSAGE-BEARERS OF THE LADY GERALDINE

Circa 1693/4

bestowed on the poet. The lady in question was doubtlessly Lady Ellen Fitzgerald, wife of Sir John Fitzgerald, of Claonghlais. She survived her husband, and was still living in 1702 (vide Part II, p. 167).

Metre:—Gmádhán: (∪) a ∪ í ∪ a ∪ í ∪ aó ∪ ú.]

I

Message-bearers of the Lady Geraldine¹ of frownless face,
I believe not what you say about the thing of which she spoke,
If she promised thus to give her little cloak to such a Tadhg,²
She would never, I feel certain, try to get it back again.

II

The noble lady's parting with me is a lasting woe for me,
She who grieved to see me without food or plenty within reach,
As its deathlay tell her, I should, if I have the wherewithal,
Not heed any but a real angel from the gracious maid.

III

Let her not imagine that my plea is folly or a joke
Or undue encroaching on that wealth of hers at which I gaze,
Though weak am I, since the abasement of my kind protective friends,
I never grumbled till I failed to strut enveloped in a cloak.

IV

So perfect are the actions of this noble queen of brilliant blood,
So instant is my prayer and such the poverty in which I live,
That though in truth my breast is not a block to bear the strokes of
flails,
I'm sure she never did approve of my being treated shabbily.

¹ Lady Ellen Fitzgerald, wife of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, vide Part II, pp. 166, 167.

² An Irishman or a Catholic, vide supra, p. 97, n.³.

XXXVI.—Ἰεαὸ εἰδεαν पुलанг

9° Martii, 1693/4

[Ms. : T.C.D., H. 1. 18, fol. 13*a*, the author's autograph. The only title prefixed is "Composed y^e 9th of March : 93." This is the last poem we have

I.

Ἰεαὸ εἰδεαν पुलанг uille a ὑεριαλλ ανυαρ
 ὁο ἡνείτιβ ἡυριτε an ἐρυννε a mbliadna im buaic
 ní béapla bhyrte ap biē ὁο piall mo pтуam
 aēt mé ἡan epuyr ὁο cuyrpeaō ciall im ὅuam.

II.

Níl éipeaēt dom i ἡcumaiō ciaēt mo nuap
 ὁ'έip na ὁpoinḡe dile i ἡcian ὁoēuaiō
 mo léan aniuō na pyp ap iappaiō uaim
 naē démeaō ἡut mo ἡuib dá bliacelaiō ἡuayr.

i, l. 1 uile. l. 2 um buaic. l. 4 mé.

XXXVI.—ALTHOUGH I NEEDS MUST BEAR WITH

9th March, 1693/4

from David Ó Bruadair, who died about four years later, January, 1697/8.

Metre:—Grínpán: (u) é u i u i u ia u ua.】

I

Although I needs must bear the weight of the bitter fortunes of the
world

That in varied forms are falling down this year upon my head,
'Tis not any faulty language that hath rent and spoiled my wit,
But the absence of the wealth that would put sense into my muse.¹

II

I have got, alas, no vigour left for forming friendships now,
Since the dearest friends I had have gone away to distant lands,
'Tis the absence of those heroes that hath left me weak to-day,
For with them my oral voice was never fearful of its risks.

¹ No one esteems his poetry because he is poor; cf. Part II, p. 20, R. II, and *calaín ip maoin ag purúearaí mo céille, Céirt an Mheadhóin Oidhche*.

CORRIGENDA

[Minor cases of omission, or misplacement of diacritical marks, have not as a rule been included in the following list. They were due mostly to oversight, but often to too strict adherence to the spelling of the Mss. Their correction offers no difficulty.]

PART I.

- p. 4, R. v, l. 1, for ḡpáð read ḡpáð.
- p. 38, R. xxvii, l. 4, for cuana read cuanna.
- p. 44, R. xxxix, l. 4, for Fáilbe read Fáilbe.
- p. 45, R. xl, l. 3, for 'moanings' read 'millstones.'
- p. 54, R. x, l. 4, for ceanna read ceann.
- p. 59, n.¹¹, for 'Julia' read 'Julia, *recte* Ellen'; cf. Cork Hist. and Arch. Journal, 1900, p. 142.
- p. 64, R. xxix, l. 4, for ðíonfúil read ð'fíónfúil, and translate, 'noble blood.'
- p. 75, R. viii, l. 4, for 'prince's gown' read 'fringe of a gown.'
- p. 81, R. i, l. 4, and R. ii, l. 1, for 'gouty' read 'goatish.'
- p. 88, R. xxv, l. 1, for pcpfob read pcpfob.
- p. 102, R. xxii, l. 2, for énpopað read énpopa.
- p. 103, last line but one, for 'Bourke's' read 'Brooke's.'
- p. 123, l. 22, for a read á.
- p. 129, R. xvi, l. 1, translate, 'A valiant man in battle fray which Liaghairne was not fond of.'
- p. 142, R. xi, l. 4, for áip read áit.
- p. 142, R. xiii, l. 3, for námað ð'áip read námað ð'áip.
- p. 143, R. xi, l. 4, for 'calendar' read 'body.'
- p. 144, R. xvii, l. 2, for 'to ape-renowned' read 'of death unto,' and n.² may be deleted.
- p. 160, R. xlix, l. 3, an eaéaip read a n-eaéap.
- p. 169, R. lxxvi, l. 2, for 'its pavilions' read 'crowds of people.'
- p. 179, R. xciv, l. 2, translate, 'As thou in a casket black-draped art in sad gloom borne.'
- p. 180, R. xcix, l. 4, for éeapcpiaéað read éeapcpiaéað.
- p. 186, R. v, l. 2, for popaioip read popaioip.
- p. 186, R. vi, l. 1, for ð'ioépaib read ð'ioépaib.

- p. 186, R. vi, l. 4, for *ṡabpib* read *ṡabpib*.
 p. 190, R. xi, l. 2, for *ḡiap mō* read *ḡiapmō*.
 p. 190, R. xii, ll. 3, 4, for *ṡaillpime, maipime* read *ṡaillpime, Māipime*.
 p. 191, R. xi, ll. 1, 2, translate, 'No wonder that his tribe increase: for Maurice's great-grandson's sake,' and correct p. 190, n.¹, accordingly. The reference is to Maurice, great-grandfather of Sir John Fitzgerald.
 p. 191, R. xii, ll. 3, 4, translate, 'Leader of Tál's tribal flocks: the infant branch, our Mary's heir.'
 p. 197, notes: for n.² read n.³, and vice versa.

PART II.

- p. 20, R. iv, l. 2, for *ṡṡaitpe* read *ṡṡaitpe*.
 p. 36, R. vii, l. 4, for *ṡ'ṡpimne* read *ṡ'ṡpimneimic* (so 23 N 32).
 p. 37, R. vii, l. 4, for 'who is thy Truth' read 'thy noble Son,' and *dele* n.⁴.
 p. 52, R. iv, l. 3, for *péipe* read *peipe*.
 p. 52, R. v, l. 4, for *ṡcōṡṡall* read *ṡcōṡṡall*, and translate *Scoto-Galls*, i.e. Anglo-Irish.
 p. 71, R. xl, l. 1, for 'fetters' read 'stream'; for 'limb-confining' read 'from loins.'
 p. 73, R. xlvi, l. 2, translate, 'charming is the hero,' or else read *amap* for *aṡap*.
 p. 74, R. li, l. 1, for *ḡpōiṡṡaṡ ḡpáilṡeaṡ* read *ḡpōṡaṡ ḡpáilṡeaṡ*, and translate, 'marriage assaults.'
 p. 75, R. li, l. 4, for 'game' read 'land.'
 p. 80, E, l. 5, read *Ráit Raioleann* (?), i.e. *Raiope in Uí Pailṡe*.
 p. 87, l. 4, for 'tempest' read 'sign.'
 p. 110, R. vi, l. 2, for *ana* read *Anna*, and translate, 'Though I of Anna am bereft,' and correct p. 191, n.², accordingly. The beginning of this poem is based upon *Giolla Brighde 'O hEoghusa's* poem, *ṡeacair ruan ap ṡneib ṡcapaṡ*, and contains the same ideas, but there is no direct quotation from it here (T. F. O'Rahilly).
 p. 110, R. vii, l. 4, for *pōṡaim* read *pōṡaimm*.
 p. 112, R. xv, l. 3, for *maṡṡpáṡ* read *moṡṡpáṡ*.
 p. 116, R. xxviii, l. 1, translate, 'His final sickness seized on him.'
 p. 121, R. xxxviii, ll. 2, 3, translate, 'Death hath reached unto her bounds: so that her lamb's bright fleece can not.'
 p. 126, R. v, l. 1, for *eangṡaile* read *eang baile*.
 p. 128, n.¹, *Uamna* is the name of the river that flows by Castlemartyr, co. Cork.
 p. 129, R. x, l. 4, for 'fertile plain' read 'bounteous pail.'
 p. 129, R. xi, l. 3, for 'there in presence' read 'in the country.'

p. 130, R. xvii, l. 1, for *baile* read *baile*, and translate, 'Martra [i.e. Castle-martyr, co. Cork] is his castle-home by hereditary right.'

p. 131, n.¹, for 'is not known' read 'was Fitzgerald.'

p. 134, R. v, l. 4, for *eaḡca* read *éaḡca*.

p. 136, R. xii, l. 4, for *iompaill* read *iompaill*.

p. 145, R. iii, l. 4, for 'can' read 'canst.'

p. 151, l. 3 of notes, for 'Thomns' read 'Thomas.'

p. 153, R. xv, l. 1, for 'peaks' read 'towers.'

p. 154, l. 8 of headnote, for *maḡ* read *mac*.

p. 154, R. i, l. 3, for *péile* read *péile*.

p. 155, l. 4 of headnote, for 'he was married to' read 'he (Eamonn) was son of Tomás Cam and.'

p. 155, R. ii, l. 2, for 'rank' read 'casque.'

p. 159, R. i, l. 4, for 'blow' read 'beam' (R. Foley, T. F. O'Rahilly).

p. 160, R. x, l. 2, for *lár* for *lár*.

p. 162, R. ii, l. 3, for *ḡionnḡaḡ* read *ḡionnḡaḡ*.

p. 163, last line of notes for *ḡionn ḡ* read *ḡionnḡ*.

p. 164, R. iv, l. 4, for *péim* read *péim*.

p. 164, R. vii, l. 3, for *noṡeaḡuḡ* read *naḡ ṡeaḡuḡ*, and translate, 'I see their judgment, 'tis no paltry one: lightning flash, unnoticed by the blind.'

p. 181, R. ix, l. 1, for 'faultness' read 'faultless.'

p. 187, R. xxvii, l. 2, for 'spur-straps' read 'strapped spurs.'

p. 188, R. xxxi, l. 2, for *ṡóirḡ* read *ṡóirḡ*.

p. 189, R. xxxv, l. 3, for 'partnership' read 'portership.'

p. 196, R. liv, l. 4, for *n-éaḡ* read *ṡ-éaḡ*.

p. 200, R. lxvi, l. 4, for *mbeaḡṡ* read *mḡbeaḡṡ*.

p. 201, R. lxvi, l. 3, for 'strong' read 'weak.'

p. 202, R. lxix, l. 3, for *cumḡaḡ* read *cumḡaḡ*.

p. 202, A, l. 2, for *ḡeḡaḡ* read *ḡeḡaḡ*?

p. 209, R. ii, translate, 'This frieze shall shave the starveling friar: its weight on me is not a fault: upon his judgment, false and dull: the accents of this cloth shall come.'

p. 211, R. viii, translate, 'I meant to write no faulty song: unfitting 'twere to weave bad sense: for him in prosperous career: unskilful were a mean response.'

p. 212, R. xix, l. 4, for *ḡoḡaḡ* read *ḡoḡaḡ*.

p. 213, R. xvii, l. 1, for 'are almost pus' read 'can hardly walk.'

p. 220, R. iv, l. 4, read *na leiṡin ḡoḡ ḡo leiḡe ḡí maḡ neoḡ a caḡ*.

p. 221, R. ii, l. 4, translate, 'May the King of glory let her near the stilling never more.'

p. 225, R. vi, l. 4, translate, 'was a cat and a pig and an idiot.'

p. 225, R. viii, l. 4, for 'hangers' read 'shelves.'

p. 227, R. xiv, l. 3, for 'pairing' read 'paring.'

- p. 229, R. xvii, l. 4, for 'Déad, gilder' read 'tooth-gilder,* i.e. 'Cormac, gilder of the tooth-rows (or lines) of poetry.'
- p. 231, R. xxiii, l. 4, for 'his borer' read 'the point of his anvil.'
- p. 232, R. xxv, l. 3, for ceapðða read ceapτa.
- p. 233, R. xxviii, l. 4, translate, 'and a screw-pin that drills out, in a tap-vice, an opening,' viz. for itself (R. Foley).
- p. 235, R. xxxi, l. 1, for 'pot-hook' read 'pot for hanging.'
- p. 243, R. v, l. 4, for 'his nation' read 'my people.'
- p. 246, R. xiv, l. 4, for 'Tomking' read 'Tom King.'
- p. 247, R. xiv, l. 4, translate, 'he put a tack in Tom King's extremity.'
- p. 249, R. xix, l. 3, translate, 'although my fathers were not their adherents.'
- p. 257, R. xxxix, l. 4, translate, 'youths who never boasted of their patent' (scil. 'of nobility').
- p. 259, R. xlv, l. 1, translate, 'for myself I don't intend to stop them.'
- p. 259, R. xlv, l. 4, translate, 'I shan't attempt a lay with "What's this?"'
- p. 262, l. 3 of headnote, for nár read náρ.
- p. 262, n.⁴, last line, for 'cem' read 'pacem.'
- p. 264, R. iii, l. 3, for þραθαð read þραθαð.
- p. 266, R. vii, l. 1, for 'loathsome' read 'lying.'
- p. 270, R. xvii, l. 3, for ðoðar read ðoðar.
- p. 272, R. xx, l. 3, for ruirne read ruirne.
- p. 274, R. xxiii, l. 3, for mbpuτað read mbpuτa.
- p. 276, R. xxix, l. 4, for ð'þár read ð'ár.
- p. 277, R. xxix, l. 2, for 'praise' read 'love.'
- p. 281, R. xliii, l. 2, for 'Fréidhlim' read 'Féidhlim.'

PART III.

- p. 21, n.³, l. 4, for 'debtor' read 'plaintiff' (owner).
- p. 207, R. xvi, l. 4, translate, 'I am rendered useless by the stiffness of my side,' or, 'I am of no avail against the powerful.'

GLOSSARY

[The Roman numerals refer to the Parts, the Arabic to the pages]

aba : ap aba ḏōb, on their behalf,
ii, 274.

ac : refusal, iii, 214.

adamair : wonderful, terrible, iii, 118,
172.

aporc : gold, iii, 202.

ağḡurime : ? i, 76.

aiḃéipeačt : exultation (?), iii, 152.

aiḃleann, *f.* : lady, iii, 226.

aiḃleann, *m.* : mail-clad chief, ii, 210 ;
iii, 54, cf. paḃleann.

aileneaḏ : to pile up stones, ii, 98.

aiḃneapa : remote, unintimate, ii, 160.

amḃeopaḏ : recte, native, lit. ' non-
alien,' i, 200.

amḃpeann : rough, ii, 128.

ápleoḡač : gay, sportive, iii, 220.

aipc : reproach, ii, 28, 286.

aipcérōim : I tell, ii, 102.

aičceōḡač : refuting, i, 196.

aičḡim : I frequent, inhabit, ii, 78.

aičrim : I beget, iii, 12.

all : something great, iii, 210.

altópaḏ : to raise to the altar, i, 198.

altur : S. Colum Cille's hymn, Altus
Prosator, ii, 20.

amaille : ill-luck, i, 136.

aiḃnur : subtlety, i, 60.

amparrán : commissariat, foraging
party, prop. iomčurán, iii, 116.

amuirce : beer-dregs, iii, 16, 20, 138.

amaircač (amircač) : heedless, i,
180 iii, 162, 168.

anamud : very many, prop. an-iomaḏ,
iii, 224.

anḃroic : quarrelling with, iii, 182 ;
cf. bpoic.

anḃuain : distress, ii, 108 ; iii, 46 ;
an(a)ḡóm, iii, 134.

anḃuaineač : distressed ; anamóm-
eač, iii, 140, 216.

anmúčt (anmḡiḡeačt) : affliction,
loneliness, ii, 190.

annaom : impious man, ii, 160.

aonta : union, ii, 90 ; iii, 20, 22.

apčač : pertaining to death, i, 144.

ápá : love (?), ii, 162.

apḃlann : haggard, harvest, ii, 38.

ápnuib : stern chief, i, 152.

apc, knowledge, i, 60.

apc : defect, ii, 22, 32, 40.

apcač : marshy, ii, 254.

aplóibim : I escape, iii, 212.

aččopc : to discharge, unload, iii, 202.

ačnaḡ : spoils, ii, 28 ; ḡan a., result-
less, i, 162.

baḏḡaipc : boaster, vaunter, i, 72.

bám, báib : I am, they are, ii, 106.

báipḃéip : bardism, bardic art, iii,
144 ; qu. wardship ?

baipcail : pride, ii, 260.

baip-leač : deer, stag, i, 32.

báipčéipeačt : keeping watch, iii,
152.

baḡaipc : a rough, i, 180.

bannaóán : guarantee, iii, 40.
 báptam : injuring, ii, 116, 238.
 béime : bevy, iii, 58 ; people, iii, 150.
 béipteáct : surliness, ii, 158.
 biaibéán : wit, scoffer, ii, 106 ; iii, 184.
 biaibéánaó : uproarious, i, 168 ; scoffing, grumbling, iii, 184.
 bileanaib (?) : i, 126.
 billéab : a billet, a written note, iii, 122.
 biopaóán : cock-boat, ii, 58.
 bioppa : liquor, iii, 6.
 bliacail : risk, = ppiacail ? iii, 228.
 bócaíl : ostentation, bragging, boasting, iii, 134.
 bócaílta : ostentatious, ii, 256.
 boḡabúram : senseless chatter, ii, 64.
 bólaó (bóllaó) : cattle-drove, i, 142, 198 ; ii, 232.
 bollrteir : bed of death, qu. Eng. bolster, ii, 150.
 bonnbuirc : upstart, i, 72 ; cf. buirc.
 bonnpaó : shank, i, 76.
 bonnpaói : a real sage, ii, 282.
 boḡbteir : wainscot, wall-seat, i, 170.
 bpárléabáó : flowery (of style), iii, 146.
 bpánnóán : torture, iii, 202.
 bpaon : sorrow, i, 68 ; bpaonaó, sorrowful, i, 10.
 bpeaḡanta : hoity-toity, iii, 88.
 bpéiglic : false births, false charges, ii, 266.
 bpíḡeir : a brewer, Oliver Cromwell (cf. i, 37 n.¹), iii, 20, 186 ; bpíḡeipéaó, brewing, iii, 16.
 bpílléir : drivel, i, 204.
 bpiotaip : spite, jealousy, ii, 192.
 bpoḡaó : to impress (on you, opaiḡ), iii, 144.

bpoḡóa : ip bp. bpeip, that is ever increasing, iii, 212.
 bpoic : to meddle (with, pe), iii, 204, cf. anbpoic ; bpoicim : to meddle with, bother about, ii, 70.
 bpuacáipeaó : hovering, lowering, iii, 166.
 buaólan : judge, gl. bpeiteam, iii, 172.
 buaicíollaó : a tory, rapparee, iii, 170.
 buailteácar : herding in cattle fields, iii, 166.
 búirḡurta : a stolid boor, i, 132.
 bulabáirín : confusion, i, 98.
 bunáiteaó : long-established, iii, 170 n.^a.
 buppóḡ : hard fortune, ii, 198 = bappóḡ ?
 butúr : b. cúmḡeaó, 'an angular knife' for scraping horsehoofs, ii, 232.
 caibirne : quaternion, dossier, iii, 176.
 cameapteaó : a filthy, demoralized man, iii, 136.
 cáirpéir : trappings, iii, 152.
 caipb : vessel, i, 44 ; caipbce, naval, iii, 72.
 cáirpéir : caressing, fondling, elegance, iii, 212 ; cáirpéreaó : fondled, caressed, iii, 152.
 call : ḡan call, faultless, ii, 180.
 callaípeaó : being recited aloud, iii, 126, 140.
 canntaoir : stocks, torture, i, 172.
 canón : (1) a text, reference, i, 200 ; (2) cannon, iii, 142.
 cáip : throat, i, 126.
 capbaó : to torture, iii, 22.
 capḡaó : to smash. iii. 118.

- capc : casque, helmet, ii, 154; cask (of beer, &c.), ii, 28, 220; casket, coffin (*sic recte*), i, 178.
 caēlonn : prowess in war, iii, 46.
 cé : the world; ns. an cé, iii, 58; gs. an cé, ii, 26, 46, 120, 202, 240.
 ceal : death, oblivion: ap ceal, ii, 140; iii, 4; ʒan éiol, without fail; gl. ʒan claime (P) ʒan clém (L), iii, 178; n. pl. cealta an cé, the world's forgetfulness, ii, 202.
 cealtap (cealltap) : countenance, ii, 160, 180, 250; 1 ʒc. naoim, in a consecrated fane, or on the image of a saint (?), ii, 22.
 ceannpacán : chieftain, iii, 118.
 ceapórhoæt : ʒan c., planned without order, i, 202.
 céibeal : strife, gs. an tpaopícéibil, iii, 18; ds. céibil, i, 14; as. céibil, i, 58.
 céim : style or metre, iii, 194; degree of longitude, iii, 78.
 ceobpuic : mouldiness (?), ii, 232.
 címéapa : chimera, delusion, iii, 18.
 cinnpéalc : cinnpéalna, stars of first magnitude, iii, 14.
 cinnpeal : maliciousness, ii, 68; c. pumpe, taint of pompousness, i, 140; oipig ʒuapícinripil, the work of mean flunkeyism, iii, 48.
 ciollóg : little cell, chapel, ii, 200.
 cionnap : flaw, ii, 194.
 cionnuap : waywardness, ii, 138.
 círipeac : contentious, iii, 14.
 cipigim : I am bent, intent (bo, on) iii, 164.
 clap : ditch, i, 32; ii, 206, an ʒuap-clap, the cold trench, grave, ii, 114; metaph., snare, ii, 276; Lat. *sulcus*, ii, 76.
 claoimcinn : iniquity, iii, 212.
 clap : choir, ii, 18; iii, 116.
 cluicte : a hussy, i, 74.
 cnaímtoipc : joint of meat, cutlet, ii, 82.
 cōd : code, learned writings, i, 18; ii, 264; iii, 112.
 córpneac : a tonsured person, cleric, friar, i, 150; ii, 208, 254.
 cómad : ciuil ip cómad, music and metre, iii, 228.
 conclann : union, couple, ii, 82, 94; comparison, match, i, 196; ii, 188; iii, 46; group, party, faction, ii, 6; iii, 168.
 connlán : muster, gathering, iii, 136.
 connpacæt : hounds, ii, 192.
 conntrapæt : aversion, iii, 40.
 copann : tonsure, hūba córpne, skull-cap, iii, 138.
 cop(a)cip : pointed end of an anvil, ii, 230.
 cpaipneac : musical, i, 166; i.e. cpaipcmeac.
 cpeaʒaipe : a stiff, unbending person, curmudgeon, iii, 132.
 cpeaʒuipre : herbalist (?), garlic-collector, ii, 134; qu. cneathuipre.
 criŕeapac : sparkling, iii, 66.
 criŕip : (1) spark, i, 192; (2) trembling, hesitation; ʒan éia (ceo) ʒan ériŕip, ii, 8, 176; náp céim criŕipe, no easy task, ii, 120.
 criŕleon : tremor-producing wound, ii, 120, 200.
 cropácap : bier, hearse, iii, 82; shelf, dumb-waiter, ii, 224.
 cpoiŕéal : cruelty, i, 204.
 cpunnca : croucher, ii, 284; debauchee, iii, 136.

- cualaire: packman, faggot-carrier, iii, 176; bludgeoner, i, 82.
- cuanairt: retainers, i, 172.
- cuilíte: i. g. a maire, in the whirl (midst) of their success, iii, 178; cf. gailigte.
- cúilptiall: a back-cut, iii, 2.
- cumpearc: rabble, iii, 170.
- cuin: when, i, 92; ii, 202.
- cúingē, *f.*: corner, ii, 282; cúingēac, angular, ii, 232.
- cúingē, *m.*: prop, chieftain, leader, i, 40, 146, 202; ii, 6; iii, 80; *gs.* an cúingē, iii, 42.
- cuipe, *m.*: band, horde, i, 8, 200; iii, 50, 152, 176, 188.
- cúiteac: requital, ii, 210; being in the debt of (pe), iii, 42.
- cúlínium (*v.l.* cúlmaic) ?, i, 74.
- cúma: fee, i, 148; bribe, iii, 156, 168.
- cumaib: friendship, comradeship, company, i, 124; ii, 6; iii, 228.
- cumair: (1) a maid (?), ii, 124; (2) brief, ii, 184.
- cumgaim (*cum acc.*): I am able to do, ii, 128, 168, 202.
- cumtāc (cúmtāc): comrade, ii, 210, 222; bréagcúmtāc, forger-clique, ii, 6; comtāc, i, 94; ii, 108.
- cunnaib: ceapāb an cunnaib, the general's plans, iii, 148.
- cúntap: perplexity, i, 74, 86; ii, 6, foolish adventure, risk, iii, 38.
- cuppaiceac: scurvy, i, 122.
- daílce: moroseness (?), ii, 22.
- daipéne: acorns, ii, 72.
- dalab: tax, toll, i, 294; cf. dolab.
- damab (: capab): ? ii, 110.
- daoirte: boor, bumpkin, ii, 14; iii, 134; cf. dúirt(e).
- darctán: a clod, i, 86.
- deaéram: (1) I adjudge, decide to be due, iii, 22; (2) I adhere to, bíc nac díob do deaéair, though they were not followers of theirs, ii, 248.
- deirit: secret, mystic, ii, 164.
- déirpín: payment, i, 98.
- día: day, ii, 146; iii, 120, 224.
- díall: d. pe reanairéirib, to take after one's ancestors, iii, 208.
- díméad: demesne, iii, 16.
- díneac: (1) multitudinous, ii, 88; (2) a healing potion (?) i, 96.
- díobab: glossed báp (death), iii, 12; díobaim: ful ndíobóðgar, before I shall die, iii, 12.
- díobairte, díobairgte (b not aspirated): awful, ii, 14; iii, 24.
- díochmarc: dáp d. uaeta, to whom he was as spoils to be seized, iii, 50.
- díonağair: watch over, i, 22, 226.
- díoppuraic: haughty, iii, 74.
- dír: dice (?), ba díp liom, I felt anxious, ii, 14.
- dírbearğ: despising, looking down on, i, 156.
- dírligim: I adopt i, 174; extinguish (?), i, 24 n.; dírligte, forfeited or consecrated (?), iii, 56.
- dócaib: twenty, ceitpe dócaib, eighty, ii, 278.
- doćum: to, ii, 96; rhyming with ó (long) and stress on the first syllable, iii, 124.
- dolaib: distress, iii, 54; pa dolaib a mbí ar Ćlaonglais, obeyed by all Ćlaonghlais, ii, 168; cf. dalab.
- doppğmúirac: blubber-lipped, i, 82; cf. doppğa, gloomy, ii, 38.

ḃoṣṣaḃ: (?) ii, 128.

ḃpouibéal: bad road, iii, 122; hard-ship, i, 102.

ḃpoumlia: gravestone, ii, 114; also called ḃpoumleac (*sic lege*) ii, 130.

ḃpoumpuē: retreat, iii, 154.

ḃpoumpuēfōinn: superscription, ii, 286.

ḃpoumpuēpuē: endorsement, iii, 28.

ḃpoune: uprightness, ii, 60.

ḃpoupmeac: plaited (of hair), iii, 66, (v.l.).

ḃuanaipe: (1) a versifier, poet, ii, 58;

(2) a poem-book, iii, 166; ḃuan-

aipeac, composing poems, iii, 164.

ḃúbailt (g. s. ḃúbailta): doubling, i, 74; iii, 98, 104.

ḃúbac: with pouted lips (as in sucking), iii, 42; from ḃúb, mouth (Luc. Fid. 292, 313, &c.).

ḃuineabaim: I beget, ii, 284.

ḃuipb: a worm that causes disease, ii, 168.

ḃuipc: churl, cf. bonnḃuipc, i, 72 (v.l.), and pī ḃuipc, ii, 14.

ḃúip(c): boor, iii, 38; cf. ḃauipe.

ḃúnbam: a haughty mien (?), i, 76.

ḃúipcam: gossiping, i, 72.

é: woe, alas, gl. ionann é aḡup tpuac, iii, 152.

é: a person; é ap bīc, by any one, ii, 154; cf. í.

eaḃcar: greeting (O'Curry), ii, 100, 104; but rather adventure, occasion; cf. peac̃car.

éaḡcaoir: want of warmth (?), ii, 118.

éaḡpuppuē: death-script, elegy, ii, 198.

eanaḃ: = ana, riches, i, 170.

earbaim: I hand over, entrust, i, 100; iii, 216; earbaḃ .i. ceapaḃ, iii, 216, n.^a.

earḡam: wrath, ii, 30; cf. peap-ḡam, iii, 22.

éapla: vassal, churl; uipc ip éapla, lords and churls, ii, 64; cf. éiple.

earcar: result (good or bad), i, 30, 64, 142; iii, 28.

earcepaḃ: flourishing, i, 166.

earcepaim: I become, ii, 118; iii, 162.

earma: a step, something small (?), iii, 18.

earnam: loss, defect, i, 174; ii, 258; ḡaḃap ḡan earnam, a perfect goat, ii, 46.

eiḃior íoṣa: craving, thirst, ii, 220.

éiple: earls (?) i, 204; or perhaps pl. of éapla, churl, q. v.

éipneac̃: payment, defraying the cost, ii, 224, 278; iii, 196, 212.

eipléme: shroud, iii, 54.

eiṣmeac̃: wretchedness, iii, 208.

eonpaḃcar: warbling, i, 158.

paḃmaipne: a rancorous rascal, iii, 136.

paḃnaoiḃ: sneering, iii, 6.

paibléann: armour-rack, metaph. a mail-clad chief, i, 198; ii, 206; cf. aibléann.

paill: neglect, taking or being taken off one's guard, surprise, i, 14, 32, 146; ii, 44, 126, 184, 248; iii, 22, 28, 44, 52, 148.

paillac̃: ḡan p., without fail, iii, 14.

páirḃeal: tidings, ii, 56.

páirḃeac̃: a smile, ii, 20; páirḃim, I rejoice, ii, 96.

- pall: failure, iii, 214.
 palméuile: ? i, 84.
 palnuirpe: ravager (?) i, 84.
 pámuirpe: a loafing rough, i, 80.
 parám: with me, in my presence,
 1st s. paríompa, iii, 132; 3rd s.
 parair, ii, 258; iii, 16, parpar,
 besides, iii, 218.
 parc: covert, iii, 78; an parc, im-
 pounded, or in shelter, i, 84;
 parcað: sheltering, i, 56.
 paða: a surly fellow, iii, 10; cf. poða,
 puða.
 peacácar: deed, exploit, i, 146; cf.
 eaðcar.
 peacánað: righteous, i, 144.
 peamaire: lanky-tail, i, 82.
 pearðan: wrath, iii, 22, 118; cf.
 earðan.
 péige: rogue, ii, 278.
 péile: ii, 36. Mr. T. F. O'Rahilly
 takes péile, recurring festival, to
 mean here an interval, and translates
 'If thou wert favourable to me for a
 spell.'
 peileðnfom: treacherous deed, ii, 220.
 peip: (1) marriage, ii, 50, 86; (2)
 company, ii, 424; (3) g. pl. pear,
 feast, ii, 134; (4) the Feis of Tara,
 ii, 226.
 peipce: a store, ii, 76.
 peoðannaið: storms, i, 182.
 píað: (1) deer, iii, 78; (2) land, ii, 74,
 128; iii, 46, 88, 188, 222.
 píaða: valiant, iii, 224.
 píalað: veiling, shadow, ii,
 270.
 píarán: ravings, angry language, iii,
 184.
 píaplaioðeað: a wandering minstrel,
 ii, 194.
 píleoir: craftsman (?), i, 14; cf.
 píleoir.
 píonnpaoi (ponnpaoi): an p. i
 ngéillpíne, pining in captivity, ii,
 284.
 píoppa: ? ii, 146, rim (of pot, &c.).
 píoðal (puiðéioll): wretch, iii, 8.
 píocar: self-indulgence, iii, 110.
 píocall, f.: corrupt matter, phlegm,
 &c., ii, 40, 88; iii, 154, 194.
 píócañ: sneering, ii, 136.
 píóccam: I ask, ii, 78; iii, 212.
 píóðmám: I suffer, ii, 110, 111.
 píól: ? ii, 142
 píolcear: mystic lore, iii, 14.
 píonaioð: mockery, ii, 144.
 píopán: salutation, visit, ii, 38;
 chattering, iii, 90.
 píoppaðar: fat, grease, i, 106.
 píoða: boor, pl. píoðaið, iii, 202, 204;
 cf. paða, puða.
 píuaðcam: attacking; aḡ p. píiompa,
 iii, 212.
 píuað: a spectre of death, i, 164;
 a vile woman, ii, 22; p. na píuille,
 a sneaking rogue, ii, 248; iii, 52;
 wastrel, iii, 90.
 píuaðearmál: extensive, iii, 224.
 píuamne, m.: basis, prop, support,
 i, 176; ii, 60, 180, 174.
 píuainniment: foundation, Lat. fun-
 damentum, leap leanað an p.,
 by whom the good old cause was
 followed up, iii, 168.
 píuairc: welt, defect, iii, 174.
 píualán: idiot, i, 108.
 píuallár: i, 84. Text corrupt.
 píuan: a cloak, iii, 168; píuanðlar:
 green-clad, iii, 178.
 píuanpcar: encamping (?), iii, 124.
 píuarðaire: flatterer, iii, 136, 166.

puapetan: relief, iii, 166.
 puba (: τπομβα) v.l. puða: hacking, ii, 272.
 puin: end, ii, 136, 152; iii, 196.
 puipóim: I keep vigil (?), i, 64.
 pup: satiating (of a stream), ii, 128.
 puça: contemptible wretch, g. pl. puça, i, 126 (bis), d. pl. i, 122; cf. paça, poça. Perhaps poió, a wasp.
 putal: silliness (?), i, 108; putalac in co. Cork means 'vigorous' (R. Foley).
 ðaðrapác (mss. ðaðrapác): twig withes; pinnce an ð.: withe-dance (of hanging of traitors), iii, 110; ðampra an ð.: withe-dance, iii, 130; pá ðaðrapác: gagged, i, 178.
 ðaibðeac: sleek-coated (of the ðlap ðaibneann), ii, 232.
 ðaibðealarð: Gæls, iii, 156; glossed éipionnarð, *ibid.*
 ðaillib: pious, or the family-name, Galway (?), ii, 160.
 ðáipéap: gap, trench, iii, 150.
 ðalðab: war-withe, champion, iii, 186.
 ðan always takes the acc. case in 'O Brnadair.
 ðapma: gallows, iii, 178, gl. cpoða, *ibid.*
 ðeab: puall naó ðeab, can hardly walk (sic recte), ii, 212; cf. ðeabaim = ðabaim, ii, 54.
 ðeapap: gaffer, i, 36; iii, 130.
 ðeamap: gammer, i, 36; iii, 130.
 ðeannape: mallet, hammer, ii, 230.
 ðéibipne: a dastard, ii, 156.
 ðioppróð: scrap, fragment, iii, 22.
 ðiopt: barm, yeast, ii, 66.
 ðioptape: meddler, i, 130.

ðiurca: tankard, i, 76; epd. búir-ðiurca (i.e. ðúirce), stolid boor, i, 132.
 ðlap: stream, ii, 70; ðlapín, streamlet, i, 110.
 ðlapból: paltry payment, iii, 6.
 ðláp: howl, 126.
 ðleannóir: glensman (?), i, 14.
 ðliaç: ranks, iii, 182, 222; used metrically for cliaç.
 ðlionnðap: epd. ppaóðglunðap, presumptuous passion, ii, 6; ðlionnðpac, sprightly, i, 110.
 ðlonn: exploit, i, 68; iii, 182.
 ðlúneac: (1) knotgrass, i, 76; (2) full of stairs, i, 168; cf. tap ðlúinib na ptaipne, i, 74; (3) prolific, cf. meitðlúneac, fat-loined, ii, 4.
 ðlup: ðl. na ðlóirpe, the light, halo of glory, iii, 214.
 ðnáçóð: favouritespot, ancestral abode, iii, 220.
 ðnua: a sister's son, iii, 208.
 ðóirpice: Goidrise, iii, 72, 73 n.⁶. To the references there given add from the Contention of the Bards: tauð a çaiðð ðé tauipróðlic: ðup éipíð ðaóib tauip ðóirpice (R. Foley).
 ðoirce: cherish, 2 pl. imperat. (?) of ðoirim (ðoraim), ii, 172.
 ðopað: a drubbing, iii, 74.
 ðótaipe: a goatish man, i, 80 (*bis*).
 ðoçapa: vowels (?), iii, 196.
 ðpannc: moroseness, iii, 90.
 ðpeaðac: full of horses, i, 166; from ðpeað, al. ðpaib, i.e. ðpaib.
 ðpéaðac: (1) Grecian, ii, 86; (2) a standing epithet of the Geraldines, i, 146; ii, 156, 196, 202, 206, 228.
 ðpeap: a turn, bout, ii, 242.
 ðpeibimín: abuse, ii, 220.

ḡpéill: (?) ii, 162.

ḡpíollpa: grilse (?) ii, 68; cf. leibce an ḡpíollpa, oíḡpe cinnce, O'Carolan, p. 164.

ḡpogairpe: a person with big haunches, ii, 94.

ḡpúibéine: a base, dreggy tribe, iii, 38.

ḡpuinne: (?) i, 126.

ḡualap: shoulder-load (?) or for ḡual-
féap, a coal man (?), i, 80.

ḡuilḡce (ḡuilḡce) ḡúipnfn: a whirl-
wind, ii, 282; cf. cuilḡce, *supra*.

ḡuit: reproach, ii, 40.

ḡúnḡac: crouching, springing posture,
i, 74.

ḡunó: venture, iii, 72; metrical
licence for ḡnó.

ḡuḡaib: a singer (?), i, 126.

húba: hood, i, 74; húba cóipne,
skull-cap, iii, 138.

húpla hápla: an old Irish cheer, ii,
68.

f: any one, iii, 216, i.e. aoi; cf. é.

iap: (1) = iapañ, afterwards, there-
after, ii, 120, 144; (2) iap a péap-
pan, posterior, i, 82.

iapñó: great-grandson, i, 190 (*sic*
lege), iii, 210.

ice: 2 s. pres. subj. as imperative of
böcím, iii, 178.

imriabað: riding, driving, iii, 210.

imeolup: discoverable, ii, 200.

inne: interior, entrails, ii, 40.

inneacup (Ms. inne cup): impletion
(?), iii, 6.

inneam: power, favour (of God), iii,
166.

innpcne: talk, eloquence, ii, 14, 196.

innclíom: store, abundance, iii, 162,
210.

ioðlaib: Jewish, villainous, ii, 268.

iomup: knowledge, ii, 238.

iomlaḡ: transport, iii, 148; knocking
about, struggle, i, 100; irregular life,
iii, 176.

iomluḡḡ: multitude, nation, i, 182.

fomóḡ, *f.*: ivory, i, 136.

iompaill: erring, ii, 136, 160.

ionḡair: impious, ii, 140; ionaḡair (?),
ii, 4.

ionnap: nature, character, likeness, ii,
188; iii, 212; ionnup a n-innill,
the way to prepare them, ii, 234;
adverbially, like, after the manner of,
i, 124; ii, 120, 286; iii, 146, 156,
170, 194; conj. ionnup (ḡo, naḡ),
so that, ii, 90, 120, 168; iii, 188.

ionncam: income, i, 76; iii, 134.

ionncamar: le hī., with interest, iii,
36.

ionnpa: (1) grievous, hard = O. I.
anpe, anpā (?) ii, 8; (2) ð'ionnpa
= ð'ionnpaiðe (?), about, regarding,
iii, 112; (3) = únpa, ounce, i, 116 n.

ionnpmað: striking, i, 72, 162; maoḡ-
ionnpmað, striking down and humb-
ling, ii, 4; ionnpmuḡḡce, struck,
ii, 104.

ionncrupḡ: interest (on money), ii,
32.

iurib: judge, ii, 278; iurib cāipḡil,
circuit judge, ii, 276.

iurmac: hank, ii, 282.

lāam: unload, discharge, i, 168.

lāup: handling, prowess, iii, 140;
laoḡlāup, i, 80; *recte* lāñabap.

laḡpame: abatement, iii, 182; relief,
i, 180; iii, 156.

- lambfl : cubicle partition, ii, 102.
 lairneam : near me, iii, 22 ; lairiompa
 occurs as v.l. for pairiompā, iii,
 132, vide parām.
 langar : vide longar.
 laomairne : a blazer, a reckless fellow,
 i, 80.
 lapán : vide lopán.
 lartuire : packman, iii, 10.
 leaðán : abuse, calumny, iii, 202.
 leartpúige : road to success, iii,
 94.
 leatcéum : (?) ii, 118.
 leatpcoilte paise : a decrepit watch-
 man, iii, 20.
 léibionn : ranks, iii, 132.
 leithe : a helpless mass, i, 74.
 lairne : a lazy lounge, i, 128, from
 the proper name Liaghairne.
 liamun : distress, i, 174.
 lionnpca (lionnpca) : a worthless,
 incompetent man, i, 74 ; iii, 40.
 locar : defect, flaw, i, 94.
 lócmneal : day-star, life-light, iii,
 84.
 lódaireac : lading, i, 182.
 loim : milk, ii, 128.
 loitim : I muddy, ii, 98.
 long : (1) ship, iii, 20, 176, 182, etc. ;
 (2) vessel (of food), ii, 96 ; milk-
 vessel (?) i, 168 ; (3) dwelling, ii, 136 ;
 religious cell (?) ii, 116 ; (4) setting of
 a stone in a ring, ii, 130.
 longar langar : ruin and dispersion,
 shipwreck, utter confusion, iii, 164
 (bis) ; longarab langarab, they
 break up in disorder, iii, 168.
 lopán : child, weak person, iii, 80 ;
 pannlopán, iii, 118.
 lua : l. mo poirc, the strength of my
 eye, iii, 178.
 luañ : abbot, glossed luañ .i. abað,
 iii, 170.
 luamairne : pilot, glossed loing-
 reoir, iii, 174 ; luamairneac,
 piloting, navigating, iii, 52, 58.
 luar : ap l. do ùul, to be blown away,
 iii, 168.
 lúðnað : tossing, i, 86.
 lúðirne : raggedness, i, 126.
 luiðe liom : to be favourable to me,
 ii, 36 ; cf. s.v. péile.
 luip : hand, iii, 206.
 lúmpapnað : lubberly, i, 74.
 lupna : cobwebs, ii, 66.
 lúrtapnað : a kind of thin, flat seaweed,
 i, 76.
 máguirne : a big-pawed fellow, i, 80.
 maig : an affected air, ii, 24 ; iii, 136.
 maingléirneac : ostentatious, upstart,
 i, 18.
 manir : trifle, jest, ii, 118.
 mannre : mirthfulness, ii, 72.
 mana : cause, occasion, desire, ii, 26 ;
 manað : ii, 250.
 manap (mannap) : handling, i, 98,
 164 ; ii, 44, 228 ; iii, 168 ; manap :
 rcapað, iii, 54 ; cf. O.I. monap,
 work.
 maoi : month of May, i, 100.
 maorlín : a stone-breaker's hammer,
 bald, as it were, at both ends, ii, 232.
 mapbán : dead person, i, 182 ; dead-
 head, dullard, iii, 40.
 mapcaðar : riding, i, 178, and trans-
 late 'thy being borne by horses in a
 black-draped casket (coffin).'
 mapán : (?) i, 98.
 mapcað : brewing (?), i, 168.
 meapbair : distracted (?), ii, 30.
 meirðineac : a slut, ii, 220.

meirpe : amercement, iii, 80.
 méirpeað : stewing, roasting, iii, 22.
 mífcaður : silly bombast, ii, 64.
 mileog : a billhook, iii, 206.
 miongar : gnawing, iii, 170.
 mionopð : (1) the Order of Friars Minor, ii, 208 ; (2) helpless folk, ii, 200.
 mfor (mfr) : champion's bit, prize, ii, 164, 186, 202, ; proper function, iii, 218.
 mórtað : (1) carcass, ii, 228 ; (2) infamous, iii, 136.
 muarð : ii, 56.
 muarpeað : ðar m., by heaven ! i, 82.
 muanament : memorial, commemoration, iii, 176.
 murð : milk pail (*sic lege*), ii, 128.
 murriceað : stiff-necked, ii, 4.
 murte : dead weight, iii, 202 ; nightmare, ii, 98 ; tapmurt éitíð, a lurking lie, ii, 144.
 múncum : conceit, folly, i, 206.
 múrcað : redolent (?), i, 168.

 nað ap nape : the enchaining of science, ii, 26.
 nearmteurað (nearmteurað) : indifferent, iii, 160.
 neorð : a fool, ii, 220, R. iv, l. 4.
 nðeacar : = maðacar, chivalry, iii, 46.
 nuarpeað ; noble, i, 80.

 óð : = úð, with dsf. óð, i, 82 ; ampru uaróð, in former times, iii, 204.
 ong : sadness, iii, 204.
 ongðarð : go ho., i.e. go hionðarð, opportunely (?), i, 104.
 onn : rock, metaph. bridgroom, ii, 82.

ónna : weak, deficient, ineffective, i, 202 ; ii, 152 ; iii, 148 ; gl. lað, iii, 218, n.^a.
 onnapur (d.s.) : resources (?), i, 126, = ionnapur (?)
 orc : lord, ii, 64, vide s.v. urc.
 orcar : lit. Oscar, i, 40 ; as a common noun, warrior, champion, i, 52 ; ii, 94, 184.

 peall : peanpeall, old leather rags (?), ii, 214 ; púca peill, name of an inedible fungus, ii, 10.
 pileor : ? ii, 214, 276 : cf. pileor.
 pinnre : fence, rapier, iii, 98.
 pionnpa : fencing, skill, dexterity, i, 86 ; ii, 4, 30, 68, 226, 246, 284 ; iii, 40.
 placape : an obese man, iii, 134.
 plarc : the posterior, iii, 98.
 plannc : cloth, rags (?), ii, 214.
 pleiðce cupe : bottom of a caldron, i, 74.
 pléimur : the Flemish language, iii, 150.
 plubapeað : blubbing, i, 82.
 ponnorfp : music of bagpipes, ii, 284.
 pórappeað : popery, iii, 88.
 potáta : potato, ii, 66.
 prapamálta : messy, i, 80.
 préter : blaming, displeasure, ii, 258.
 prionpallað, f. : craker, i, 74.
 prionócum : primness, prudery, affectation, ii, 66.
 pruar : display, ostentation, ii, 20.
 prumpin : extremity, end, ii, 246, and translate, 'he put a tack in Tom King's extremity' (?)
 prúnca : an upstart, i, 36.

púca: lout, i, 72; p. pé, temporizer, ii, 272; p. peill, an inedible fungus, ii, 10.

púdaplaó: a powdered wench, i, 72.

púnctum: a full stop (in print), i, 76.

paipne: affectation (?), iii, 206.

paime: eyebrow, iii, 212.

paipnéir: rashness (?), ii, 56.

peádam: metaph. a chieftain, i, 28; cf. oam pé.

peáinneall: brilliant light, applied to B.V.M., i, 6; to Christ, ii, 30.

peilgín: club-foot, ii, 220.

péimear: (1) career, i, 64; (2) reign, iii, 76, 126.

péimídeac: exploit, iii, 66.

péir: vide bóirpéir.

peáctam: gan p. coircéime, unable to walk a step, iii, 122.

piad: sorrow, penalty, ii, 128.

piúiric: king of boors, ii, 14.

piiméir: twaddle, i, 202.

poáán: ballad, iii, 90.

pooc: a frown, iii, 208.

poóaim: I direct, ii, 142.

ponnac: a sniveller, iii, 212; p. puad (?), ii, 40.

popaie: rapparee, iii, 180 n.^b.

poáie puirc: a roller of expectant eyes, iii, 196.

puacáó: a dashing fellow, ii, 58.

puacéam: maltreating, iii, 170.

puaióteaó: wilderness, moor, iii, 100; puaióteaóap, living in the wilds, iii, 170.

puan(n)e: a hair, a whit, ii, 20; iii, 164.

puanaó: wild, fierce, i, 80; gal-puanaó, wildly excited, i, 80.

puanaio: a mighty hero, iii, 188.

puanóg: a hairy wight, wretch, ii, 40.

pungá: restraint, restrictions, ii, 2.

púnac (v.l. pannac): a strapping fellow, i, 76.

púrðam: looting, iii, 174.

paighear: humour, satire, ii, 204, 216.

paic: counter, shelf, ii, 28.

palpár: a proper name (?), i, 98.

pann: bulwark, i, 110.

paolann: p. púl an bannpacáca, princely charm of ladies' eyes, ii, 150.

pár: lord, i, 28, 30; ii, 154; acme, ii, 164.

pacapa: ship, gl. lonó, iii, 174^b.

pacápa: frown, iii, 212.

pacainne: pc. peanaóca, an old ragged coat, iii, 216; a wastrel, iii, 8;

pc. pláir, a blatant fool, iii, 184.

pacálonn: shelter, i, 146.

paceac: bush, shop-sign, iii, 84.

peacápaac, f.: spluttering, iii, 136; peiucápaac, ii, 170.

peideall: epd. puairpeideall, a frigid sheet, a worthless ballad, ii, 138.

peóinneac: threadsewn, laced (of sandals), ii, 234.

peoitig: the Irish language, ii, 54.

peóllam (peólam): I scald, scour, wipe out, i, 174; pc. mo peapca, I break my heart, ii, 242.

pecot: an Irishman, i, 50; ii, 94, 226, 280; pecotuppa, an Irish yeoman, iii, 194.

pecót: i, 174, for pecot, score or pecó, ship?

pecótonn: ship-traversed sea, iii, 68

pecpobair: courier, iii, 28.

repfobúrtað: rapacious antagonist, i, 24.

repipt: in compounds ɔpuimrepipt, éaɣrepipt.

reucáim: I remove, iii, 144, 188.

rcúɣ: throat, iii, 202.

rcúrnð: cloak, iii, 226.

rcunnaðsr: a tap-vice, ii, 232.

ré: ɣáca ré, at every turn, iii, 206.

reaba: long, slim, iii, 68, 192.

reanað: record, chronicle, occurrence, ii, 144 *bis*, 242.

reanɣnáctam: the good old wont, iii, 38.

reannlomán: an old fleecer, iii, 118.

reanpeall: old leather rags, ii, 214.

reanta: antique, i, 166.

reapbóɣ: a sourfaced person, iii, 216.

reapnað: dispersal, defeat, i, 36.

reappað (reapað): (1) stirringly, iii, 42; (2) a colt, i, 60; ii, 250.

reapnað: warbling, strains, ii, 138.

rianpa: music, i, 128; esteem, ii, 4; tidings, iii, 182.

riðealca: Engl. settled (?) ii, 232.

rfleað: subtle, iii, 152.

rfne (rfneað): sign, signing, ii, 86 (so translate); iii, 162, 170.

rfne láirne ɔo: raising the hand to bless, i, 106; raising it to strike, i, 108.

rineán: a bin to hold coal or ashes in a smithy, ii, 232.

rfnéripeaðt: signing documents, signature, iii, 16.

riobóib: revelry, ii, 198.

riocðarpteaðt: wardenship (of castle and wood), ii, 188, from Eng. check-watching?

rionn (Mss. rfon, but rhyming with liom): derision, irony, i, 94.

riorðairt: enshrouding, i, 64.

riorðuaile: ap r., in constant poverty (?), iii, 182; 'profuseness' (O'Grady).

riormað: to pare leather, ii, 226.

riorc: glossed coinnaiðe, iii, 168 n.^a; riorcáim, I remain, iii, 168;

riorcɣoiñ, constant anguish, ii, 126.

riðléigim: I neglect, iii, 192.

rlapap na pluapaibe: a muck-shoveller, iii, 170.

rmal: stain, blemish, i, 62.

rmál: disgrace, insult, i, 30.

rmalapaic: wretched rout, iii, 163.

rméirliþ: rm. éigre, vulgar poetry, iii, 194.

rmual: snuff of a candle, ii, 20; reap rmuail, a smouldering foe, iii, 188.

róð: changing, turning into, i, 172; ii, 248; róðáim: nað ró, he eludes not, i, 84.

roill: satire, ii, 140.

ronþonn: happy land or proprietary land, iii, 208.

ronnað: urging, exciting, ii, 128 (?), iii, 172, 210; qu. ronað, sounding.

ronnðap (rúnðap): a sounder, a young boar (?), i, 72; cf. punnðap, O'Carolan, p. 303.

rórðáim: I plan, i, 94.

rórðán: a humming, iii, 130, 136.

rórctannað: prosperous, iii, 84.

rop: armistice, iii, 168.

rpappa: city-gate, iii, 102, 110.

rpélionɣta: a quarreller, ii, 6, = rpéirpionɣta (?).

rpinnrépeað: spencers, iii, 20, glossed na h, informers, *ibid.*

rppeota: leg, shank, ii, 212.

ppploc : to have a fling at, iii, 178 ; to buck one up, iii, 196.
 pppiong : a spring, ii, 96 ; Engl. 'spring' is used of a lock, ii, 234.
 pppiongap : striving, fighting, ii, 6, 106 ; iii, 194.
 pppfor : sprit (of a ship), i, 64.
 ppuεaire : roamer, quester, pp. pεapεa, iii, 193.
 pτá : use, worth, iii, 206 ; cf. mforτá, Dinneen's Dict., and mforτánθ, Gadelica, i, p. 72.
 pτánidéab : arrogant envy, iii, 150.
 pτaoipe : stage (for corn-ricks), ii, 20.
 pτáitre : stage (for acting), ii, 72.
 pτánaim : I stop, yield, refrain from, i, 32 ; ii, 120 ; iii, 102.
 pτaoipe : boor, dolt, ii, 14.
 pτeiling : a stillion, ii, 220, so trans-late.
 pτim : go pτim pτáit, with a proud show of state, iii, 52.
 pτpaθaille : extravagant display, i, 136.
 pτpaip : stile, steps, pτpille na pτpaipeann, iii, 172.
 pτpaipaie : a strapping scoundrel, iii, 184 ; pτpaipaieáct : dissipation, iii, 162.
 pτpille : a wench, iii, 172.
 pτpuirim : I rend, ii, 178.
 pτuaθáð : to submit, iii, 168.
 pτuamugáð : humbling, iii, 224.
 pτuanuigim : I stop, interfere with, i, 86 ; pτuanóð = pτuanóáð, ii, 258.
 pτuaθnúcap : freshness of wit, wisdom, i, 132.
 pτuaíðpeop : contemptuousness, i, 140.
 pτuall : the needs (?), i, 142.

puaaá, f. : hood, cloak, blanket (?), i, 86, 128.
 puap : idiot, illiterate churl, ii, 20.
 pub : excitement, ii, 56, 70.
 ταιðbleoir : recte scout (= ταιðleoir), iii, 54.
 ταιðbe : wherewithal, substance, provision, (ταοð) metaph. force, strength, ii, 204, 212.
 ταιγiur : pleasant ; gl. binn, iii, 130.
 τáipdeal : foray, expedition, i, 30.
 ταιpγτεaá : obsequious, iii, 18.
 ταιtmeað : memory, ii, 78.
 tallaim : (1) I find room for, ii, 126 ; (2) I cut off, ii, 252.
 tallann : reproach, i, 42 ; vide τaτlann.
 τáman : a young shoot, i, 190.
 τámguile : callousness, i, 80.
 τanaá : laying out a corpse, ii, 252.
 τanála : bellowings, i, 82.
 ταιoíðnéal : = τáimnéal, deadly trance, iii, 18.
 τaτlann : insult, i, 138 ; vide tallann.
 τéaáctaim : I have, possess, iii, 210.
 τeaγmáim : I happen, 3 s. fut. (?) τiongó, ii, 200.
 teapcuib : scarcity, scantiness, ii, 164 (where read naá teapcuib for noteacab), iii, 22, 226.
 teaptauigim : I test, sample, iii, 6.
 teipt : terce, metaph. beginning (?), ii, 282.
 tilm : I fill, imperat. tile, ii, 262 ; tilib, ii, 106 ; fut. pass. tilpíðeap, i, 192, pp. tilte in cpd. plóigtilte, iii, 68.
 tinnr beo : a living torch (?), i, 192.
 tiomlaáct : intrigue (?), ii, 6.
 toca : rich, proud, iii, 28.

τοῦαp : journey, iii, 200.
 τοιpῶe : departure, ii, 150.
 τόpπpεαῶ : scornful rout (?), i, 114.
 τολḡ : hole, flaw, i, 22, 24, 81, 126 ; ii, 180 ; iii, 168, 192.
 τοννῶḡ, *recte* ducks, i, 110.
 τονpαῶαῶ : *recte* full of tuns, i, 166.
 τοpεαῶ : boarish (?), ii, 92.
 τοpετ : in epd. ἐνάμῃτοιpετ, meat-joints, or outlet (?), ii, 82.
 τοῦλuιḡim : I beg (ap, of), i, 6.
 τpάvḡλέpεαῶτ : marching, iii, 150.
 τpαιp : trash, i, 128 ; cf. τpυip.
 τpάvετῖpῶe : a prompt and punctual man, ii, 254.
 τpαοp : treason, ii, 272 ; cf. τpαοιp-
 ὀείpεαλ, treasonable strife, iii, 18.
 τpαpαῶ : to cripple, shrivel, i, 48, 176.
 τpεαḡḡαιpε : vulgar display, ii, 204.
 τpέimim (?) ; I draw back ; ἔpέimπpυῶ
 ὄn pάῦτ, i, 28, *lege* ὀpέimπpυῶ ?
 τpεop (gs. τpεopann) : nail-mould,
 ii, 232.
 τpῑαonτα, *m.* : the Triune God, iii,
 18.
 τpῑap : (1) treason, iii, 122 ; (2) sway,
 mastery, i, 116 ; iii, 48, 52, 224.
 τpῑαῦtam : ὄn tan ὁο τpῑαῦαῶ ἑῦ,
 since thou hast become queen, or
 been lorded, i.e. married, iii, 24.
 τpῑῶcap : mercy, charity, iii, 218.
 τpῑop : crowd, society, g. s. τpῑip
 (ῡ short), iii, 30.
 τpῑυῶ : stalling, g. pl. τpῑυῶ, iii, 168.
 τpῑυῶέip : stuttering, i, 202.
 τpῑup : (1) stuff, means, wealth, iii,
 228 ; (2) g. s. τpῑupε, trash, i, 126 ;
 cf. τpαιp.
 τuαιpεαpταῶ : on the left, iii, 174.
 τυλλεῶḡ : a little hole, a flaw, ii,
 198.

τυimῖτε (τυimḡḡτε) : (1) possession,
 i, 166 ; (2) inhabitants, i, 124 ;
 (3) surface (of earth), ii, 4.
 τυipeann : *recte* flash of lightning, ii,
 164.
 τυipτε : (1) birth, ii, 6 ; (2) = τυipεῖῶ,
 parent, ii, 72, 120.
 τυpαῶ : (1) kilndrying, iii, 170 ;
 (2) = τοpαῶ, fruit, advantage, i,
 6 (?), 80 ; ii, 72, 178 ; (3) perhaps
 = τυpα, or τυpαῖῶ, towers, i, 6.
 τυpβα : cause of ruin, loss, i, 122,
 198 ; cf. upβα.
 uαιῶ : (1) proud, or (2) = uαιm, cave (?),
 ii, 20.
 uaine, *f.* : lea-land, iii, 168.
 uαιp : noble, iii, 208 ; uαιpḡnnάῖῶ,
 noble dames, iii, 214.
 uαιῖneαῶ : supporting, i, 168.
 uαλαῶ : pl. uαḡḡa, mighty labours,
 exploits, ii, 22.
 uαpam : haughty, ostentatious, ii, 20.
 uαpῶῶ : amppῑp uαpῶῶ, in former
 times, iii, 204 ; cf. ἑuαp ῡῶ, ii, 18,
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 uαῦ : 1 n-a uαῦ, alone, i, 12.
 uῦῦταῶ : αonυῦῦταḡḡ Anna, B.V.M.,
 'only daughter' of St. Anne, i, 174.
 uῦῦḡlán : u. τῑnn, a sore heart-load, i,
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 ῡῖῶ (ῡ is long) : heed, attention, i, 142
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 ῡῖῶe (ῡ is short) : journey, ii, 142.
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 ῡῖḡḡḡḡḡḡ : to magnify, extol, i, 200.
 ῡῖḡḡe : ḡo ceann ῡῖḡḡe, till the
 end (?), ii, 104.

urpc: u. ыр éapla, lords and churls,
ii, 64; vide opo.

uip: ɣo huip, fittingly, iii, 196; uipe,
fittingness, ease, iii, 172.

ulaib: d. pl. of oīl, slander, ii, 132.

ulaib, pl. ulaite: the stones by which
smiths curve and adjust iron tyres
to wheels, ii, 230.

úr: slaughter, pl. úpta, i, 200, 204.

upa: = ioppaib, wares, ii, 38;
uppaib, ii, 190.

upba: ruin, iii, 170; b not aspirated;
cf. cupba.

uppaib: share, ii, 102, glossed cuib,
iii, 156.

uprúpta: noble, admirable, i, 108.

úptaib: (1) slaughter, iii, 150;
(2) slaughterer, in cpd. ɣopioibúptaib,
i, 24.

úr: usury, ɔúbaibc úr, iii, 104.

upcapaib: spirited, highminded, i,
124, 168; cf. orcap.

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- Barry, James fitz Richard Barryroe**, died, 1581 : i, 50, 78.
- Barry, Joan** : poem concerning her, i, 78, 82.
- Barry, John**, of Liscarroll, died 1627 : i, 60 ; ii, 246, 250.
- Barry, John fitz William**, of Liscarroll, died probably before 1652 : elegy on, i, 50, 54, 56, 60, 62.
- Barry, Redmond Mac Adam** : of Rathcormac, ii, 143.
- Barry, Richard** : uncle of John of Liscarroll, i, 51.
- Barry, Richard** : son of John of Liscarroll, ii, 250.
- Barry, Richard Barryroe** : father of James Barry, i, 50.
- Barry, Robert** : came to Ireland, 1169, i, 62.
- Barry, William** : of Lislea, died, 1594, i, 50, 79.
- Barrymore, David** : first Earl of, i, 50, 78.

- Barrymore, Richard**: second Earl of, i, 50, 78, 82, 88.
- Bartholomew (Párthalón), St.**: i, 8.
- Beannchair**: Banagher, King's Co., iii, 150.
- Bearabhuic**: Berwick, iii, 134.
- Béarra**: Beare Island, co. Cork, i, 60.
- Bé Bhinn**: mother of Brian Boróimhe, iii, 152, 153.
- Béinne Briot**, i, 94, 96.
- Bilbó**: Bilbo near Cappaghmore, co. Limerick, ii, 234.
- Biorra**: Birr, King's County, ii, 68; iii, 150.
- Bladhma, Sliabh**: Slieve Bloom, Queen's County, ii, 204.
- Blárna**: Blarney, co. Cork, i, 28.
- Bodhbh (Bogha) Dearg**, i, 42.
- Bóinigh**: Dál mBuain, i, 152.
- Bóinn**: river Boyne, i, 42; iii, 124.
- Boireann**: Burren, co. Clare, ii, 72.
- Bóirmheach, An**: King Brian Boróimhe, iii, 124.
- Both 'Ard**: Bohard, parish Kilmeady, barony Connello Upper, co. Limerick, i, 170.
- Bóthar Greanaighe**: perhaps Grenagh, παρὶρτε na Ὕρεαναίγε, co. Cork, i, 164.
- Bourke (Do Búrc)**: family of: i, 152, 202; of co. Limerick, ii, 74.
- Bourke, Cáitilín**: daughter of John Bourke of Cahirmoyle, married Edmond (Fitzgerald) of Castlemartyr, co. Cork, ii, 126, 130.
- Bourke, Eleanor**: daughter of John Bourke, married Oliver óg Stíbhín, epithalamium on, ii, 48-97; elegy on, ii, 108-125.
- Bourke, John fitz Redmond**: of Cahirmoyle: i, 11, 88, 94; ii, 62, 88, 90, 110, 114, iii, 214.
- Bourke, Redmond**: father of John Bourke of Cahirmoyle, i, 94; ii, 110.
- [**Bourke ?**], **Richard**: iii, 6.
- Bourke, Ughna (Agnes)**: daughter of John of Cahirmoyle, married Dominick Roche, epithalamium on, i, 88-117.
- Boyle, Alice**: married John Barry of Liscarroll, i, 50.
- Boyle, Lewis (1619-1642)**: Lord Kinelmeaky, ii, 52.
- Boyle, Richard**: Earl of Cork, i, 50.
- Brabant**: in Flanders, iii, 222.
- Bran**: slain at Bealach Leachta by Brian Boróimhe, i, 204.
- Branaigh**: the O'Byrnes of co. Wicklow, i, 152.
- Brasaóil**: Brazil, iii, 72.
- Breatain**: Britain, Wales, i, 40, 64; ii, 84, 248; iii, 78.
- Breatnaigh**: the Branaghs or Walshes, i, 154.
- Breifne uí Raghallaigh**, i, 59.
- Breifne uí Ruairc**, i, 58, 152.

- Brennan**, (uí Braonáin) : an Ossory family, ii, 68.
- Brian** (Boróimhe) **mac Cinneide** : King of Ireland, died 1014, iii, 120, 124, 166.
- Brian Ruadh** : ancestor of the Mic Uí Bhriain of Ara, i, 108.
- Brighid** : two rivers in co. Cork (1) tributary of the Blackwater, (2) tributary of the Lee, i, 78, 84 ; ii, 144, 244.
- Briostó** : Bristol, England, iii, 72.
- Browne** : family of, i, 152.
- Browne, Eleanor** : daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, first Baronet, iii, 44.
- Brosnach** : Brosna, on borders of Kerry and co. Limerick, ii, 228.
- Brugh í Bhreasail** : Ballybrassil, on the Great Island, Cork Harbour, parish Templeroobin, ii, 56 (R. Foley).
- Bunóc** : river Bunoke, flows through village and lands of Broadford, co. Limerick, tributary of the Deel, i, 172.
- Butler** : family of, called Siol Geilbirt, i, 195 ; descended from Walter fitzGilbert, i, 200 ; took Irish name of Mac Piarais, i, 134.
- Butler, Frances** : daughter of Sir Theobald Butler ; she died in 1733, i, 90.
- Butler, James** : first Duke of Ormonde (1610-1688), i, 198 ; called Marcuis na Carraige, i, 58.
- Butler, Margaret** : daughter of Thomas Butler, seventh Earl of Ormonde, iii, 65.
- Butler, Pierce** : iii, 136.
- Butler, Sir Theobald** : i, 90.
- Butler, Tomás Dubh** : iii, 64, 65.
- Butler, Sir Walter** : of Kilcash, i, 131, 134.
- Buttevant, Franciscan Convent of** : ii, 254.
- Buttevant, James fitz Richard** : Viscount of, ii, 246, 250 ; descent of, i, 63 n.
- Caesar, Julius** : iii, 68.
- Cahiravahilla, Viscount** : *vide* Roche, Dominick.
- Cairbre** : Carbury, co. Cork, iii, 104.
- Cairbre** : son of Art Aonfhear, i, 68.
- Cairbre, Cait** : plebeian King of Ireland, ii, 42.
- Caiseal** : Cashel, co. Tipperary, i, 28, 98, 150 ; ii, 202 ; iii, 62, 106, 138, 152.
- Caisleán an Lisín** : ii, 172, 173, 196.
- Caisleán ó Liathain** : 'O Bruadair there in 1648, i, 20.
- Caisleán uí Fhloinn** : Magh Cromtha (Macroon), co. Cork, iii, 191.
- Callainn** : in parish Kilgarvan, barony Glenarought, co. Kerry, i, 144, 188.
- Calvin, John** : ii, 32 ; iii, 88.
- Caoilte mac Ronáin** : i, 40.
- Carraig (na Siúire)** : Carrick-on-Suir, i, 58.
- Carraig Locha Cé** : Mac Dermot's Castle, L. Key, co. Roscommon, i, 154.
- Carraig an Fhiaich** : near Kinsale (?), co. Cork, ii, 244.

- Carraig an Phoill** : Carrigafoyle, co. Kerry, iii, 160, 224.
- Carraig Tuathail** : Carrigtuohill, barony Barrymore, co. Cork; original home of David 'O Bruadair, iii, 193.
- Carran** : identified with Rinn Corrainn, near Kinsale, i, 54, 64; ii, 244; but in East Cork the word Carn (Carran), taken absolutely, means *Capn Tiapna* near Fermoy (R. Foley).
- Cárthach Chaisil** (c. 969-1049) : ancestor of the Mac Carthys, i, 28, 58, 150, 192; ii, 156; iii, 43.
- Carter** : a planter, ii, 256.
- Castleisland** (Co. Kerry) : ii, 17.
- Cathair dá Dhamh** : in co. Cork, residence of Eoghan 'O Caoimh's, iii, 124, n.^a.
- Cathair Luirc** : Cathair Dúna Iascaigh, Cahir, co. Tipperary, iii, 136.
- Catherine of Braganza (Queen)** : iii, 110.
- Cathair Maothail** : Cahirmoyle, in parish of Rathronan, barony Shanid, co. Limerick, i, 11, 88, 94; ii, 86, 88, 108, 126, 130.
- Cathfradh** : i, 158.
- Cealla an Chléirigh** : i, 60.
- Ceallachán Chaisil** : King of Munster, i, 44; iii, 106.
- Ceall Alatach** : Clonety, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick (?), i, 164.
- Ceall Comáin** : Ceall Cholmáin (?), Kilcolman, near Cahirmoyle, co. Limerick, i, 96.
- Ceall Chonnrach** : Kilcoorha, parish Killeedy, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceall dá Channa** : Tiaquin, near Athenry, co. Galway (?), ii, 70.
- Ceall Dara** : Kildare, i, 152.
- Ceall Eidlheach** : Killilagh, parish Monagay, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceall 'Ide** : Killeedy, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 162; ii, 248.
- Ceall Mhíchil** : Kilmihil, parish Ballingarry, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceall na mBallach** : Buttevant, co. Cork. ii, 250; iii, 152.
- Ceann Biorraide** : an early Irish warrior, ii, 88.
- Ceann Cora** : Kincora, near Killaloe, co. Clare, ii, 212.
- Ceann Léime** : Loop Head, co. Clare, or Slyne Head, co. Galway, ii, 70.
- Ceann tSáile** : Kinsale, co. Cork, ii, 82.
- Ceapach** : Lower Cappagh, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ceara** : barony Carra, co. Mayo, i, 152.
- Cearmad** (Milbheol) : i, 68.
- Céis** (Chorrainn) : Keshcorran, co. Sligo, i, 64.
- Charles (Séarlus), King** : Charles I of England, i, 54; Charles II, ii, 274; but called Cormac, i, 26; ii, 276.
- Charles V** (Carolus Quintus) : Emperor, ii, 194.
- Cianachta Glinne Geimhin** : Keenaght, co. Derry, i, 156.

- Ciar**: ancestor of Ciarraighe, Kerry, ii, 148.
- Ciarraigh**: clan of Uí Ciardha, in co. Kildare, i, 152.
- Ciarraighe**: Kerry, ii, 252.
- Cinéal mBéice**: barony Kinalmeaky, co. Cork, ii, 52.
- Ginnéide**: father of K. Brian Boróimhe, i, 204; iii, 120, 124.
- Cinnsiolaigh**: inhabitants of co. Wexford, etc., i, 154.
- Giorcam**: Kirkham, a Williamite general, perhaps *leg.* *Ciore cam*, Major-General Kirke, iii, 154.
- Clancarty, Donogh**: first Earl of, i, 29, 113, 128.
- Clanna Charoluis**: followers of Charles, or children of Charles I, iii, 134.
- Clanna Chéin**: Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, q.v., iii, 134.
- Clanna Eoghain**: Eoghanachta Mumhan, iii, 88, 210.
- Clanna Mhíleadh**: Milesian Irish, i, 48; iii, 110.
- Clanna Néill**: Uí Néill, i, 56; iii, 134.
- Clanna Táil**: clans of co. Clare, iii, 134.
- Clann 'Eibhir**: Munstermen, iii, 120.
- Clann Mághach**: in Connacht, iii, 124; cf. *Coillte Mághach*.
- Clann 'Orlaithe**: the boors of Ireland, iii, 10, 11 n.¹.
- Clann 'Ugha** (al. 'Ughna): the Huguenots, iii, 150.
- Claonach**: Clonagh, Connello Lower, co. Limerick (?), i, 162.
- Claonghlais**: Clenlish, barony Upper Connello, co. Limerick, i, 150, 180, 188; ii, 168, 218; iii, 158, 222, 224.
- Clár Chuinn**: Ireland, i, 18.
- Clár Fhéidhlim**: Ireland, ii, 280; iii, 154.
- Clíodhna**: drowned in Tonn Téide, i, 64; ii, 244.
- Clíu**: E. of co. Limerick, and barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, i, 188; iii, 122.
- Cloch Liath(mhuine)**: Cloghleaфин, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork, ii, 228.
- Cluain**: Cloyne, co. Cork, ii, 186.
- Cluain Lom** (Eoghanachta): Cloinlomonaghta beside Iniskeen (Desmond Survey), now probably merged in latter (John Canon Begley, P.P., Limerick), i, 164.
- Cluain Tairbh**: Clontarf, co. Dublin, iii, 106.
- Cnocán Róid**: in co. Cork, i, 78.
- Cnocán Ruadh**: Knockanroe, in demesne of Gort na Tiobrad, Springfield, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Cnoc Fírinne**: Knockfeerina, near Ballingarry, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Cnoc í Choille**: Knockanohill, parish of Kilworth, barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, ii, 80 (R. Foley).
- Cnoc Rafann**: Knockgraffon, co. Tipperary, ii, 13.
- Cnoc Rátha**: Knockraha, parish Kilquane, barony Barrymore, co. Cork, ii, 244.

- Cobhthach** : King of Ireland, i, 198.
Codan, George, O.S.F. : i, 194.
Cóige Olltach : Ulster, iii, 150.
Coillte Mághach : Kiltimagh, co. Mayo, iii, 125 n.⁶.
Coireán : Chois Choireain, Waterville, co. Kerry, iii, 60.
Colepis (Colepoys) : a Protestant English settler, ii, 256.
Colla (Uais) : i, 136 ; ii, 54.
Colum Cille, St. : i, 106.
Conaire Mór : iii, 52.
Conallaigh (al. Uí Chonaill) : barony of Connello, co. Limerick, i, 96, 148, 190 ; ii, 86, 94.
Conchubhar mac Nessa : ii, 88.
Conmhaol (mac 'Eibhir) : ii, 102.
Conn Céadchathach (123-157 A.D.) : i, 18, 40, 56, etc. ; ii, 54.
Connla : son of Conn Céadchathach, i, 40.
Connlaoch : son of Cú Chulainn and Scathach, i, 102.
Cooper, Captain : ii, 80.
Corc mac Luighdheach : i, 120, 128 ; ii, 284 ; iii, 86, 139.
Coreach : Cork, i, 100 ; ii, 76, 96, 112 ; fort of, iii, 110 ; poets of, iii, 196, 197.
Corca Dhuibhne : Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, i, 154 ; ii, 82.
Cormac : Charles I of England, iii, 82 ; Charles II, iii, 15.
Cormac (mac Airt) : King of Ireland, i, 120.
Cormac : a poet, unidentified, ii, 228.
Cos na Coradh : borders of river Corra, which flows through Mainistir na Coran (Midleton) and Baile na Cora into Cork Harbour (R. Foley), ii, 246.
Cothluighe : near Baltimore, co. Cork, i, 154.
Craiftine : i, 166.
Craig (Liath) : Craglea, near Killaloe, co. Clare, i, 64.
Craobhach : Peter Creagh, Catholic Bishop of Cork, iii, 30, 102.
Críoch Barrach : Barrymore and Barryroe, co. Cork, iii, 190.
Críoch Chuinn : Ireland, iii, 120.
Críoch Cobhtaigh : Ireland, i, 198.
Críoch Colla : Ireland, i, 136.
Críoch Conaill : Connello, co. Limerick, ii, 114.
Críoch Chuire : Munster, i, 120 ; iii, 46.
Críoch 'Eibhir : Ireland, iii, 22, 104.
Críoch Fáil : Ireland, ii, 10.
Críoch Fhéidhlim : Ireland, ii, 168 ; iii, 18.
Críoch Lochlann : Denmark and Norway, iii, 146.
Críoch Néill : Ireland, ii, 266.
Críoch Oiliolla : Munster, ii, 274.

- Críoch Róisteach** : Roche's country, barony Fermoy, co. Cork, i, 114.
- Cræsus** : ii, 194.
- Cromadh** : Croom, co. Limerick, i, 112 ; ii, 96.
- Cromwell, Oliver** : iii, 14, 15, 20, 186, 187, 188.
- Cromwellians** : i, 35, 37.
- Cruachain** : Ratheroghan, co. Roscommon, ii, 64.
- Cruinne, Cathair na** : Corunna, Spain, iii, 70.
- Cú** : Cu Chulainn (q.v.), i, 68 ; called Cú na geleas, iii, 188.
- Cuanaigh** : barony Coonagh, co. Limerick, i, 152.
- Cú Chulainn** : i, 68, 102 ; ii, 4 ; iii, 188.
- Cúige Ulltach** : Ulster, i, 102.
- Cúirsigh** : barony of Courceys, co. Cork, ii, 82 ; al. Cúrsaigh, i, 154.
- Cúisín, Hannraoi** : i, 98.
- Cúm, An** : iii, 136.
- Cumhall** : i, 40, 68.
- Cúrí** : iii, 52.
- Curnán** : ii, 64.
- Dáire** : ii, 78.
- Dál n-Aithre** : i, 154.
- Dál n-Araidhe** : i, 154.
- Dál gCais** : i, 56 ; ii, 100.
- Dál nEoghain** : i, 156.
- Dál Fhiachra** : i, 152.
- Dál Riada** : i, 156.
- Daly, Denis** : iii, 76, 88.
- Danair** : Danes, i, 28, 204.
- Daoil** : r. Deel, co. Limerick, i, 150, 174, 192 ; iii, 154.
- Dartraighe** : i, 154.
- Dáibhi(th)** : King David, i, 22 ; ii, 194.
- Dealbhna** : Delvin, co. Westmeath, i, 158.
- Deane** : a planter, ii, 256.
- Déirdre** : i, 38, 52.
- Déisigh** : i, 152.
- Dennis, Bernard** : ii, 278.
- Diarmaid** : soubriquet of an Irish Catholic, iii, 94, 102, 103, 104 ; an Irish soldier, iii, 126.
- Diarmaid 'O Duibhne** : i, 40 ; ii, 78, 80.
- Dickson** : a Protestant English planter, ii, 256.
- Digby** : a Protestant English planter, ii, 256.
- Diseart Diarmada** : Tristledermot and Castledermot, co. Kildare, ii, 76.

- Doire Lamhruidhe : ii, 90. .
- Domhnall Baisceannach : D. of Corcovaskin, co. Clare, an Irish soldier, iii, 130.
- Donn (mac Míleadh) : iii, 210.
- Donnchadh mac Briain Bóroimhe : i, 44.
- Donnchadh Bóirne : D. of the Burren, co. Clare, an Irish soldier, iii, 130.
- Donnucan mac Cinnéide : i, 44.
- Druim an Fhíaidh : near Gort na Tiobrad, i, 162.
- Druim (Drom) Collachair : Drumcolliher, co. Limerick, ii, 168, 230.
- Druim 'O Marcha : ii, 66.
- Dubhlaing (Dúnlaing) 'O hArtagain : i, 44.
- Dubhs, The : the O'Sullivans, iii, 50.
- Dubhthach maccu Lughair : i, 92.
- Duibhlinn Life : Dublin, iii, 56.
- Duincheall (qu. Dúincheall?) : St. Andrew's, Suffolk Street, Dublin, on site of Danish Thingmote, iii, 56.
- Dúnaoi : Mortagh Downy, informer, ii, 284.
- Dún ar Aill : Doneraile, co. Cork, iii, 124 n.^a.
- Dún Ciaráin : barony Dunkerron, co. Kerry, iii, 210.
- Dún Ciore : Dunkirk, France, i, 76.
- Dún Déide : Dundeady, co. Cork, ii, 250.
- Dún Eoghain : Dunowen, co. Cork, ii, 250.
- Dún Iasc (Iascaigh) : Cahir, co. Tipperary, i, 134 ; iii, 210.
- Dún Lóich : Dunloe, Kerry, iii, 56, 62.
- Dúrlas : Thurles, co. Tipperary, i, 198.
- Dutch (language) : iii, 194.
- Ealla : Duballow, co. Cork. i, 152 ; iii, 200.
- Eamhain : Navan Fort, near Armagh, i, 42, 154 ; ii, 90, 92.
- Eang Fhéidhlim : Ireland, iii, 120.
- Eareail : Hercules, iii, 204.
- 'Earnaidhe Mumhan : Clanna Deaghadh, in S. or S.W. Munster, i, 154.
- Eas Geibhtine : Askeaton, co. Limerick, i, 144, 150, 178.
- Eathur mac Cuill : i, 48.
- 'Eibhear Fionn : i, 50, 56, 68 ; ii, 54 ; iii, 60, 200.
- 'Eibhear Scot : ii, 282.
- 'Eigipt : Egypt, iii, 72.
- 'Eile uí Chearbhaill : i, 58 ; iii, 2, 152.
- Eilís : Queen Elizabeth, iii, 64, 76, 77, 78.
- 'Eimhear : i, 38.
- 'Eire : Ireland, i, 18, *et passim*.
- 'Eirne : river Erne, i, 56.

- Eochaidh** : King of Ireland, i, 40, 202 ; ii, 54.
Eochail : Youghal, co. Cork, i, 114 ; ii, 56, 234 ; iii, 190.
Eoghan Mór : King of Munster, i, 42, 56.
Eoraip : Europe, ii, 226 ; iii, 70, 78.

Fadhbach : Fybagh, near Tralee, ii, 204.
Failbhe Fionn : King of Desmond, i, 44.
Fairche : Farrihy, co. Limerick, i, 170.
Fairche Fhloinn : Muskrylin, co. Cork, iii, 190.
Fál : Ireland, i, 62, 70 ; iii, 40 ; Inis Fáil, i, 26, 198 ; Gort Fáil, iii, 118 ;
 Fálghort, i, 198.
Fanatics, The : iii, 96, 98.
Féadh : an pobal seach Feadh, Pubblebrien, co. Limerick (?), i, 162.
Fearann Floinn : Ireland, ii, 22.
Féarmhagh Floinn : Ireland, ii, 200.
Fearna : Ferns, co. Wexford, ii, 52.
Féidhlim Reachtmhar : i, 68, 200 ; ii, 168 ; iii, 42, 120.
Féil : river Feale, Kerry, ii, 150, 254 ; iii, 152.
Ferriter, Pierce : iii, 44, 77, 121.
Fiadh Mogha : Munster, iii, 46.
Fiann (Fianna) : i, 14, 17, 78, 198 ; ii, 8, 204 ; **Fianna Páil**, the Irish Army of
 James II, iii, 182, 192.
Fíngín Dubh mac Aodha Duibh : ancestor of the O'Sullivans, iii, 48, 50.
Finnín Fearna : ii, 52.
Fionn mac Cumhaill : i, 40, 130, 194, 198, 202, etc. ; i, 22, 62 ; iii, 106.
Fiounbharr : i, 42.
Fionnghlais : river Finglas, that branch of the Bunoc that flows by Killeedy Castle
 and St. Ita's monastery, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, marked Bunoke on
 the map (J., Canon Begley, P.P.), i, 172.
Fionntann : i, 70, 198 ; ii, 32 ; iii, 92.
Fionnuala : a kitchen-girl, iii, 112 n.^a.
Fir Chualann : i, 154.
Fir Luighne : i, 154.
Fir Manach : i, 154.
Fir Muighe : i, 154 ; iii, 208.
Fitzgerald : family of, i, 146 n., 179 n.³ ; ii, 228, 248 ; of Caislean an Lisín and
 of Cloyne, descent, ii, 177 ; of Gort na Tiobrad, lords of Claonghlais, i, 138.
Fitzgerald, Edmond fitz Maurice : of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 186, 200.
Fitzgerald, Edmond fitz John : of Inis Mór, ii, 146, 148, 150 ; iii, 205.
Fitzgerald, Sir Edmond fitz Thomas Cam : i, 138, 146, 176, 188, 190 ; ii, 156.
[Fitzgerald?], Edmond : of Baile na Martra, ii, 122.

- Fitzgerald, Elizabeth:** *vide* Aghieran, Elizabeth.
- Fitzgerald, Ellen:** wife of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, ii, 166, 244; iii, 226.
- Fitzgerald, Garrett:** Earl of Desmond, i, 146.
- Fitzgerald, Gearalt:** a scribe, i, 122.
- Fitzgerald, Sir John:** of Claonghlais, i, 11, 90, 138, 176, 184, 190, 192; ii, 133, 154, 156, 206, 208, 210, 218; iii, 106, 107, 124, 125, 158, 160, 222, 224.
- Fitzgerald, John:** Knight of Kerry, ii, 146.
- Fitzgerald, John fitz Thomas:** of Callann, i, 144, 188.
- Fitzgerald, Mary:** of Ballymaloo, co. Cork; m. Domhnall 'O Sáilliobháin Mór, iii, 55 n.³.
- Fitzgerald, Mary:** mother of Sir John Fitzgerald of Claonghlais, i, 148, 190, 192; ii, 154, 156.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice fitz Edmund:** of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 172, 176, 177, 184, 186, 188, 196, 200, 202; iii, 204.
- Fitzgerald, Maurice fitz David,** of Cloyne: iii, 5.
- Fitzgerald, Captain Robert:** ii, 3.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas an apadh:** i, 144.
- Fitzgerald, Thomas cam fitz Maurice:** i, 176, 188.
- Fitzmaurice, Onóir:** m. Edmond Fitzgerald of Caisleán an Lisín, ii, 196, 200.
- Flann:** King of Ireland, i, 192; ii, 22, 152, 200.
- Flathartach:** an Irish soldier, iii, 118.
- Flóndar:** Flanders, iii, 220; Flóndras, iii, 222; cf. Plóndras.
- Florence** (in Italy): ii, 234.
- Fód Fhéidhlim:** Ireland, iii, 42.
- Fódla:** Ireland, i, 144, 146, 196; ii, 222, 236, 252, 284; fearann Fódla, iii, 216; fonn Fódla, iii, 112, 210; iath Fódla, iii, 78.
- Fonn Fionntainn:** Ireland, ii, 32.
- Forba Cuirc:** Ireland or Munster, iii, 194.
- Freamhain:** Frewin Hill, Westmeath, ii, 64.
- Fuitminsata:** a planter, ii, 256.
- Gaibhne** (Gaibhneann): ii, 222, 230, 232.
- Gáidéalaigh:** Gadeli, Gaels; iii, 156, 157.
- Gailianach:** a Leinsterman: iii, 42.
- Galway** (family name): ii, 159.
- Garadh mac Mórna:** i, 42.
- Gascúin:** Gascony, iii, 70.
- Gearmain:** Germany, iii, 82, 83.
- George** (Castriot): ii, 182.
- Gilbert:** *a quo* Siol nGeilibirt, the Butlers, i, 200.

- Giolla Deacair, An :** ii, 76.
Glas Ghaibhneann : ii, 232.
Glaucus : i, 160.
Gleann dá Bhodhar : Glandavoure, near Inis Caoin (Peyton's Survey), J. Begley, C.C., i, 170.
Gleann Maghair : Glanmire, co. Cork, ii, 246.
Gleann ó gCathbhadh : probably valley of Nenagh river, co. Tipperary, i, 154.
Gleann ó nGaiste : ii, 66.
Gobnait, St. : i, 52.
Góidrisce (g. s. Góidrisce) : iii, 72, 73 n.⁶.
Goll mac Mórna (Móirne) : i, 40, 42 ; iii, 106, 210.
Gort na Sceiche : Gortnaskehy, in the extreme N.E. of co. Cork, ii, 240.
Gort na Tiobrad : Springfield, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 166, 182, 190 ; ii, 168.
Gort Nuadhat : Ireland, iii, 166.
Grace (family) : i, 58 ; de la Grós, i, 154.
Gráinne, dr. of Cormac mac Airt : ii, 62, 80.
Greadhnach : river Grinagh, co. Limerick, i, 110.
Gréag : Greece, i, 56.
Greallach : ii, 66.
Grúda : river Groody, co. Limerick, i, 74.
Guaire Aidhne : ii, 46.
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Hector : iii, 68.
Hen, Henry : Chief Baron, ii, 272.
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Hodar : an English Protestant settler, ii, 256.
Holónt : Holland, iii, 148.
Hurley (Ní Urthuile), Anna : daughter of John, of Knocklong, m. John Bourke of Cahirmoyle, i, 88, 94, 104 ; ii, 50, 62, 112, 120 ; iii, 214, 216, 218.
Hurley, John, of Knocklong : i, 89 ; ii, 113.
Hurley, Sir Maurice : i, 89 ; ii, 113.
Inbhear Coise na Coradh : river Corra, flowing through Middleton, co. Cork (R. Foley), ii, 246.
Inis Chaoin : Iniskeen, parish Mahoonagh, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 164.
Inis Faithleann : Inisfallen, in Lower Lake of Killarney, ii, 58.
Inis Fuinidh : The Isle of the West, Ireland, ii, 268.
Inis Mór : Ennismore, near Listowel, co. Kerry, ii, 152.
Inis Sionna : King's Island, Thomond Island, in Shannon, at Limerick, iii, 148.
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- Inse í Chuinn** : (Earl of) Inchiquin, ii, 92.
- Iollan Airm dhearg** : i, 40, 196 ; ii, Preface, p. xl, 86.
- Jamaica** : Irish sold as slaves and sent to, i, 35 ; iii, 100.
- James II** : panegyric on, iii, 76-95, 108, 138, 140.
- Keating** : family of, ii, 280, 284, 288.
- Keating, Geoffrey** : panegyric on, ii, 264-288.
- Keating, John** : panegyric on, ii, 264-288.
- King, Tom** (al. Tomkin) : ii, 246.
- Lacy**, family of, ii, 216.
- Lancaster, House of**, iii, 66.
- Landen** : battle of, iii, 222.
- Laoi** : river Lee, ii, 228.
- Laoiseach** : Louis XIV, iii, 198.
- Laoghaire Lorc** : iii, 6, 136.
- Leamhain** : river Laune, Kerry, ii, 12 ; iii, 48, 50.
- Leamhain** : Leven, in Scotland, iii, 92.
- Leamhnaigh** : Dukes of Lennox, iii, 93 n.¹.
- Léana Mór** : i, 98.
- Liairne** (Liaghairne), i, 128.
- Liara, Seaghán** : a poet, i, 128.
- Liathmhain** : Cloghleaфин, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork, ii, 246.
- Liosbóin** : Lisbon, Portugal, iii, 74.
- Lios Cearbhaill** : Liscarroll, co. Cork, i, 50 ; ii, 250.
- Lios Laoi** : Lislee, near Clonakilty, co. Cork, i, 79, 82.
- Lios na Coille** : Lisnacullia, barony Connello Lower, co. Limerick, i, 160.
- Lios Síthe** : perhaps *Λιον αν Ὕπναγων*, Great Island, co. Cork, ii, 244.
- Lisle, John** : regicide killed by Sir James Cotter, iii, 186, 189 n.³.
- Lóbus** (*Ladhrach mac Drácapéist*) : ii, 224 ; iii, 11 n.¹, 12.
- Loch Cime** : Lough Hackett, co. Galway, ii, 58.
- Longinus** : called an *dall*, the blind man, i, 24, etc.
- Lonndain** : London, England, i, 70, 114 ; ii, 18, 64 ; iii, 72.
- Luachair** : Sliabh Luachra : ii, 62, 254.
- Lúcán** (*Liucan*) : (Earl of) Lucan, iii, 142, 144.
- Lucifer** : cf. Irish forms *Úrþapτ*, *Úrþbeapτ*, iii, 90, *var. lect.*
- Luimneach** : Limerick, i, 100, 190 ; ii, 86, 278, 286 ; iii, 6, 184 ; siege of, iii, 142, 148, 156 ; Articles (Treaty) of, iii, 162, 180.
- Mac Adam Barry, Redmond** : iii, 144 ; his family, ii, 142, 143.
- Mac Amhlaoibh** : an Irish soldier, iii, 110, perhaps Dermot Mac Auliffe, lieutenant to Captain Thomas Nugent. He was stationed at Kinsale on March 1, 1685/6.

- Mac an Pheidínigh** : a contemptuous name, i, 134.
- Mac Calabhaigh, Conn** : iii, 132.
- Mac Cána** : iii, 130.
- Mac Cárthaigh** (Mac Carthy) : family of, i, 58, 59, 120.
- Mac Cárthaigh** : mother of James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, ii, 250.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Cormac** (Charles) : son of Donogh, first Earl of Clancarty, i, 118.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Diarmaid mac Seáin Buidhe** : i, 122 ; ii, 222 ; iii, 126 ; called Derby comm., ii, 17 ; signs himself Demetrius Mc Charty, iii, 36 ; poem by, iii, 94-111.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Domhnall** : a poet, i, 122.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Donnchadh** : fourth Earl of Clancarty, iii, 39, 42 n.² ; Donnchadh an Chúil, iii, 106, 107 n.¹⁴.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Donnchadh** : first Earl of Clancarty, i, 29, 52, 118, 119, 128 ; ii, 262.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Máire**, daughter of : mother of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald, i, 149 ; ii, 155.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Máirgréag**, daughter of : iii, 208.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Onóir**, daughter of : married Maurice Fitzgerald, i, 172.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Saorbhreathach** : Earl of Mountcashel, iii, 106, 107 n.¹³.
- Mac Cárthaigh, Tadg** : a poet, i, 122.
- Mac Cartáin** : descent of Rev. Cornelius Curtain from, iii, 30.
- Mac Connrach, Art** : iii, 130.
- Mac Coitir** (Cotter), 'Eamonn : iii, 190, 191 n.⁵.
- Mac Coitir, Sir James** : iii, 3, 187 ; panegyric on, iii, 186.
- Mac Craith, Flann mac Eoghain** : iii, 77 n.¹ ; poem by, iii, 64-74.
- Mac Criagain, Séan** ; elegy on, ii, 106 ; called Ua Criagain, ii, 102 ; panegyric on, ii, 100 ; elegy on, ii, 106.
- Mac Donncha Ealla** : panegyric on, iii, 200-214.
- Mac Eochadha** : i, 102, 204.
- Mac Eochadha, Domhnall Carrach** : a poet, i, 91.
- Mac Firisigh, Dubhaltach** : iii, 30.
- Mac Gearailt** : *vide* Fitzgerald.
- Mac Móire** : Florence Mac Moyer, iii, 102, and n.³, *ibid*.
- Mac Raghnaill** : ii, 92.
- Mac Samhairle, Ragnall** : an Irish soldier, iii, 130.
- Machain** : river Mahon, entering sea at Bunmahon, co. Waterford, i, 154.
- Mac Leoduis** : i, 198.
- Mac Niadh** : father of Lughaidh mac Con, i, 42, 70.
- Mac Piarais** : i.e. Butler, i, 134.
- Mac Taidhg** : i, 82.
- Maolmhuire Fáthna** : a poet, i, 92.

- Mágha** : iii, 124.
Magh Crú : in Connacht, near Loch Con, iii, 268.
Magh Leamhna : plain of Leven, Scotland, iii, 93 n.¹.
Magh Mucroimhe : i, 94.
Mágh : river Maigue, co. Limerick, i, 112, 190, 192 ; iii, 124.
Mainéar Chinnéide : perhaps Ballykennedy, parish Clonecagh, barony Connello Upper, co. Limerick, i, 160.
Maine Leamhna : iii, 92, 93 n.¹, 139 n.⁵.
Máire : Mary, Queen of Scots, iii, 84, 85 n.⁵.
Mala (Malla) : Mallow, co. Cork, i, 160 ; ii, 68.
Maolsuthain 'O Cearbhaill : of Inis Faithleann, ii, 58.
Maonas : ii, 70.
Maon Uadha : Moynoe, near Scarriff, co. Clare, iii, 15^a.
Martra : Castlemartyr, co. Cork. ii, 130, where read ' μαρτρα an baile pa dual do,' and translate ' Martra was his patrimonial estate.'
Méin : Mayne, parish Mahoonagh, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 162.
Módéna, Máire ó : Queen Mary of Modena, iii, 110.
Móin Otradh : i, 160.
Móinséal, Piaras : Pierce Mansfield, a scribe, i, 194 ; ii, 12, &c., &c.
Molaise, St. : i, 106.
Moling, St. : i, 54.
Mór : a woman's name, ii, 224 ; a kitchen-girl, iii, 112.
Moderate Cavaliers, The (an máltria meapapōa) : iii, 138, 139 n.¹.
Mong Mis : wooded lands of Sliabh Mis, Kerry, iii, 52.
Monmouth, Duke of : iii, 82.
Morphæus : i, 160.
Móta Gairéad : Mountgarret, i, 134.
Muaidh : river Moy, co. Sligo, iii, 152.
Muicinis : Ireland, i, 200.
Muileann Bháitearaigh : at Walterstown, Great Island, Cork Harbour, iii, 154.
Muireann (g. s. Murraine, Múirne) : i, 198, 202.
Muir Toirrian : Tyrrhenian Sea, iii, 72.
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Murchadh (Murphy), Owen : an informer, ii, 284.
Museraighe (Muscraoi) : Muskerry, co. Cork, ii, 222 ; iii, 104, 208 ; and vide i, 35 n. ; iii, 190, 191 n.³.

Nagle (de Nógla), Sir Richard ; iii, 77, 88, 89.
Nantus : Nantes, France, i, 174, 180.
Neidín : Kenmare, Kerry, i, 98.
Ní Bhriain, Mór : vide O'Briain.

- Ní Urthuile, Anna : vide Hurley.
- Noirbhéige (Noirbhéise) : Norway, iii, 122; Noruegia, i, 108.
- Nóiris (Norris), Dick : ii, 230, 234.
- Nuinnsionnaigh : the Nugents of Westmeath, i, 154.
- Oates, Titus : plot of, ii, Introduction, 218, 219, 266 *et seqq* ; iii, 16, 20, 102.
- 'O Biorraing : ii, 94.
- 'O Bréigín, Breasal : i, 98.
- 'O Briain of Arra : descent, i, 89, 108 n.⁸.
- 'O Briain, Sir Brian Dubh, of Carrigonnell ; i, 50.
- 'O Briain, Sir Domhnall, Viscount Clare : i, 88, 150.
- 'O Briain, James : son of third Earl of Inchiquin, ii, 143.
- 'O Briain : Margaret, daughter of Sir Brian dubh, married William Barry, i, 50.
- 'O Briain : Mór Ní Bhriain, married Jordan óg Roche, i, 89, 108, 112.
- 'O Caoimh : (1) family of, i, 152 ; ii, 228 ; (2) a rann in every poem that his hereditary bard wrote was due to him, iii, 214.
- 'O Caoimh, Eoghan : a scribe, i, 70, 184 ; ii, 25, 264, 288 ; iii, 6, 124, 126, 184, &c.
- 'O Cara, Caireall : iii, 170.
- 'O Cathasaigh, Féidhlimidh : iii, 130.
- 'O Ceallaigh : (1) family of, i, 58 ; (2) párlte í Ceallaigh, O'Kelly's welcome, iii, 186, and n.¹, *ibid*.
- 'O Cearbhaill, — : iii, 2.
- 'O Cearbhaill, Maolruadhna : iii, 132.
- 'O Céin, Cathal : i, 102, 104.
- 'O Cnáimhín : i, 98 ; ii, 64.
- 'O Coigille : ii, 96.
- 'O Colmáin, Domhnall : iii, 199 n.¹.
- O Conaill, Philip, O.S.F. : Guardian of Lislachtin, ii, 206, 208, 210, 214.
- O Conalláin, Corcorán : iii, 132.
- 'O Corbáin : Conchubhar, iii, 24, 30 ; Tadhg, iii, 24, 30 ; the poet Corban, iii, 25, 30 ; Síle ní Chorbáin, iii, 24, 25, 28.
- 'O Corrdhamhna : i, 98.
- 'O Coscartha : ii, 96.
- 'O Criagáin, Seán : ii, 102 ; vide Mac Criagáin.
- 'O Cuallachta, Cathal : iii, 170.
- 'O Cuinn : Cormac mac Airt mic Chuinn, i, 120.
- 'O Cuirnín : i, 98.
- 'O Dálaigh : (1) hereditary poet of 'O Caoimh, iii, 214 ; (2) reciter of Diarmaid mac Seáin Buidhe's poem, iii, 126, 127 n.¹ ; (3) unidentified contemporary of D. 'O Bruadair, ii, 80, perhaps the same as No. 2.

- 'O Dálaigh, Cúchonnacht : a poet, i, 184 ; his children, iii, 4 ; two poets of the name, iii, 5.
- 'O Dálaigh, Gothfraidh Fionn : (1) a poet († 1387), iii, 186 n.¹ ; (2) a poet († 1507) : first professional poet to write in assonantal metre, iii, 194 n.^a.
- 'Odull (Odell) : (1) a captain, i, 110 ; (2) a hearth-money man, iii, 220.
- 'O Dreada, Seaghán : a scribe, i, 2.
- 'O Droma, Donnchadh : ii, 94.
- 'O Dubhda : (1) unidentified, i, 76 ; (2) Brian, iii, 130.
- 'O Duibhdhiorma ; iii, 130.
- 'O Duibhgheanáin : ii, 58.
- 'O Duinn : i, 156.
- 'O Dunaoi : i, 98.
- 'O Duthairne ; ii, 94.
- 'O Féithín, Peadar : a scribe, i, 10.
- 'O Fiothalla Fionn : ii, 96.
- 'O Floinn, Donnchadh : a scribe, iii, 165.
- 'O Gadhra : i, 76.
- Ogham : ii, 138, 218.
- 'O hEachthighearrainn : Elizabeth, ii, 98 ; Séamus, iii, 38, 42 ; Seán, iii, 39 ; Tomás, iii, 38.
- 'O hEoghusa, Giolla Brighde : ii, 110.
- 'O hUiginn, Tadg Dall : i, 91.
- Oileán Mor : Great Island, Cork Harbour, i, 84.
- 'Oileán Spíc : Spike Island, Cork Harbour, iii, 100, 101 n.³.
- Oilioll 'Olum : i, 120, 228, 274.
- Oirbhrighe, Oirirí : Orrery, co. Cork, ii, 244.
- Oirghialla : Oriel, i, 156.
- Oisín : i, 16 ; iii, 206.
- 'O Laochdha : (1) David ; (2) William, both priests in Co. Limerick, ii, 216.
- 'Olchubhar : iii, 76.
- 'O Liatháin : ii, 62.
- 'O Loingsigh, Seaghán : ii, 222, 230.
- 'O Lonargáin : ii, 64.
- 'O Longaidh : ii, 66.
- 'O Longáin, Miceál : a scribe, ii, 174 ; Miceál óg, a scribe, i, 66 ; Pól, a scribe, i, 28.
- 'O Máille : ii, 80.
- 'O Maolain, Domhnall mac Donnchadha : ii, 222, 224, 228, 234, 236.
- 'O Maonaigh, Tadg : ii, 204, 206, 208.
- 'O Meachair : ii, 78 ; family of, i, 154.

- 'O Murchadha, Sean na Ráithíneach : iii, 64, 142.
'O'n Cháinte : five poets of the name, iii, 237 ; Fearfeasa, ii, 236, 240 ; iii, 25, 26.
'O Cuinn : family of, i, 156.
'O Raghallaigh : i, 58.
'O Rathaille : soldier in the Irish army, iii, 130.
'Orlaith : iii, 11 n.¹.
Ormonde, Sir Walter Butler : 11th Earl of ; *vide* Butler, Walter.
Ormonde, James Butler : Duke of, i, 18, 58, 152, 194 ; ii, 2, 4.
'O Ruairc of Breifne : i, 58.
Oscar mac Oisín : i, 40, 130 ; ii, 94 ; iii, 106.
'O Slatara, Tumultach : iii, 130.
'O Súillíobháin : (1) originally from Cnoc Rafann, co. Tipperary, ii, 13 ;
(2) 'O S. Mór, seneschal to Mac Cárthaigh, iii, 43 n.⁴.
'O Sdíllíobháin Mór, Domhnall : son of Eoghan and Mary Fitzgerald of Ballymaloo,
co. Cork, iii, 55 n.³.
'O Súillíobháin Mór, Eoghan Ruadh mac Domhnaill : account of, iii, 44, 45 ; his
poetry, iii, 45 n.¹ ; elegy on, iii, 44-62.
'O Súillíobháin Mór, Eoghan : son of Domhnaill and Johanna Fitzmaurice, ii, 12.
'O Súillíobháin : Friar, O.S.F., of Muckross Abbey, quoted, iii, 44, 45.
Padraig : St. Patrick, i, 8 ; ii, 274 ; iii, 76, 106, 140, 206.
Paoraigh : the Powers of co. Waterford, i, 154.
Parlaimint na mBan : iii, 199 n.¹.
Parma, Duke of ; ii, 286.
Parthalón : (1) iii, 124 ; (2) St. Bartholomew, i, 8.
Párthas : Paradise, a seat of 'O Súillíobháin Mór, iii, 62.
Pharamond : iii, 138, 139 n.⁶.
Philip : (1) King of Macedon, ii, 182 ; (2) Philip II, King of Spain, iii, 70.
Phœbus : i, 53.
Planters : typical names of, i, 36, 37 ; ii, 256, 257 ; iii, 26, 128 n.².
Pléimionnaigh : Flemings, iii, 114.
Pléimis : the Flemish language, iii, 150.
Plóndras : Flanders, iii, 68 ; *vide* Flóndar, Flóndras.
Plunket : (1) Eleanor, iii, 186, 191, 192 ; (2) Ven. Oliver, iii, 102.
Poirtingéil : Portugal, iii, 74.
Pól : St. Paul, ii, 194.
Presbyterians : iii, 96.
Pretender, The Old : iii, 108, 109 n.⁴ ; iii, 112.
Rachlainn : ii, 68.
Ráif : Ralph, a Puritan fanatic, iii, 96, 118.

- Ráth** : Rath, parish Newcastle, co. Limerick, i, 164.
- Ráth an Chláir** : Rathelare, parish Buttevant, co. Cork, ii, 252.
- Ráth Ceanann** : Rathcannon, parish Athlaccra, co. Limerick, i, 164; but read Taobhráth Ceanann, and "cf. Clonacannon, in the Toghe of Killhylaghe on the mountain of Slieve Luacher in parish of Monagay, and wood in the same place and Cannon, Kyllelone Canon, and a wood in Lysballin Cannana (Peyton's Survey), all near Gort na Tiobrad" (Rev. J. Begley).
- Ráth Luimnigh** : Roche's Castle, at Newcastle, beside Limerick, i, 100.
- Ráth na Saor** : Rathnaseer, parish Nantinan, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Ráth Raithleann** : near Bandon, co. Cork, i, 154; ii, 88.
- Ráth Raoille** : ii, 80; qu. Ráth Raoileann?
- Rathson** (al. Raphson) : a planter, ii, 256.
- Remonstrants, Irish** : ii, 2.
- Rianaigh** : the Ryans, i, 152.
- Rís** (Rice), **Sir Stephen** : iii, 77, 88, 89 n.⁵.
- Robarts of Truro, John, Lord** : ii, 3.
- Roche** (Róistigh) : family of, i, 152, 193; ii, 228; of Newcastle near Limerick, i, 100; of Fermoy, i, 78, 192.
- Roche, Dominick, Baron Tarbert and Viscount Cahiravahilla** : i, 89, 90, 100, 108, 110, 114; (2) Captain Dominick, his son, i, 90; (3) Dominick, son of Captain Dominick, i, 90.
- Roche, Jordan óg** : i, 89.
- Roche, Margaret** : m. Sir Theobald Butler, i, 90.
- Roses, The White and Red, of England** : iii, 66.
- Ruiséil** : Russelia, i.e. Russia, iii, 72.
- Sacsain** : England, *gen.* Sacsan, i, 148; ii, 274; iii, 64, 66, 84, 114, 154, 172; *dat.* Sacsaihb, iii, 186; Sacsanaibh, iii, 130.
- Sacsanach** : English, Saxon, Protestant, iii, 118, 158, 162.
- Salfás** : i, 98.
- Sanders, Robert** : of Castleisland, Kerry, ii, 16.
- Saosar** : Emperor, iii, 84.
- Sáirséal** (Sarsfield), **Pádraig** : panegyric on, iii, 142-157.
- Saxfhear** : an Englishman, ii, 76.
- Scoitig** : the Irish language, ii, 54, 55 n.³.
- Scot** : an Irishman. i, 50, 204; ii, 94, 208, 226, 280; iii, 194; 'Eibhear Scot, iii, 194.
- Scotghall** (*sic lege*) : Hiberno-Norman, Anglo-Irish, ii, 52.
- Seandún** : Shandon, Cork, ii, 244.
- Sean na Callainne** : John fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, i, 144, 175, 188.
- Sean na Searrach** : John Barry of Liscarroll, ii, 250.

- Sean na Sursainne** : John Fitzgerald, son of John Callainne, i., 174, 182.
- Seannaid** : Shanid, near Shanagolden, co. Limerick, i, 28, 150.
- Seon** : John Bull, an Englishman, iii, 96, 162.
- Síogra** : i, 42, 43.
- Síol Aodha** : Uí Seachnasaigh and Mic Conmara, i, 152.
- Síol gCárthaigh** : the Mac Carthys, senior clan of the Gaels, iii, 200.
- Síol gCathail** : i, 154.
- Síol gCearbhaill** : i, 192.
- Síol 'Eibhir** : iii, 108.
- Síol 'Eireamhóin** : iii, 108.
- Síol Fínghein Duibh** : iii, 48.
- Síol Monchadh** : ii, 188.
- Síol Róigh** : i, 154.
- Síol Súillíobháin** : iii, 54.
- Sionna** : river Shannon, i, 112 ; iii, 154, 166.
- Siosnán** : i, 42.
- Siuir** : river Suir, i, 152 ; iii, 26.
- Slata** : Slatty Bridge, near Barryscourt, on Great Island, co. Cork, ii, 244
(R. Foley).
- Sliabh Luachra** : *vide* Luachair.
- Slíocht 'Ir** : iii, 108.
- Slíocht Tthe** : iii, 108.
- Soldiers, names of Irish** : iii, 128 *et seqq.*
- Spáinn** : Spain, i, 28, 35 n.
- Spáinneach** : Spaniard, ii, 246 ; iii, 74 ; wreck of Spanish Armada, iii, 72.
- Springfield Castle** : *vide* Gort na Tiobrad.
- Sruth na Maoile** : North Channel, iii, 150.
- Stac, Seaghán** : a scribe, ii, 12, 16, 18, &c., &c.
- Stafford, Earl of** : iii, 18.
- Stíbhín (Stephenson)** : ii, 60 ; family of, ii, 49.
- Stíbhín, 'Aine** : wife of Richard Stíbhín, ii, 62.
- Stíbhín, Oliver, Colonel** († 1642) : ii, 78 ; iii, 44.
- Stíbhín, Oliver óg** : i, 90 ; ii, 49, 50, 52, 60, 61, 76, 80, 86, 114 ; Epithalamium
on, ii, 48-97.
- Stíbhín, Richard** : ii, 62, 116.
- Stíobhard, Séamus** : poem on James II of England, iii, 76-97.
- St. Stephen's Green, Dublin** : iii, 60.
- Suisigh** : the Swiss, iii, 152.
- Tadhg** : a common Irish name, an Irish Catholic, ii, 224 ; iii, 94, 96, 97 n.⁸, 102,
103 n.⁶, 104, 126, 226.

- Tadhg na Cúla** : ii, 80.
- Táilgheann, An** : St. Patrick, i, 8.
- Táil** : i, 28, 58, 192; **Uí Táil**, iii, 124.
- Talbóid, Risteard** : Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyreconnell, iii, 45, 76, 134; an **Calabóideac**, iii, 42 n.^b, 104, 105 n.⁴, 140.
- Tamarlán** : Tamurlane, iii, 40.
- Teathbha** : i, 152.
- Teach Molaige** : Timoleague, i, 64; perhaps **Templemolagga** is intended, ii, 244.
- Teagh an dá Phota** : Twopothouse, between Mallow and Buttevant, co. Cork, ii, 68.
- Teamhair** : Tara, Meath, i, 44, 154; ii, 226; perhaps **Teamhair Luachra** is intended, ii, 12.
- Téibe** (g. s.) : Thebes, Greece, ii, 86.
- Tír Mogha** : Southern Ireland, ii, 276.
- Tír na hEille** : Teernahilla, parish Cloncah, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Tobar an Ghéidh** : near river Bunóc, barony Glenquin, co. Limerick, i, 172 : cf. parish Monagay.
- Tomb** (al. Tonn, Druim) **Daoile** : Tomdeely, barony Connello, Lower, co. Limerick, i, 162.
- Tomkin**, al. Tom King : ii, 246.
- Tonn Clíodhna** : at Glandore Harbour, co. Cork, ii, 244; al. Tonn Téide.
- Tonn Scéine** : in Kenmare Bay, iii, 54.
- Tonn Téide** : ii, 3, usually identified with Tonn Clíodhna, but seemingly distinguished from it, ii, 244.
- Tor Téibe** : city of Thebes, Greece, ii, 86.
- Tráigh Bolgáin** : Trabolgan, barony Imokilly, co. Cork, i, 160.
- Tráigh Lí** : Tralee, Kerry, iii, 204.
- Tráigh Molaige** : Timoleague Strand, co. Cork, i, 60.
- Trant, William** : ii, 17.
- Traoi** : Troy, ii, 274.
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- Tuathalaigh** : Uí Tuathail, i, 152.
- Tuathal Teachtmhar** : i, 120, 176; ii, 22, 276; iii, 106, 157 n.¹.
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- Tumultach** (Mac Diarmada) **of Carraig** (Locha Cé) : i, 154.
- Turcaigh** : the Turks, ii, 182.
- Tyrconnell** : Richard Talbot, Earl of, iii, 106, 108, 120.

- Uachtar Cláir**: Upper, i.e. Southern Clare, ii, 14.
- Uaithne**: barony of Owney, co. Tipperary, and Owneybeg, co. Limerick, i, 154.
- Uamna, An**: river flowing by Castlemartyr, Castlerichard, Fanisk Bridge, Inchiquin Castle, and Crampaun Bridge to sea at Béal Tuinne, co. Cork (R. Foley), ii, 128.
- Uí Bágghna**: usually Uí Bágghna is said to have been united with Barryroe to form one barony; in reality Uí Bagghna is Barryroe (R. Foley).
- Uí Bruin**: i, 156.
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- Uí Chonaill**: barony of Connello, Upper and Lower, co. Limerick, i, 96, 110.
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IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.



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THE IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY was established in 1898 for the purpose, of publishing texts in the Irish language, accompanied by such introductions, English translations, glossaries, and notes as might be deemed desirable.

The Annual Subscription is 7/6 (American subscribers, two dollars), payable on January 1st of each year, on payment of which members will be entitled to receive the current volume or, at the option of the member, any one of the earlier volumes which may still be available. There is no entrance fee.

The payment of a single sum of £5 (colonial or foreign members £5 5s. 0d. ; American members 27 dollars), entitles to life membership. Life members will receive one copy of each volume issued subsequently to the receipt of this sum by the Society.

Vols. I., II. and III. (see page 25) are now out of print and others are rapidly becoming scarce. The ordinary sale price to non-members is 10/6 per volume.

The Committee make a strong appeal to all interested in the preservation and publication of Irish Manuscripts to join the Society and to contribute to its funds, and especially to the Editorial Fund, which has been established for the remuneration of Editors for their arduous work.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, MISS ELEANOR HULL, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Irish Texts Society was held on 29th April, 1915, at 20 Hanover Square, W. Mr. T. W. Rolleston, Chairman of the Executive Council, presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council can look back with satisfaction upon a successful year of work.

The war, which has greatly interfered with the activities of many Societies, has not, up to the present, adversely affected the Irish Texts Society either in point of membership or of offers made of texts for publication. Indeed the Council have now in hand or in prospect a sufficient number of texts to keep the Society fully employed for some years to come.

In August, 1914, there appeared, as the fifteenth volume of their publications, the Rev. P. S. Dinneen's large work containing the indices to Keating's History of Ireland, including Keating's Synchronisms and Genealogies, with variants from Mac Fírbis' Book of Genealogies and from those of O'Clery, both of which works were contemporary with those of Keating, but are the result of independent study. The Indices, which the Editor has treated with great fulness of detail, will not only be invaluable for the study of the history of which they form a part, but they are also likely to prove an important work of reference to all students of early Irish History. The labour of producing the first complete edition of Keating's History, with translation, is now brought to a conclusion, and the Council feel much satisfaction in the accomplishment of this important task.

Arrangements are being made by which a limited number of sets of the four volumes of the completed edition can be purchased for the sum of 30/- net each set.

The Rev. P. Power's edition of the Lives of St. Declan and St. Mochuda is now ready, and forms the Society's publication for 1914. (Volume XVI. of the Series).

It is the first of the Society's volumes that is devoted to Irish hagiology, and the fact that the life of St. Declan is printed from a manuscript originally deposited at Louvain and now preserved in the Burgundian Library, Brussels, gives the work a special interest at the present time. The peril to which such manuscripts are exposed in time of war is now being brought home to us, and it affords an additional reason for pressing forward the work of

publication in which such societies as the Irish Texts Society are engaged. This volume brings our publications up to date.

During the present year, the Council hope to publish the third and concluding volume of Rev. J. MacErlean's edition of O'Brúadair's Poems which is now going through the press. This volume will contain the interesting historical poems relating to the time and deeds of Sarsfield and will throw new light on local affairs in and about Limerick during and after the sieges of that city in 1690 and 1691.

The Rev. L. MacKenna, S.J., informs us that he has completed his edition of the *Contention of the Bards* and that the work is now ready for press.

Mr. J. H. Lloyd has sent us the manuscript of his edition of the Poems of Hugh Mac Shane O'Byrne, of Wicklow, and the publication of this work is now occupying the attention of the Council.

Other offers of texts have been received, and volumes mentioned in former reports and not already published are in progress.

The Council have to record with great regret the death of their old and valued friend Mr. P. O'Kinealy. It was owing to his generous financial help that the Society was able to publish the large volume of Keating's *Indices*, the cost of which would otherwise have been quite beyond its resources; and it is thus considerably owing to his generosity, that the members have, without extra cost to themselves, become possessed of so extensive a work. In addition to this valuable support, the Council have been informed by the Executors of Mr. O'Kinealy, that under the terms of his will, the Society is entitled to a reversionary legacy of £500. The Council wish to express the gratitude that they feel for the interest shewn towards the Society by this long standing member, and to record their regret at his death.

Twenty new members have joined the Society during the year. Their names are:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. S. F. Ua Cianáin. | 11. Miss M. Perry. |
| 2. Professor Yann M. Goblet. | 12. Library of Illinois University. |
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| 10. Mr. George MacPhail. | 20. Máire Ní Aodha. |

The adoption of the Annual Report was moved by Mr. Samuel Boyle, seconded by Dr. England, supported by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and carried with a cordial recognition of the services to the Society of Miss Eleanor Hull, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Boyle then submitted the Annual Financial Report and Balance Sheet.

THE IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1915.

THE SOCIETY'S ORDINARY PUBLICATIONS.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance from previous year	73	3	2	By Editing	145	0	0
„ Subscriptions	257	14	2	„ Postage & Stationery	7	18	10
„ Donations	68	17	5	„ Printing	416	16	0
„ Interest on Investments	16	4	7	„ Salary	30	0	0
„ Balance	198	5	1	„ Sundries	14	9	7
Total	£614	4	5	Total	£614	4	5

THE SOCIETY'S IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Receipts (already published)	2984	2	7	By Payments (already published)	2118	14	0
„ Sales (net)	106	9	0	„ Printing, &c.	17	11	6
Total	£3090	11	7	„ Balance	654	6	1
				Total	£3090	11	7

THE SOCIETY'S JOINT CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.				LIABILITIES AND BALANCES.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Ordinary Publications (Stock 9000 Vols.)	654	6	1	By Balance	198	5	1
„ Dictionary (Stock 400 large, 400 small)				„ Investments	456	16	0
„ Bank overdraft	27	1	2	„ Due by Publisher	21	6	2
Total	£681	7	3	„ In Assistant Secretary's hands	5	0	0
				Total	£681	7	3

(Signed) SAM BOYLE, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Examined Books, Accounts, and Balances, and found correct.

(Signed) P. D. O'HART, }
P. COLLINS, } *Auditors.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mr. Boyle having submitted the statement added :—

It is very gratifying to be able to say that notwithstanding adverse circumstances caused by a great European war and the demands made on the people of Ireland to contribute to various ameliorative organizations, the receipts of this Society for the year just expired from subscriptions and donations have only once been exceeded in the history of the Society. The total subscriptions this year number 749. The average number of subscriptions per year is under 500. The highest recorded was in 1909 when 1,006 subscriptions were paid. It is interesting to note that on these occasions of abnormally high receipts the increase was traceable to the issue of the 2nd and 3rd vols. of Keating's History (in 1908-9) and to the issue of the final volume (in 1914). Evidence of the public appreciation of this, the most ambitious work of the Irish Texts Society has reached us from many Gaelic scholars. To quote one only, Mr. J. J. Doyle of Belfast, writes :—

"I must heartily congratulate the Irish Texts Society on Dinneen's Vol. IV. the genealogies, vocabulary, etc. It contains more valuable information about Ireland than most Irish Histories. I think you may be proud of the work." This is very gratifying from one so competent to judge and so ardent in his devotion to the language movement as "Beart Fhear." But while the receipts have been satisfactory it has also to be noted that the expenditure of the Society last year enormously exceeded that of any previous year. For the first time the Society has taken over the management of its publications. Printing and binding amounted to £416 and editorial fees to £145. It is only by the extreme care with which the Society's resources have been husbanded in the past that such expenditure was possible. The whole stock of volumes on hand is now the property of the Society and no publisher or other person has any claim on any part of the proceeds of the sales of the Society's volumes.

It is therefore hoped that all who are interested in the great work of rendering available to Irish students the priceless treasures contained in the Gaelic manuscripts will, by becoming members of the Society, and by purchasing the back volumes enable the Society to continue the work it has undertaken.

The Society has now decided to grant Life Membership (see p. 7). It is believed that by this means a permanent fund will be available upon which the Society can rely to enable it to carry on its work so long as any of the monuments of Gaelic learning at present lying in the obscurity of museums and home and foreign libraries remain to be published. It is also confidently expected that the completion of the four volumes of Keating's History and of the three volumes of O'Brúadair's Poems will increase the

outside sale of the Society's volumes as well as add to the membership of the Society, and so enable it to achieve this desirable end.

The adoption of the Financial Report was moved by Rev. T. O'Sullivan, seconded by Mr. J. Buckley, M.R.I.A., and carried with a vote of thanks to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S. Boyle, and to the Honorary Auditors, Messrs. O'Hart and Collins, who were re-elected for the ensuing year.

In connection with the financial report some interesting figures were submitted with reference to the membership of the Society. It appears that of the present membership of over 500 about 46 per cent. are resident in Ireland, 28 per cent. in Great Britain, and 20 per cent. in the United States and Canada. There are 78 members in London as against 72 in Dublin, and members of the Society are to be found in nearly every European country as well as in Australia, South Africa, B.E. Africa, B.N. Guinea, and China.

LIFE MEMBERS.—Mr. Boyle moved, and Mr. Buckley seconded, the following resolution regarding life membership of the Society, which was supported by the Rev. T. O'Sullivan :—

“The payment of a single sum of £5 (colonial or foreign members £5 5s. 0d. and American members 27 dollars) shall entitle a member to life membership and to receive one copy of each annual volume issued subsequently to the receipt of this sum by the Society.”

The resolution was unanimously adopted and now forms part of Rule 9.

Mr. Boyle moved, and Mr. Buckley seconded, that, in acknowledgment of the services of Miss Hull she be elected a Life Member of the Society, and in recognition of the generosity of the late Mr. O'Kinealy, his widow Mrs. O'Kinealy be elected a Life Member.

This was carried unanimously.

The retiring members of the Council—Dr. T. A. England, Mr. R. E. W. Flower, B.A., and Mr. Ernest Rhys, were re-elected.

The Rev. T. O'Sullivan, Mrs. M. M. Banks, and Mr. J. P. Boland, M.P., were elected to fill vacancies on the Council.

The re-election of the officers of the Society, Professor Douglas Hyde, Litt. D. (President) ; Miss Eleanor Hull (Hon. Sec.), and Mr. S. Boyle (Hon. Treasurer) was carried.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. T. W. Rolleston for presiding, the meeting terminated.

GENERAL RULES.

OBJECTS.

1.—The Society is instituted for the purpose of promoting the publication of Texts in the Irish Language, accompanied by such Introductions, English Translations, Glossaries and Notes as may be deemed desirable.

CONSTITUTION.

2.—The Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, an Executive Council, a Consultative Committee and Ordinary Members.

OFFICERS.

3.—The Officers of the Society shall be the President, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

4.—The entire management of the Society shall be entrusted to the Executive Council, consisting of the Officers of the Society and not more than ten other Members, to whom the Executive Council may add by Co-option not more than two members, who shall retire annually.

5.—All property of the Society shall be vested in the Executive Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct by a two-thirds majority.

6.—Three Members of the Executive Council shall retire each year by rotation at the Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election, the Members to retire being selected according to seniority of election, or, in case of equality, by lot. The Council shall have power to co-opt Members to fill up casual vacancies occurring throughout the year. Any Member of Council who is absent from five consecutive Ordinary Meetings of the Council to which he (or she) has been duly summoned, shall be considered as having vacated his (or her) place on the Council.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

7.—The Consultative Committee, or individual Members thereof, shall give advice, when consulted by the Executive Council, on questions relating to the Publications of the Society, but shall not be responsible for the management of the business of the Society.

MEMBERS.

8.—Members may be elected either at the Annual General Meeting, or from time to time, by the Executive Council.

SUBSCRIPTION AND LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

9.—The Subscription for each Member of the Society shall be 7/6 per annum (American subscribers, two dollars), entitling the Member to one copy (post free) of the volume or volumes published by the Society for the year, and giving the right to vote on all questions submitted to the General Meetings of the Society. The payment of a single sum of £5, or from Colonial and foreign members £5 5s. 0d., and American members 27 dollars, shall entitle a member to life membership and to receive one copy of each annual volume issued subsequently to the receipt of this sum by the Society.

10.—Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on the 1st January in each year.

11.—Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to any volume published by the Society for that year, and any Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* any publication for the year, shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of such publication.

12.—The Publications of the Society shall not be sold to persons other than Members, except at an advanced price.

13.—Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at the General Meetings of the Society.

14.—Members wishing to resign must give notice in writing to the Honorary Secretary, before the end of the year, of their intention to do so: otherwise they will be liable for their Subscriptions for the ensuing year.

EDITORIAL FUND.

15.—A fund shall be opened for the remuneration of Editors for their work in preparing Texts for publication. All subscriptions and donations to this fund shall be purely voluntary, and shall not be applicable to other purposes of the Society.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

16.—A General Meeting shall be held each year in the month of April, or as soon after as the Executive Council shall determine, when the Council shall submit their Report and the Accounts of the Society for the preceding year, and when vacant seats on the Council shall be filled up, and the ordinary business of a General Meeting transacted.

AUDIT.

17.—The Accounts of the Society shall be audited each year by auditors appointed at the preceding General Meeting.

CHANGES IN THESE RULES.

18.—With the notice summoning the General Meeting, the Executive Council shall give notice of any change proposed by them in these Rules. Ordinary Members proposing any change in the Rules must give notice thereof in writing to the Honorary Secretary seven clear days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(N.B.—Members are earnestly requested to send Notice of Changes of Address to the Hon. Sec., 20 Hanover Square, London, W., to avoid mis-postage of Books and Notices).

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS:

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Hull, Miss Eleanor	 14 Stanley Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.
O'Kinealy, Mrs.	 50 Meadway Court, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

LIFE MEMBERS:

Kelly, Paul Herrick	 20 Cheapside, London, E.C.
---------------------	---------------------------------

MEMBERS:

Aherne, Rev. James	 St. Agnes' Church, South Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.
Anderson, J. Norrie, J.P.	 Provost of Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland.
Anwyl, Prof. Sir E., M.A.	 62 Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.
Arlen, Charles R.	 Chichester Ho., Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
Assessors, Board of	 per J. J. Keane, Secretary, Room 10, City Hall, Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.
Ashbourne, Lord	 Moorhurst, Holmwood, Surrey.
Banks, Mrs. M. M.	 7 Wadham Gardens, London, N.W.
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Beary, Michael, C.E.	 Abbesside, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Bergin, Prof. Osborn J.	 University College, Dublin.
Berkeley, George F. H.	 Hanwell Castle, nr. Banbury, Oxfordshire
Berry, Major, A.S.C., M.R.I.A.	 The Castle, Rich Hill, Co. Armagh.
Bewerunge, Rev. H.	 St. Patrick's College, Maynooth
Bigger, F. J., M.R.I.A.	 Ardriagh, Antrim Road, Belfast.
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Borthwick, Miss N.	 c/o Irish Book Co., 6 D'Olier Street, Dublin.

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Clongowes Wood College	per The Rector, Sallins, Co. Kildare.
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Cuallacht Chuilm Cille	 (St. Columba's League), per President St Patrick's College, Maynooth,
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Delany, Very Rev. P. Canon	 Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Delany, Very Rev. W., LL.D.,	St. Ignatius', 35 Lr. Leeson St., Dublin.
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Eadie, Captain J. Inglis	 c/o Mrs. L. Batten, Gillingham, Dorset.
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Hayes, Rev. Michael	 St. Munchin's College, Limerick.
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Lane-Poole, Professor Stanley,	... Donganstown, Wicklow.

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(From Leabhar na h-Uidhre, with conclusion from
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Egerton, 93 ; T.C.D. H. 3. 17 ; Leyden Univ., Is Vossii lat.
4^a. 7).

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(3.) ΟΑΝΤΑ ΔΟΥΔΣΑΙΝ ΗΙ ΡΑΤΑΙΙΕ [The Poems of Egan
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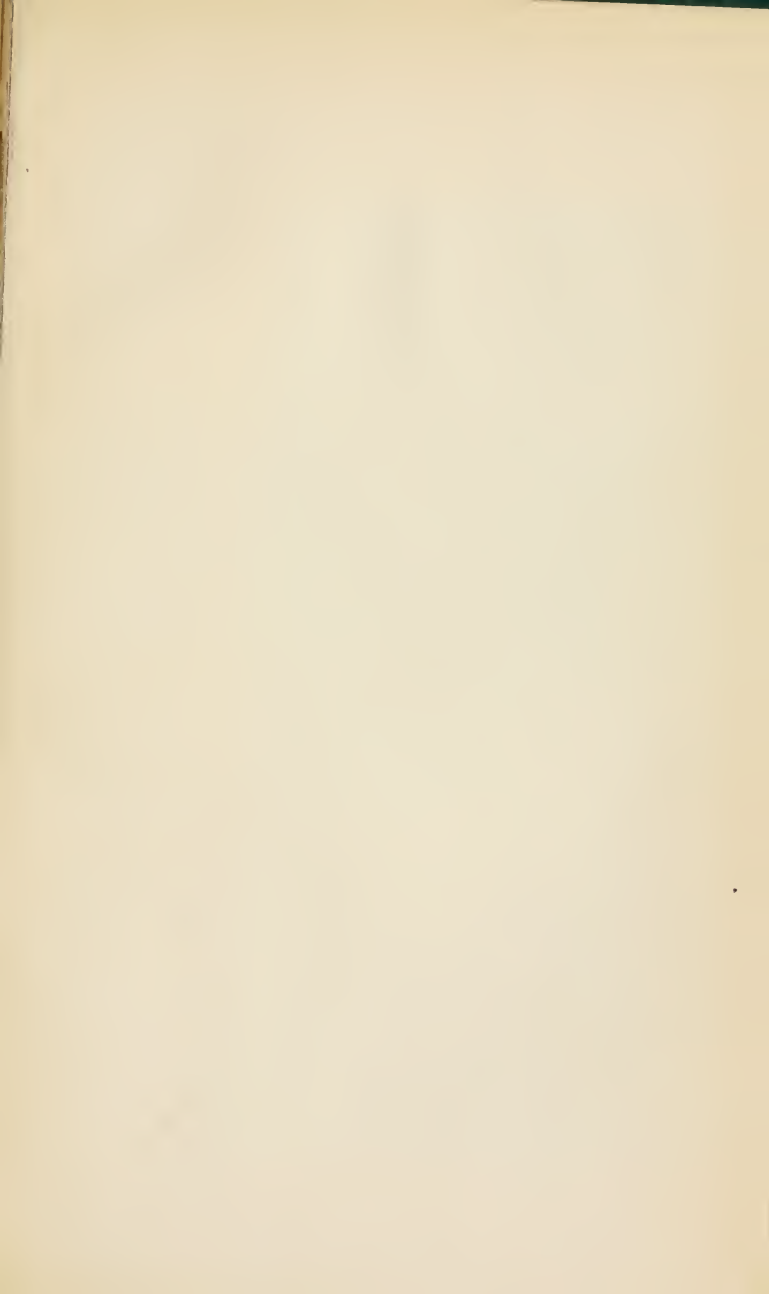
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